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FOR THE YEAR

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PREFACE.

With the present volume—the seventeenth of the New Series—the 'Annual Register' enters upon the 122nd year of its publication. The newly-appointed Editor, whilst conscious of the disadvantages under which he labours in assuming a post filled by so many men of recognised ability, hopes with the help of competent colleagues to maintain the past reputation of the Work. Some few changes are introduced, which the Editor trusts may meet with general approval.

The 'Annual Register' aims at preserving for future students an absolutely impartial record of contemporary history; accordingly the survey of Home politics and the history of Public Opinion during the year are intended to show no political bias, but to review dispassionately the course of events in Parliament and in the country.

Many events not immediately connected with the political history of the year, which, although important in themselves, would impede the course of its narrative, will be found transferred to the Chronicle.

For the chapters on Foreign politics the Editor has to express his thanks to several persons who, although for the most part taking more than an observer's interest in the affairs narrated, have found leisure and inclination to prepare for English readers an impartial and it is believed an accurate summary of the history of their respective countries.

The Chronicle, hitherto chiefly reserved for 'remarkable occurrences,' will in future form a diary of the principal events at home and abroad. The appetite for the strange and marvellous has considerably abated since the time when the 'Annual Register' was first started. To give special prominence to extraordinary events would, therefore, render the publication an unfaithful mirror of the time.

The Retrospect of Literature has been considerably extended in the present volume, the Editor's object being to give a short, concise account of such books of the year as promise to become a source of permanent interest. They are classified according to subjects, and an available index of practical utility is thus provided for students and collectors.

Increased space has been allotted to the Obituary notices of eminent persons, and great care has been bestowed upon this section, which experience shows is highly appreciated by the general public.

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ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

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ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

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At the beginning of the year 1879 the mind of England had comparative rest from questions of foreign policy. The conduct of past affairs by the Government was still discussed before keen audiences in extra-parliamentary utterances, but there was no fresh matter for controversy, no immediate prospect of new complications. It appeared as if the issues between the two great parties in the State, to be fought out at the general election to which politicians were looking forward, might be regarded as complete, and the Ministry must stand or fall by its conduct in the momentous crises of the past two years. The country was not prepared for any sudden development of testing consequences, and its anxieties were directed homewards, to the depression of trade and the pressure of hard times on the poor. The distress produced by the want of employment had been aggravated by a winter of great severity. From all the large towns came the same sorrowful tale. Thousands of families, which in times of ordinary prosperity lived in decent comfort, were said to be on the brink of starvation. Columns of the newspapers were filled every day with statistics of the numbers in receipt of relief, and with startling cases of individual hardship. The pressure was peculiarly severe on those who struggled against pauperism to the last. Many were found by

benevolent visitors in a state of absolute famine, having pawned all their scanty possessions and even their clothes to obtain food. The charity of the more fortunate was powerfully stirred by the prevailing destitution. Large sums were voted by the municipalities, relief funds were swelled by munificent subscriptions, and no effort was spared to discover those who were too proud to apply for assistance. All through the cold month of January benevolence had no lack of occupation.

The outbreak of the Zulu war was the first external affair that arrested public attention. Several months before the beginning of the year war with the Zulus had been rendered inevitable, but outside the circle of the Government there was no thought of the troubles that were brewing in South Africa. Public attention was occupied with the rapid success of the Afghan expedition, which had accomplished its purpose of breaking up Shere Ali's power in a few days. On the 1st of January Shere Ali was a fugitive in Central Asia; two brigades of General Browne's column were camped at Jellalabad; the second column, under General Roberts, had captured the Peiwar Pass, and retired to winter in the Koorum Valley; General Stewart, with the Quettah column, was making his way slowly but without opposition to Candahar. All fighting in pitched array was at an end, and through the month of January we continued to hear only of attacks made by the hill tribes upon scattered detachments and convoys. There was some curiosity to know what Yakoob Khan would do, but there was no anticipation that he would be able to offer a serious resistance, and his submission was daily expected.

It was not till the beginning of February that the new troubles in another quarter of the Empire came into view. A very languid interest was taken in the announcement that Sir Bartle Frere had declared war upon the King of the Zulus. One of Mr. Tenniel's cartoons in *Punch* very faithfully indicated the amount of importance that was attached to this "little war." England was represented as a sturdy patient Bull, wading with gloomy countenance through deep waters, bearing on his back a Russian, an Afghan, a Turk, a Glasgow Bank Director, and a Working Man on Strike. A Zulu jumped on behind, with a wild flying leap and a grin. "Dar's jis' room for me," was the legend. The first news from the seat of war justified this light-hearted view of the situation. A force of 10,000 Zulus, it was reported, were retiring before one of the columns of invasion. The resistance offered to the other column was insignificant. The enemy fled after a skirmish, in which two on our side were killed and fourteen wounded. It was not supposed after this that the Zulu war would last longer than the Afghan war. We expected to hear in the course of two or three weeks that our troops had occupied the King's "Big Kraal" at Ulundi, and that Cetchwayo, convinced of his hopeless inferiority, had conceded the High Commissioner's demands. But the next mail brought news which gave a totally

different aspect to the Zulu war, the news of the lamentable disaster at Isandhlwana. We received a terrible awakening from our indifference about the affairs of South Africa.

The difficulties out of which the war with Cetchwayo grew were of long standing, though it was solely the act and will of the High Commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere, that precipitated a forcible solution. The Government were of opinion up to the last moment that everything might be settled by exercise of reasonable compromise and forbearance, and Sir Henry Bulwer, the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, had for two years and more been trying to smooth over our disturbed relations with the Zulu king by such means. His motives for forbearance were strengthened by his firm and repeatedly expressed persuasion, that for the original disturbance of those relations, the white men, the Boers of the Transvaal, and not the blacks, were to blame. In October, 1875, Sir Henry Bulwer drew the attention of the Government to the prospect of a serious collision between the Zulus and the Boers, in consequence of the aggressions of the latter. The Boers had addressed a message to Cetchwayo, which, according to Sir T. Shepstone, had "the look of an ultimatum," demanding the surrender of certain fugitives, the acknowledgment of their protectorate over the Amaswazis, and—the cardinal item—the acknowledgment of a new boundary which they had proclaimed. This question of boundary, as Sir H. Bulwer pointed out, lay at the root of the whole matter. We do not know what was the right or the wrong as regarded the criminals who were alleged to have taken refuge in Zulu territory. This matter does not reappear in the voluminous Blue-book correspondence. The extradition of criminals was not likely to have been a subject of definite agreement between States in so rudimentary a stage of organisation, and the Boer demand was dropped. The origin of the protectorate which the Boers claimed over the Amaswazis was subsequently investigated, and an extraordinary misunderstanding was revealed, very significant of the loose way in which the Republic settled its compacts with native principalities. The feudal relation between the Amaswazi king and the Boers had been arranged by a Landdrost who had formerly been in the service of the Natal Government; and it turned out that the Amaswazis were under the impression that it was to the Natal Government and not to the South African Republic that they had sworn allegiance, and that it was to Natal that they had to look for protection. It was, however, the territorial claim advanced by the Republic that seemed most likely to breed mischief. The Transvaal authorities, at the same time that they warned Cetchwayo to respect their proclamation, forbade the Zulus within the disputed territory to cultivate, and drove them away from their kraals. Cetchwayo was by no means disposed to submit. He at once called out his regiments, and despatched messengers to Natal, complaining of the aggression of the Boers, asking "what he had

done to be turned out of his own house," and declaring that he would fight to the death against such an attempt.

It was not the first time that Cetchwayo had complained to the Natal Government of Boer encroachments. The Commissioners who examined and reported on the Boundary Question, after our annexation of the Transvaal, "invited attention to the fact that since the year 1856 the Zulus have sent frequent messages to the Natal Government reporting the encroachments of the Government of the South African Republic on their territory, and requesting assistance; but that up to this time (June, 1878) they have never received it, although some eight years ago the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony promised to try and arrange the Boundary Question, and himself to arbitrate between the Boers and the Zulus, but this promise has never yet been carried out."

The Commissioners further recorded that "the messages of the Government of Natal to the King of the Zulus have always acknowledged the self-restraint and moderation of the Zulus in reference to this much-vexed boundary question; and they have (seemingly from fear or affection to the English nation) abstained from obtaining redress by force of arms, trusting, from these frequent messages from the Natal Government, to obtain an effectual and peaceable remedy in arbitration." Sir Henry Bulwer assumed the Government of Natal at the very time when the Boers were making a bold push to settle the boundary dispute in their own favour. He received almost simultaneously Cetchwayo's protest against the Boer ultimatum, and a despatch from the Acting President of the Republic, which was in effect an inquiry whether the Natal Government would have any objection to his attacking the Zulus. Sir Henry Bulwer urged pacific counsels upon both parties, and communicated with the Colonial Office. The upshot was that the Boers were warned that Her Majesty's Government would recognise no extension of their territory, and that they disclaimed any intention of making war upon the Zulus.

The storm seemed thus to have blown over. The Boers were cautioned against encroaching on the native tribes, were admonished of the danger which encroachment might bring, not merely on themselves, but on the whole white population of South Africa, and they apparently acquiesced. But they did not long remain quiet. In the course of a few months we find them asserting by force of arms another territorial claim, a claim upon a district lying to the north of the Leydenburg gold-fields. Their antagonist in this case was Sikukuni, a powerful chief, ruling over a population estimated at 60,000 to 70,000 souls. The English authorities at Capetown and Natal did not believe in the justice of the Boer claim; but apart from any question of justice, they viewed with alarm the ferment which the aggressive action of the Boers was likely to cause among the native chiefs. "Hitherto," Sir Henry Barkley wrote, July 14, 1876, "my opinion has always been in favour of leaving the South African Republic to adjust its own

differences with both Zulus and Swazis, notwithstanding the interests of Natal were concerned; but it has become so evident now that those interests are being deeply compromised by the advantage which has been taken of this acquiescence on our part to lead the Kaffirs to suppose that the Colonial Government is in league with their enemies, that it appears, in my humble judgment, that the moment is fast approaching when Her Majesty's Government will be compelled to intervene, and take a very decided line in regard to the proceedings of the South African Republic."

This view was strengthened by the course of the war against Sikukuni. The Boers sustained a serious reverse. Their allies, the Swazis, deserted them. Alarming rumours began to spread about the excitement created among the black men by Sikukuni's success. A combination was said to be forming among the tribes to the north of the Transvaal. Symptoms of uneasiness appeared among the tribes recently annexed by the Cape. The King of the Zulus had caught the war fever, and menacing movements of his troops added to the gravity of the crisis. It was apparent that if the Boers were left to fight out their quarrel with the native races, the result could only be their extermination. The settlers at the Leydenburg gold-fields entreated that they should be taken under the protection of the British Government. Ultimately Sir Theophilus Shepstone was sent as a Special Commissioner with large discretionary powers into the Transvaal, and cut negotiations short by annexing it.

It was hoped that the annexation of the Boers, whose grasping policy had exasperated their native neighbours, would put an end to the ferment caused by the unlucky war with Sikukuni. Some time was needed to show the native chiefs that our policy was more just and disinterested, and then our relations with them would settle down into calmer courses. The settlement of the Boundary dispute between Cetchwayo and the Boers offered an opportunity for convincing that ruler of our justice. In deference to the advice of the Governor of Natal he had abstained from attacking either the Boers or the Swazis, who had given him deep offence by repudiating his suzerainty, and placing themselves under the direct protection of the white man. Cetchwayo had abstained, but the abstention had cost him a considerable effort. He had to fight against a suspicion which the Boers had, for their own purposes, instilled into his mind, that the Natal Government favoured them in their aggressive acts. It was natural enough on his part to fear that the Natal Government might not be as impartial as it professed in strongly advising him to remain neutral between the Boers and their neighbours. His military pride, too, was touched by the success of Sikukuni. He was jealous that the honour of defeating his old enemies the Boers had not fallen to himself. Besides, he had a military spirit among his subjects to satisfy, and it was risking his prestige with his own people, who had not "washed their spears" since his accession, to let such an oppor-

tunity go by. In one of his messages to the Natal Government his impatience lost all bounds. Besides exhorting him to keep the peace with his neighbours, and turning a deaf ear to his requests that he might be allowed to "wash his spears" against the Swazis, the Natal Government, hearing that he had been putting young women to death because they would not marry his soldiers, remonstrated with him against this barbarity. The Governor of Natal could not believe, his secretary wrote, that Cetchwayo had acted in a manner so contrary to the counsel given him by Sir T. Shepstone at his installation, and looked forward in great hope of a satisfactory explanation. The explanation sent was fierce and defiant:—

"Did I ever tell Mr. Shepstone that I would not kill? Did he tell the white people I made such an arrangement? Because if he did he has deceived them. I do kill; but do not consider that I have done anything yet in the way of killing. Why do the white people start at nothing? I have not yet begun; I have yet to kill; it is the custom of our nation, and I will not depart from it.

"Why does the Governor of Natal speak to me about my laws? Do I go to Natal and dictate to him about his laws? I shall not agree to any laws or rules from Natal, and by so doing throw the large kraal which I govern into the water. My people will not listen unless they are killed; and while wishing to be friends with the English, I do not agree to give my people over to be governed by laws sent to me by them.

"Have I not asked the English to allow me to wash my spears since the death of my father, Umpandi, and they have kept playing with me all this time, treating me as a child? Go back and tell the English that I shall now act on my own account, and if they wish me to agree to their laws, I shall leave and become a wanderer; but before I go it will be seen, as I shall not go without having acted.

"Go back and tell the white men this, and let them hear it well. The Governor of Natal and I are equal; he is Governor of Natal, and I am Governor here."

This defiant message—for which, as well as for despotic outbursts against his own people, one of the resident magistrates near the Zulu frontier was of opinion that "rum from Umhlati was to blame"—was despatched in November, 1876. Our South African colonists were profoundly stirred by fears that the savage would let loose his regiments upon Natal. But months passed by and nothing occurred to justify these fears. Nevertheless it was felt that our relations with the Zulus must be put in a more satisfactory state, and after the annexation of the Transvaal, Mr. Fynney, an interpreter to the Natal Government, who had accompanied Sir T. Shepstone to Pretoria, paid a visit to Cetchwayo on his way back in June, 1877, to ascertain as far as possible the real sentiments and ambition of the king and the real state of the country.

He reported that the fears of the border residents were "greatly exaggerated, if not entirely groundless." Cetchwayo received him with every mark of honour, and professed his friendship for the Natal Government and his belief in English justice. The annexation of the Transvaal had perplexed him; he did not know what to make of it. When he first heard that Sir T. Shepstone had gone to the Transvaal, he had hopes that the English would let him loose against the Boers, and he talked grandly to Mr. Fynney of what he would have done if they had harmed a hair of his father "Somtsen's" head. Of his old enemies he expressed the bitterest detestation, and he hoped that "Somtsen" would pack them all out of the country, at least out of the lower parts of the Transvaal. "The Boers were a nation of liars: what did the Queen want with such people?" Apparently the Zulu king had a dim notion that if there was really a warm friendship between him and the English the territory of the Transvaal might be divided between them, but at this he only hinted. Regarding the territory that had been so long in dispute between the Zulus and the Boers he was more definite, and when he alluded to that point his indunas chimed in—"We want to know what is going to be done about this land; it has stood over as an open question for many years. Somtsen took papers to England to show to the great men there, and we have not heard since."

In the warmth of his friendly protestations, Cetchwayo took Mr. Fynney aside, to beg one special favour which he could not mention before his indunas. "Ask Somtsen," he said, "to allow me to make one little raid, only one small swoop"—just to keep Zulu customs and to please the young warriors of his nation. To this request a favourable answer could not be given, but the Zulus were promised justice in the matter of the disputed territory, and various circumstances showed that this was what the wise elders of the nation had most at heart. On this subject Cetchwayo approached both the provisional Government of the Transvaal and the Natal Government, begging the latter to send men to learn what his real claims were, and upon what he relied in support of his case.

Considering the critical state of our relations with the Zulus, there was an unaccountable delay in submitting this burning question to arbitration, and rumours came in from the borders that the Zulus were taking the law into their own hands, and threatening the Dutch farmers. Sir T. Shepstone visited the disputed district towards the close of 1877, and warned the Boers to retire provisionally from the east side of the Blood River, beyond which it was alleged that they had encroached. It was not till February, 1878, that the method of the arbitration was finally settled. Sir Henry Bulwer nominated a commission to hear the rival claims of the Boers and the Zulus and take evidence on the spot; and it was agreed, with Cetchwayo's full consent, that the decision of the commission should be referred for confirmation to Sir Bartle Frere, the Queen's High Commissioner in South Africa.

With the reference of the Boundary Dispute to Sir Bartle Frere, a new force, moving in a different direction and a different plane, was imported into the negotiations. The Commissioner agreed almost passionately with the popular colonial feeling that there could be no security for the South African colonies while the military organisation of the Zulus remained as a menace upon their borders, ready to be put in motion at the will of their violent, unscrupulous, and ambitious savage king, Cetchwayo. He had therefore fixed, as an unalterable aim in his policy, the immediate and complete abolition of this danger, and by the side of this the Boundary Dispute seemed to him a very secondary affair. From the first moment it was brought before him, his resolve was apparent not to settle it by itself, but to use it as an occasion for demanding from Cetchwayo unreserved concessions upon the more important point.

Sir Henry Bulwer, on the other hand, attached much greater importance to the settlement of this dispute in itself. He believed that an equitable settlement of it would go far to smooth our relations with the Zulus. If it did not, we should then have a clear title to take further steps. In holding this opinion, the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal did not leave out of account the gravity of the danger in which the colonies were placed by the Zulu army. Nor did he take a flattering view of the character of the Zulu king. He thus expressed himself on these points in a despatch to the High Commissioner (Sept. 30, 1878):—

"What your Excellency observes with regard to this people, their military organisation, their numbers, and their armament, is perfectly true. With respect to the character of their present king there is little, if anything, that can be said in his favour. What little there is to be said is this, that during several past years he listened to the counsels of this Government, and even under strong provocation refrained from acts which would have precipitated a crisis and led to serious and possibly general disturbance in this part of South Africa. It is true that if he listened to us it was no doubt because he felt it to be for his own interest to do so, and that he could not afford to disregard our wishes. Nevertheless, for so much credit as the attention he paid to our counsels in past times is worth, to that credit he is entitled; but I do not know that I am able to say anything else in his favour. He has broken the promises which he made to us and to the Zulu nation at the time of his coronation. His people have been put to death without trial, and the shedding of blood has been indiscriminate. His rule, so far as it has gone, has been a cruel and tyrannical one, and all the better interests of his country have been sacrificed to the maintenance of a large army, though this, indeed, it must be remembered, is no innovation introduced by him."

Sir Henry Bulwer made every allowance for the uncertain character of the Zulu king, and attached importance also to the

fact that he was perplexed by the annexation of the Transvaal and suspicious of our good faith. He admitted that our relations with Cetchwayo were critical. Still he was strongly of opinion that, all the circumstances considered, the Boundary Question ought to be settled at once in accordance with the award of the Commissioners.

"That there are elements of danger in this state of things, and that the situation is and has been for some months a critical one, there is no doubt; nor can it be said that the settlement of the disputed Boundary Question will put an end to all the dangers of the situation. In that question consists perhaps the greatest cause of danger; but it is only one question, and other questions may arise at any moment. The king may prove unreasonable, or he may be forced into foolish action by the pressure of the young fighting men, or be led by treachery or bad advice to do something that will complicate himself with us beyond recovery. Moreover, so long as the nation retains its military system, so long as the manhood of the nation is organised into a standing army, the causes of danger cannot be wanting.

"But there is this to be said for the settlement of the disputed Boundary Question, and for the inquiry into it which has been held, that it is a matter to which our good faith has been committed. I believe that it would have been a great misfortune if we had entered into a war last December on this question, not only because of the circumstances at that time existing on the Cape frontier, and of the critical state of affairs in Europe, but also because we should have gone into a war on account of a question which, so long as it was a question between the South African Republic and the Zulus, we had always admitted was a fair subject for inquiry, and had for years by means of our influence been holding back the Zulus from taking their own action upon. It was of the greatest importance, therefore, that we should put ourselves in the right in this matter, and that there was fair cause for an inquiry the Report of the Commissioners shows, whether we accept their conclusions or not."

Sir Bartle Frere, as we have said, was not at first disposed to accept the award of the Commissioners. They began their inquiries in April, 1878, and their report was delivered to Sir H. Bulwer towards the end of June. They decided unanimously against the claims of the Boers. They condemned all or nearly all the documentary evidence upon which these claims were founded, holding that the written compacts with regard to territory, not being authoritatively subscribed on the Zulu side, could not be regarded as equally binding on the Boers and the Zulus. They recorded their opinion that "no cession of territory was ever made by the Zulu people, and that, even had such a cession been made by either Panda or Cetchwayo, it would have been null and void unless confirmed by the voice of the nation according to the custom of the Zulus." Still, on the ground of unchallenged occupation for several years, they awarded to the Boers the disputed

land to the west of the Blood River, awarding that on the left of the river to the Zulus, on the ground that there had been no recognition by the Zulus of Boer occupation, and no cessation of Zulu occupation. This decision was communicated to Sir Bartle Frere early in July, and for some months a brisk correspondence on the subject was carried on between him and the Governor of Natal, in which Sir Theophilus Shepstone took part. The upshot was that in November Sir Bartle Frere agreed to confirm the award of the Commissioners, with the addition of a proviso for the interests of Boer settlers in Zulu territory, but declared his intention of accompanying the announcement of the award to the Zulus with certain demands touching their military organisation and various difficulties which had arisen while the Boundary Question was in suspense.

Concerning these minor difficulties as they successively emerged, we have to note a difference of tone between the comments of the High Commissioner and the Governor of Natal, proceeding from their different views of the situation. Sir Henry Bulwer's tendency is to extenuate and explain away; Sir Bartle Frere's, to exaggerate and refer everything to a hostile determination on the part of Cetchwayo. There was much excitement among the Dutch settlers on the disputed border, and reports were frequent of acts of violence and menaces committed by the Zulus. Sir Henry Bulwer inquired into and discussed these reports, and showed them to be grossly exaggerated. The actual interference with the Boer settlers in the disputed territory he showed to be very slight, and what there was he attributed to the natural impatience of the Zulus at the long delay in the settlement of the dispute. Sir Bartle Frere, on the other hand, embodied the complaints of the Boers, without qualification and rather with additional force, in his despatches. Norwegian missionaries who had established missions in Zululand complained of the ill-treatment of their converts, and after a time took fright and fled from Zululand altogether. Sir Henry Bulwer doubted whether the ill-treatment was as comprehensive as had been alleged, and attributed the dislike of Cetchwayo to the missionaries to two natural causes—his suspicion that they acted as spies, and the fact that conversion to Christianity was sometimes used as a subterfuge by men who wished to evade the laws of the country. Further, he would not admit that the Natal Government was under any obligation to protect the missionaries. Sir Bartle Frere, on the other hand, when he went to Natal in September, at once took the missionaries into his counsels, and adopted their accounts of the state of affairs in Zululand without qualification in his despatches. He was of opinion that redress ought to be demanded for their expulsion, or for the acts of violence which had terrified them into flight. Two specific outrages which were committed by Zulus gave rise to a similar divergence of views. An English engineer surveying the Middle Drift of the Tugela was seized by some Zulus, robbed of his smoking materials, and detained for an

hour and a half or two hours. Sir Henry Bulwer, while thinking that a small fine ought to be exacted for this insult, pointed out that the engineer ought not to have been sent to make such an inspection at such a time, and that his behaviour "almost amounted to a culpable provocation." Sir Bartle Frere treated the incident as an unprovoked and inexcusable outrage. The other outrage was committed by two sons of the chief Sirayo, two of whose wives had eloped from him and fled with their paramours into Natal. The young men pursued them with armed followers, dragged the women away, and murdered them.[1] Sir Henry Bulwer did not seek to palliate the grossness of this offence. He sent a message to Cetchwayo, demanding the surrender of the criminals. But he treated it as an individual offence, having no political significance. Sir Bartle Frere, on the contrary, made much of it in his despatches as a glaring instance of the hostile intentions of the Zulus. Cetchwayo temporised when asked to surrender the youths, and pleaded in extenuation of their crime that it was "the rash act of boys moved by too great zeal for their father's honour." This delay and apology were treated by Sir Bartle Frere as monstrous illustrations of Cetchwayo's insolent and hostile spirit.

In short, Sir Bartle Frere's view of the situation was that Cetchwayo, puffed up with military pride, was longing for war with the white man, was not unwilling to provoke war, and would assume the offensive unless he were intimidated. To secure the necessary means of intimidation, he detained in South Africa the troops on the list for relief, and sent urgent messages home for reinforcements in view of the critical state of affairs. On September 10 he applied for two more battalions, on September 17 he raised his application to two regiments. He moved troops from Cape Colony into Natal, and sent detachments forward towards the Zulu frontier. Sir Henry Bulwer deprecated these movements, and the talk which they excited in the colony as to their intention of fighting the Zulus. His belief was that Cetchwayo was too much afraid of the English to wish for war, but was suspicious of being attacked and annexed, as the Transvaal had been; and he argued that the movement of our troops and the bellicose talk of the colonists would confirm these suspicions, increase the Zulu excitement, and aggravate the crisis. Sir Henry Bulwer's views were shared by the Home Government. The following was part of Sir M. Hicks-Beach's reply to Sir Bartle Frere's first request for reinforcements, dated October 17, 1878:—

"Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to comply with the request for a reinforcement of troops. All the information that has hitherto reached them with respect to the position of affairs in Zululand appears to them to justify a confident hope that by the exercise of prudence, and by meeting the Zulus in a spirit of forbearance and a reasonable compromise, it will be possible to avert the very serious evil of a war with Cetchwayo; and they can-

[1] See depositions of Natal Kaffirs, and reports of resident magistrates, *Blue Book*, C. 2220, December 1878, pp. 195–6, &c.

not but think that the forces now at your disposal in South Africa, together with the additional officers about to be sent, should suffice to meet any other emergency that may arise, without a further increase to the imperial troops."

On November 21 the Colonial Secretary, with reference to some of the alleged outrages committed by Zulus on the frontier, drew Sir Bartle Frere's attention somewhat sharply to the circumstance that "the facts when ascertained differed greatly from the alarming reports originally spread," and went on to say:—

"I trust that, in accordance with the suggestion conveyed in your memorandum to the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, Cetchwayo may have been informed that a decision regarding the disputed boundary would speedily be communicated to him. His complaint that the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal "is hiding from him the answer that has come from across the sea about the land boundary question, and is only making an excuse for taking time so as to surprise him," is not altogether an unnatural one for a native chief situated in his circumstances, who is necessarily ignorant of much that has passed on this subject, and of many of the causes to which the delay is attributable."

Before this despatch reached Pietermaritzburg, the decision on the boundary question had been made known to Cetchwayo, and with it a list of demands concerning which the High Commissioner had said nothing whatever to the Home Government till it was too late for them to interfere. A curt announcement, dated November 11, that he "proposed to request his Excellency (Sir H. Bulwer) to follow up the award in the Boundary case with a statement of the guarantees which we consider necessary in order to ensure peace hereafter in our relations with the Zulus," reached the Colonial Office on December 11. On that very day a special commission appointed by Sir Bartle Frere met a body of Zulu delegates who had come to receive the Boundary award, and to hear further communications. The award was explained to them in the forenoon, and at a second meeting in the afternoon, the terms embodied in Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum were disclosed. These terms were in effect as follows. First, Cetchwayo was reminded that he had broken his coronation promises, by putting people to death without trial and permitting indiscriminate shedding of blood; and he was required to give guarantees to the Great Council of the Zulu nation and the British Government for the future observance of these promises. Second, as a guarantee for this, he was required to abolish his present military system, and substitute for it a system of tribal quotas which should be approved of by the Great Council and the British Government. Third, he was to accept the presence and advice of a British Resident. Fourth, to permit the return to Zululand and engage for the future protection of missionaries and their converts. Lastly, a demand was made for the surrender of certain criminals and the payment of certain fines. Sir Bartle Frere's original intention was to allow a period of fifteen

days for compliance with these demands, but at the instance of Sir Henry Bulwer the time of grace was extended to thirty days.

When Sir Bartle Frere decided upon presenting an ultimatum to Cetchwayo he was not aware whether the Government intended to send him any reinforcements. He had remonstrated warmly against their first refusal, representing that there was and for twelve months had been every symptom that Cetchwayo would not keep the peace. His conviction that war was unavoidable seemed to gain strength in every successive despatch. When at last he made the demands from Cetchwayo, which he did not expect to be conceded without a struggle, he wrote that "the force we have now at our disposal is not as large as we thought necessary, though we have called up every available company in South Africa." "But," he added, "in the absence of reinforcements we must do our best with such means as we have." The Government yielded in the end to his representations, though still under the impression that the reinforcements were asked only for the protection of Natal from urgent danger. On November 21 they announced that it was their intention to send him reinforcements, but warned him that they must not be used for aggressive purposes. These reinforcements were sent out on December 14, and four days later another despatch was addressed to Sir Bartle Frere, urging upon him the expediency of confining his action to the protection of the colonies. Just as the reinforcements reached Natal, the thirty days' grace had expired.

The prospect of a war with the Zulus excited very languid interest in this country. Towards the end of January the intelligence came that Cetchwayo showed no sign of yielding to Sir Bartle Frere's demands, and that in consequence, on January 4, our relations with the Zulus had been placed in the hands of Lord Chelmsford, the Commander-in-chief of the forces in South Africa, who had proceeded to the front, and held himself in readiness to invade Zululand. But very few people had any idea of the nature of the demands, and still fewer anticipated any difficulty in the enforcing of them. January 11 was the limit fixed for Cetchwayo's submission, and early in February news came that our troops under Lord Chelmsford and Colonel Pearson had crossed the frontier on the 12th, and that the Zulus were retreating.

The news that reached England on February 11, of the terrible disaster at Isandhlwana, was a shock for which the nation was totally unprepared. It was as complete and almost as horrifying a surprise as the Indian Mutiny, and nothing had occurred since then to stir public feeling about imperial affairs so profoundly. It was not indeed felt that there was any danger of a province being lost to the Crown, but there were the same fears for the safety of English colonists, an unarmed population exposed to the fury of overwhelming numbers of savage enemies. Were the victorious Zulus likely to overrun Natal? Could the troops still in the colony hold their own till reinforcements from England could reach them? The gallant defence of Rorke's Drift, by a handful of men under Chard

and Bromhead, went far to reassure public feeling on these points, and also to intensify a very general impression that "some one must have blundered" before such a disaster could have befallen our arms. Next mail was anxiously expected, and meantime attention was fixed upon the preparations for the despatch of reinforcements, which were pushed forward with admirable energy. The 91st Highlanders and the 60th Rifles sailed from Southampton and Gravesend on the 19th, eight days after the receipt of the disastrous news; and fifteen days' intense energy in office, dockyard, camp, depôt, and arsenal, got under way for the Cape a force of 8,500 men, including four regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry.

A detailed account of the operations connected with the Zulu war will be found in another part of the Register. We are concerned here with the impression produced in this country by the incidents of the war and the policy of the Queen's Commissioner and the Government. It was more than two months after the tidings of the Isandhlwana disaster before anxiety was conclusively dispelled by the news of the relief of the Ekowe garrison. Long before this it had been generally accepted that the forces under the immediate direction of Lord Chelmsford were capable of holding their own, and protecting the colony against Zulu inroads. Each week's news strengthened this confidence. We heard of no attempt being made by the Zulus to cross the frontier, and we were told that the boundary river was closely watched, and our troops carefully disposed for purposes of defence. Confidence was also restored by news of raiding operations conducted by Colonel Evelyn Wood from his station on the Utrecht borders. Gradually uneasiness about the colony gave place to a feeling of impatience that nothing was being done for the relief of Colonel Pearson. More than once it was reported that a relieving expedition was being prepared, and a date fixed for its departure. Fears were entertained that the provisions of the garrison would not hold out till Lord Chelmsford, now suspected of exaggerated caution as he had before been suspected of exaggerated confidence, should deem it prudent to advance. These fears were increased by news which reached England early in April of the surprise and massacre of a small convoy on the Intombe river. This incident was held to prove that the lesson of Isandhlwana had not been taken to heart. But wherever there may have been a want of caution, there was no such want now on the part of Lord Chelmsford. He did not move to the relief of Ekowe till the first reinforcements to start from England had reached Natal. The operation was then easily and successfully accomplished. The relieving column was attacked in its camp at Gingihlovo near the Inyezane River, and the enemy were repulsed with prodigious slaughter. No further resistance was offered to the advance on Ekowe, and the withdrawal of the garrison was effected without molestation. The welcome news of the success of the relieving expedition reached England on April 22, and was

made the subject of congratulations in both Houses of Parliament. The same special mail brought details of Colonel Wood's triumphant repulse of a determined attack upon his camp at Kambula, which was accepted as a still further proof that the Zulus were powerless for offence. From that date all fears for the safety of the colony were abandoned: the interest thenceforth lay in the preparations for breaking up Cetchwayo's military power.

Meantime, before the arrival of the news that our military prestige in South Africa had been conclusively restored, Sir Bartle Frere's policy and Lord Chelmsford's conduct of the war were the subjects of eager discussion. Both in public and in private sides were warmly taken. A rapid succession of Blue-books placed the public in possession of the facts, and much astonishment was felt at the conflict of views revealed in the correspondence between the High Commissioner and the Government, and at the conduct of the former in rushing into war, not only without consulting the Government, but in direct defiance of their suggestions. Had the Government any alternative but to recall him was a question universally asked, and even in journals which were habitual supporters of the Ministry they were strongly urged to take this course. Lord Chelmsford also, as the details of the Isandhlwana disaster were brought to light, became the object of a storm of censure from all sides. The *Standard* was as emphatic as the *Daily News* in condemnation of his generalship, and both journals insisted equally on the urgent necessity of sending out a stronger general to take the command.

Parliament met on February 13, two days after the arrival of the news of Isandhlwana. The subject occupied the first place in the ministerial statements submitted to both Houses, but comment was deprecated and abstained from till fuller details of what had happened should have been received. Government promised to lose no time in laying before Parliament the papers that were necessary for forming an opinion as to the origin of the war. A report had got wind that the Government had refused to send Sir Bartle Frere, before the war broke out, the reinforcements which he had asked for, and there was a conversation on this point in the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury and Lord Cadogan simply maintaining that "troops had been sent," without any reference to the original refusal or its grounds. The pitched debate on the subject of the Zulu War did not take place for several weeks. During the interval several questions were asked relating to the production of despatches and to minor incidents, and one or two opportunities were seized for general comment which testified to the impatience with which the great days of debate were anticipated. When Colonel Stanley introduced the Army Estimates on March 3, the discussion was turned by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman on the Zulu War. It appeared from the estimates that it had been Colonel Stanley's intention to reduce the army by 4,000 men, but that that number had been again put on the establishment in consequence of

the demand for reinforcements to South Africa. Mr. Bannerman argued that the Government ought not to have been surprised by Sir Bartle Frere's declaration of war, and quoted from despatches to show that they ought to have known what was coming. Sir W. Harcourt supported this contention without pressing the argument to any great length:—

"If Her Majesty's Government had said to Sir Bartle Frere, 'You must not enter upon an offensive war,' then, it was true, they would have had a right to be surprised at the outbreak of such a war. But they did not say anything of the kind. They said, 'We do not wish for war, but you are the best judge, and we leave it to you.' But how any man, after reading Sir Bartle Frere's despatches, could have supposed that there would be no war, when the question was thus left to Sir Bartle Frere's discretion, he could not understand."

On March 14 Mr. Jenkins asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government proposed to place the supreme command of the forces in South Africa in other hands, and on receiving the reply, "No, sir; as at present advised, they do not," moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of discussing Lord Chelmsford's generalship. A stormy scene ensued, Mr. Jenkins speaking for half an hour amidst interruptions which rendered his voice inaudible. Sir Robert Peel supported him in his criticisms of Lord Chelmsford, but the feeling of the House was all but unanimous against anticipating the debate on the motion, of which Sir Charles Dilke had given notice. The Queen's message of sympathy to the troops in South Africa, expressing Her Majesty's "entire confidence" in Lord Chelmsford, was remarked on by Lord Truro in the House of Lords on March 18. Lord Truro asked whether the message was duly considered by and had the concurrence of the Cabinet; and observed that "this expression of entire confidence, where there had not been complete success, was a departure—in his judgment an unhappy and unfortunate departure—from the ordinary rule, and would not give satisfaction to military minds in this country." Lord Beaconsfield, in reply, stated that the message was "transmitted under the responsibility of Her Majesty's advisers," and declared that it should not be "tortured into an expression of unlimited confidence in the Commander-in-chief," and that it was simply a message of consolation to the troops.

March 25 in the Lords, and March 27 in the Commons, were the days ultimately fixed for the discussion of South African affairs. A resolution couched in the same terms was moved in the one House by Lord Lansdowne, and in the other by Sir Charles Dilke.

"That this House, while willing to support Her Majesty's Government in all necessary measures for defending the possessions of Her Majesty in South Africa, regrets that an ultimatum which was calculated to produce immediate war should have been presented to the Zulu king without authority from the responsible advisers of the Crown, and that an offensive war should have been

commenced without imperative and pressing necessity or adequate preparation; and the House regrets that, after the censure passed upon the High Commissioner by Her Majesty's Government in the despatch of March 19, 1879, the conduct of affairs in South Africa should be retained in his hands."

The last clause was added to the original notice of motion after the publication of the despatch to which it refers. Till that despatch was published, it was uncertain what view the Government took of Sir Bartle Frere's conduct. Despatches previously laid before Parliament showed that when they first received information that an ultimatum had been sent with which there was little likelihood of peaceful compliance, they had reserved judgment. They had expressed their surprise to the High Commissioner, declaring that his previous communications had not led them to expect such an announcement, and had intimated that they must wait for further information before deciding whether he had been justified in his action. This was in January, and the mails of the next two months, while they brought several descriptions of the situation before the war from Sir Bartle Frere, and several repetitions of his opinion that war was unavoidable, brought no further documentary illustration of the grounds on which he had proceeded. It was impossible, he said, to produce documentary evidence of all the impressions which had concurred in convincing him of the critical state of affairs. The Government must have confidence in his judgment. When, at last, the Government did express their opinion, in the despatch of March 19, after due consideration of all the circumstances of the case, their conclusion was that they "had been unable to find in the documents he had placed before them that evidence of urgent necessity for immediate action which alone could justify him in taking, without their full knowledge and sanction, a course almost certain to result in a war, which, as they had previously impressed upon him, every effort should have been used to avoid." The despatch went on to express the Government's "high appreciation of the great experience, ability, and energy" of the Commissioner; and ended by saying that "they had no desire to withdraw, in the present crisis of affairs, the confidence hitherto reposed in him, the continuance of which was now more than ever needed to conduct our difficulties in South Africa to a successful termination." A despatch dated the following day controverted Sir Bartle Frere's view that the only safe solution of these difficulties was annexation, and desired him in future to avoid taking any decided step or committing himself to any positive conclusion until he had received instructions.

When this severe censure was made known, some doubt was felt for several days whether it would not be followed by Sir Bartle Frere's recall. From this expression beforehand on the part of the Government of the regret which Sir Charles Dilke and Lord Lansdowne proposed to ask Parliament to express, it might have been thought that there was no difference of opinion between the

Government and the Opposition regarding Sir Bartle Frere's conduct, and there was much speculation as to whether the apparent agreement would be carried still further before the debates commenced. The debates, however, brought out considerable differences of opinion between the two sides, notwithstanding the close correspondence between the words of the despatch of censure and the resolution as originally framed.

The debate in the House of Lords was opened by Lord Lansdowne in a clear and temperate speech, in which he sought to establish point by point from Blue-books the terms of the resolution. In pressing for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere, he paid a tribute to his high character and brilliant career. He rested his case solely on the ground that distant representatives of the Crown could not safely be allowed such license as Sir Bartle Frere, in the admission of the Government, had taken to himself, and that the effect of the formal censure would be destroyed by the expression of continued confidence in him after so grave an error. Lord Cranbrook, in reply, insisted upon various extenuating circumstances in Sir Bartle Frere's conduct. He admitted that the Government might have modified the ultimatum in some respects if it had been submitted to them, but he contended that the demands it contained were not unjust. Against the charge of beginning the war without adequate preparation, he pleaded that the war was not actually begun till reinforcements arrived. The one fault which he would allow was the adoption of offensive measures instead of the defensive measures which the Government had recommended, and in excuse of this he pointed to the large discretion allowed to the Commissioner, his distance from home, and the fact that a movement in advance was often the best possible defence. On the whole he concluded that Sir Bartle Frere's errors were sufficient to justify correction, but not suspension from his office.

Lord Blachford complained that he was unable to discover from Lord Cranbrook's speech whether the Government thought the policy of Sir Bartle Frere wise or unwise, and the war in which he had involved the country just and necessary, or unjust and unnecessary. He dwelt upon the danger to the public service of condoning the disobedience of colonial governors, which he declared to be a growing practice. Lord Carnarvon sought principally by a review of the circumstances to prove that the war was not an unjust war, and declared that before he left the Colonial office he was convinced that the situation was precarious. In none of our colonies, he said, were the difficulties and problems to be solved so hard as those of South Africa.

Lord Stanley of Alderley denounced the pretext contained in the proclamation of war of freeing the Zulus from the tyranny of their King. He laid no small part of the blame for the Zulu war upon Lord Carnarvon's impatience for South African confederation, and his "incurable greed for extending the limits of the Colonies." Lord Cadogan followed a similar line to Lord Cranbrook in excul-

pating Sir Bartle Frere, and contended that his recall would inflict a great blow on our power and interest in South Africa.

Lord Kimberley traced the troubles with the Zulus to our annexation of the Transvaal, which ought never, he urged, to have been undertaken, unless the Government were prepared to send out a larger military force to South Africa. He argued that Sir Bartle Frere's policy from the time of his landing had been characterised by precipitancy and violence, and by taking in hand too many difficult tasks at once. His despatches, he said, "showed a mind excited almost beyond belief, magnifying approaching danger in a most extraordinary way." He dwelt also upon the contemptuous tone adopted by Sir Bartle Frere in his defence of his conduct to the Government, and expressed a doubt whether the Commissioner would care to continue in office now that his hands were tied from taking action without previous consultation.

The debate was continued in short speeches by Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Granville. The Foreign Secretary declined to go into the general question of our recent relations with the Zulus; the point at issue, he said, was a narrow one, namely, whether the Government deserved censure for not having recalled Sir Bartle Frere. He denied that the Government had "censured" Sir Bartle Frere; they had "passed no opinion upon his policy"; they had simply asserted the principle that "Her Majesty's advisers, and they only, must decide the grave issues of peace and war." The Government did not think it right except upon this one matter to enter upon the question of Sir Bartle Frere's policy. As a reason for retaining him in office, he declared that he had mastered the details of a very difficult question, that he could not toss over a knowledge of these details to a successor, and that it was a mistake to change horses when crossing a stream. The Duke of Somerset wished to know distinctly whether the Government adopted the policy of Sir Bartle Frere. "If they did not, was it wise to keep him there? If they changed their policy, they must change their man."

Lord Beaconsfield followed Lord Salisbury in contending that the whole question before the House was whether Her Majesty's Ministers had acted wisely in recommending Sir Bartle Frere to Her Majesty as the individual best qualified to fulfil the duties of High Commissioner. "They had but one object before them, and that was to take care that, at that most critical period, the affairs of Her Majesty in South Africa should be directed by one not only qualified to direct them, but who was probably superior to any other individual whom they could have selected for the purpose." Upon that point only was the policy of the Government impugned in the resolution before the House. He denied that that policy was one of annexation.

Lord Granville contrasted the objections of Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield to discussing the policy of Sir Bartle Frere with the admission by one of their colleagues in another place that the

proper time for such a discussion had come. With regard to the recall of the Commissioner, he maintained that to continue him in office would be to encourage other governors to take a high-handed course.

The resolution was rejected by a majority of 156 non-contents against 61 contents.

The debate in the House of Commons extended over three nights, March 27, 28, and 31. It is unnecessary to say that the artificial limit proposed by Ministers in the House of Lords was not observed. Sir Bartle Frere's policy was thoroughly discussed, the average of the speeches being as remarkable for their length as the speeches in the Lords were for their brevity. Two of the strongest and longest attacks on the Government were delivered from their own side of the House, by Sir Robert Peel and Sir Henry Holland. On the other hand, Sir Charles Dilke's resolution was warmly opposed and Sir Bartle Frere uncompromisingly defended by Mr. Evelyn Ashley. The speech with which Sir Charles Dilke introduced his resolution was masterly, and was universally admitted to have set the seal upon his growing reputation as a Parliamentary orator, and established him securely in the front rank of his party. It was clear, forcible, closely reasoned, and exhaustive. After a rapid review of the state of affairs before Sir Bartle Frere's arrival in South Africa, Sir Charles proceeded to analyse the records of the High Commissioner's policy, discussing it in detail on its own merits as an attempt to solve existing difficulties, and bringing into clear relief the points on which it conflicted with the views of Sir Henry Bulwer. Sir Bartle Frere's modification of the Boundary award took back with one hand what he pretended to give with the other. He promised the Government "peace with honour," but all his demands in the ultimatum meant and could only mean war. It was clear that so far from being the fittest man to be there, even under a vote of censure which must impair his authority, he was about the most unfit man to be found. The Government had cautioned him against annexation, but what security had they that their plans would not be upset? Sir Bartle Frere said that danger might have come upon us had we waited, and he therefore rushed to meet it. There could be no policy, Sir Charles maintained, more likely to prove fatal to the British Empire than that of digging up our dangers in every quarter of the globe. Sir Bartle Frere's conduct, although censured by the Government, had been to some extent defended by members of the Ministry in the House of Lords; and we had now no security against being plunged into repeated wars, in defiance of the wishes of the Executive at home, whenever war was recommended to a British Governor by his fears, by his temper, by his poetical fancies, or by his religion.

An addition to Sir Charles Dilke's resolution was moved by Colonel Muir and seconded by Sir A. Gordon, to censure the Government for not having sent sufficient forces to South Africa

notwithstanding Sir Bartle Frere's warnings and the full information in their possession of the strength of the Zulu army. This amendment was not pressed to a division, though the censure involved received some support from speakers on both sides of the House.

Mr. Marten was the first speaker on the Government side. He contended that the Government were not to blame, and that the recall of Sir Bartle Frere would have had the effect of disarranging everything, and of interrupting the measures that it was imperative on us to take for the safety of the colony and for our own honour. Mr. Chamberlain, who followed, twitted the Government with their inconsistency in branding a high official with the strongest censure ever passed in this generation, and thereafter assuring him of their continued confidence, and desiring him to retain his post. He maintained that the Zulu war was only an incident in Sir Bartle Frere's policy, the necessary outcome of his principles regarding the treatment of savage races by civilised neighbours, and that if there had been no Zulu war, we should have been involved in difficulties perhaps as great in other quarters.

Replying to the charge that the Government ought to have known that Sir Bartle Frere meant war, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach pointed out that the first hint of the kind appeared in a despatch received by the Government on December 11. He discussed in detail the demands contained in the ultimatum, and contended that they were all necessary and reasonable, with one exception, the demand for the reception of missionaries. He believed that the danger from Cetewayo's army was such as to have rendered a war with him at some time or another absolutely inevitable. Whether it was wise or whether it was not wise to send the ultimatum which was sent to Cetewayo at the time it was sent was a matter which, in his opinion, could scarcely be decided now. The point of the censure passed on Sir Bartle Frere by the Government was that he had acted without their sanction. They had not censured him for incapacity, but for excess of zeal in a course which was, he believed, considered by every man in South Africa to be the right one. Sir Bartle Frere was still necessary in South Africa to carry out the policy of Confederation, under which the white population would be able to provide for their own defence.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen declared that the Opposition had agreed to the annexation of the Transvaal on the understanding that the natives would be treated with more consideration and kindness than they had been by the Boers. Sir Bartle Frere's policy had not carried out this understanding.

The second night's debate was begun by Mr. Hanbury, who contended that Sir Bartle Frere could not be accused of acting against orders, but only of acting without orders, and quoted the terms of his Commission to show the "monstrous" extent of the powers entrusted to him. He warmly defended and eulogised Sir Bartle Frere, though he admitted that he was justly censured for

making war without giving information beforehand to the Government. Mr. Lowe began an animated attack upon the Government for the indistinctness of the position they had taken up, but had not proceeded far when he made an abrupt ending in the middle of a sentence. Mr. Lowe spoke from the first with noticeable difficulty, but there was all the old pungency and humour in his criticisms. The next speaker was Sir Robert Peel, whose warm denunciation of Lord Chelmsford's strategy called up Sir Charles Russell in defence, as he said, of an "old comrade and an absent man." Mr. Evelyn Ashley objected to Sir Charles Dilke's resolution that it did not fix the blame in the right quarter; the proper way of checking abuse of their powers by Commissioners, he said, was by "a resolution directed against the Government which permitted it, and not against the Governor, who only exercised to the best of his ability the discretion which had been left to him." The next notable speech was made by Sir Henry Holland, who clearly and forcibly expounded substantially the same views that had been taken by Sir Charles Dilke. Lord Colin Campbell in a successful maiden speech contended from despatches that the Government had full warning before December 11 that Sir Bartle Frere was meditating an aggressive war. Colonel Stanley's speech was mainly a reply to Sir Robert Peel and Sir Henry Holland.

A fresh issue was imported into the debate on the third night by Mr. Courtney, who, in opposing the annexation of the Transvaal two years before, had predicted that further difficulties and not a pacification of existing troubles would be produced by that means. Mr. Courtney placed the urgent necessity for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere, not simply upon the ground of his Zulu policy but on the ground that his general policy in South Africa was unjustifiable and dangerous, and if left unchecked must lead to still more serious troubles. Before Sir Bartle Frere was sent out, our policy had been the strict limitation of our responsibilities and our dominions. Mr. Courtney pointed out that Sir Bartle Frere had expressed himself in favour of extending our responsibilities much beyond the limits of the Transvaal, over all the tribes between the Transvaal and the Zambesi.

Lord Sandon, after a spirited retort as to the tactics of the Opposition, quoted from the Blue-books various evidences of the excitement prevailing among the black races in South Africa, as an illustration of the immense difficulties with which the High Commissioner had to deal. Sir Bartle Frere's fault, he contended, "implied no incapacity, no weakness, no moral turpitude, but only over-great zeal for the protection of those committed to his charge." "Sir Bartle Frere stood out with all the decorations which he had so well merited, emblazoned on his breast, as a man still to be trusted more than anyone else."

After speeches from Sir George Balfour, Colonel Alexander, Mr. Synan, Mr. A. Mills, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. Gorst, the flagging interest of the debate was revived by a brilliant onslaught

on Sir Bartle Frere and the Government by Sir W. Harcourt. Sir William taunted Ministers with the discrepancy between their eulogies of Sir Bartle Frere in Parliament and their condemnation of his conduct in their despatch. Was the censure, he asked, a *bonâ fide* censure, or merely a Parliamentary manœuvre? The verdict of the Government on the whole seemed to him to be, "Guilty, but do it again." While breathing censure in their despatches, they really meant, "Go it, Bartle!" In reply to Lord Hartington, who dwelt upon the fact that it seemed impossible to fix upon anyone the responsibility for the Zulu war, Sir Stafford Northcote declared that the Government did not throw the responsibility upon their agents, but took the whole upon themselves. To a certain extent, he said, they did not approve of the High Commissioner's conduct, and thought it of a nature that demanded an expression of opinion for his guidance and his reproof. But they did not think it sufficient to outweigh the many considerations which they felt required the continuance of his services in South Africa.

Sir Charles Dilke's resolution when put to the vote was rejected by a majority of 60—the numbers being 246 ayes and 306 noes.

The troubles in Afghanistan, and later in South Africa, diverted public attention from the movement of affairs in the East under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin and the Anglo-Turkish Convention. But whether these instruments were or were not producing their destined effect, was from the beginning of the year a very fertile topic of discussion in the newspapers and in the speeches of leading politicians. The foreign policy of the Government was unsparingly denounced and ridiculed on the one hand, and represented as already condemned by events; and on the other hand, no less warmly defended. Two of the most notable attacks by Opposition chiefs before the reopening of Parliament were made by Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Forster. The former spoke at Oxford on January 14, the latter at Bradford on the 20th of the same month. In reply to their complaints of the slow progress made in the settlement of the East, the advocates of the Government retorted that a state of affairs so confused could not be set right in a day, that many difficulties and delays must be expected, but that the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin were gradually and surely approaching execution, and that the reforms in Asia Minor, to which the Sultan was pledged under the Convention, would be put in force without unnecessary delay.

That part of the Eastern policy of the Government which was most remarked on when Parliament met in February was the acquisition of the island of Cyprus. This arose partly from the fact that two days before the meeting of Parliament, the First Lord of the Admiralty made a speech to the Working Men's Constitutional Association at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in which he replied at length to all the evil things that had been said about the acquisition. There was no subject in which Sir William Harcourt

had found so rich a field for his epigrammatic humour. Mr. Smith undertook to answer his epigrams with plain facts. He had paid a visit to Cyprus in November along with Colonel Stanley and the Hydrographer to the Navy with a view to making personal inspection of its capabilities. The island, he said, was not nearly so pestiferous as had been alleged. The previous summer and autumn had been a specially unwholesome season in all parts of the Levant, and our troops had been sent out before our medical officers knew how to guard against the influences of the climate. Cyprus could be made a perfectly healthy station for English troops. It was a mistake to say that it had no harbour. Famagusta was capable of being made an excellent harbour at little expense. Mr. Smith quoted Sir George Elliot's estimate that at a cost of 150,000*l.* a harbour could be made at Famagusta that would accommodate a large fleet of ironclads, and would admirably serve the purpose of a coaling station. A chart of Famagusta was issued by the Hydrographer to the Navy to illustrate these contentions. In the ministerial statement with which Parliament was opened, Lord Beaconsfield drew attention to two cheering circumstances with regard to Cyprus, that a difficulty concerning the Crown and State lands had been settled by an agreement to pay 5,000*l.* a year to the Sultan in respect of them (the agreement was not signed till February 21), and that for the first year a surplus was expected of revenue over expenditure amounting to 100,000*l.* or a few thousands more. Earl Granville in the Lords, and Sir Charles Dilke and Sir W. Harcourt in the Commons, professed themselves sceptical as to the hopes entertained of Cyprus by Ministers, and pressed to be informed what was really going to be done with it—for what purposes it was to be used. Famagusta was the unhealthiest spot in Cyprus; was it to be made a naval station? Sir W. Harcourt ridiculed the idea that a breakwater could be constructed at Famagusta for 150,000*l.* Did the Government mean to ask Parliament for that sum for such a purpose? Sir W. Harcourt also asked why 10,000 men were sent to Cyprus in July, if it was found now that 900 men were sufficient in February. Colonel Stanley, in reply, stated that it was not the intention of the Government to place Cyprus in the same position as regards military forces as either Malta or Gibraltar, and that they contemplated holding the island with a small garrison, perhaps a single battalion.

Allusion was also made at the first sitting of Parliament to the principles on which the administration of the island was conducted. Complaints of unfair treatment of the Greek population of Cyprus had found their way into the newspapers, and during the months of February and March several questions regarding these complaints were asked in the House. A debate on the administration of Cyprus was raised by Sir Charles Dilke on March 24. He drew the attention of Parliament to allegations made by the Greek Bishop of Citium, M. Iassonides, and M. Palaeologus. These allegations were that forced labour had been introduced into Cyprus,

that flogging was practised, that Greek newspapers were excluded, that petitions in Greek were refused merely because they were written in that language, that Greek priests had been manacled and imprisoned for debt, and fined because they would not pay taxes which they had never paid under Turkish rule.

Immediately after the debate, on March 27, Lord Salisbury despatched to Sir Garnet Wolseley a report of it, with a request that he would furnish information concerning the complaints of the Greeks. Sir Garnet sent a formulated list of the complaints to his six deputy Commissioners at Limasol, Larnaca, Paphos, Kyrenia, Famagusta, and Nicosia. From one and all came indignant denials of the charge that they had treated the Greek population with unfairness. The statements of M. Iassonides and M. Palaeologus were stigmatised as wicked inventions. There was only one instance in which forced labour had been resorted to under the old Turkish law, and that was under Colonel Warren at Limasol, where the inhabitants had turned out cheerfully or provided substitutes to construct necessary works for the improvement of the water supply of the town. The High Commissioner had promulgated a new ordinance regarding forced labour, but under it the labourers were paid at a rate at which there was no difficulty in procuring voluntary labour. Only once had this ordinance been put in force, to obtain a supply of labourers from a distance, and then these labourers were provided with tents, and bread, and paid for their work. That they obeyed the conscription cheerfully was proved by the fact that there had been no cases of malingering. With regard to the alleged maltreatment of Greek priests, Colonel Warren admitted that he had imprisoned a priest, by trade a lime-burner, because this man, when convicted before, had been released by the Church without leave or authority. When he learned that the man was a priest, he let him out of prison, and allowed him to live at his native place under the surveillance of a Zaptieh. Colonel Warren quoted statistics to show that the behaviour of the Zaptiehs on the whole was as good as that of any police force, and that in all cases of misbehaviour brought to his knowledge he had inflicted severe punishment. The allegations as to flogging were denied; the only person flogged had been a Zaptieh. With regard to the charge of special animus against Greeks, whose state was said to be worse than it had been under Turkish rule, the Commissioners indignantly protested that they had striven to administer justice without regard to nationalities. But some Greeks, Hellenic propagandists, and among them the Bishop of Citium, had given them an infinity of trouble by their efforts to evade and defy the law. The Bishop of Citium had refused to pay revenue on certain monasteries which belonged to him, a tax which he had evaded under the Turks, and the heavy fine of which he complained was 1*l.*, to which he had been subjected for contumacy in ignoring the summons of a Court. With regard to the refusal of petitions in Greek, Sir Garnet Wolseley declared that he had received many

thousands of petitions in that language, and that all his deputies as well as himself made a practice of accepting all petitions irrespective of the language in which they were drawn up. The alleged stoppage of Greek newspapers, letters or telegrams was a pure fabrication. A special Commissioner was appointed to hold an open Court for hearing what the Bishop of Citium had to say in defence of his allegations, and what evidence he could produce in support of them. Mr. Phillips held his investigation at Limasol in June, and the Bishop's charges were shown to have been greatly exaggerated.

The administration of Cyprus was again brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Sir Charles Dilke later in the Session (June 17), on a motion for copies of certain ordinances, one giving power to the Government of Cyprus to exile persons without trial, another prohibiting the sale of land to any but British or Turkish subjects, another confiscating uncultivated lands. He challenged in detail the defence made by the Commissioners as regarded forced labour, the treatment of Greek priests, and the behaviour of the Zaptiehs, proving his case partly by unofficial letters from the island, partly by inconsistencies in official statements. He declared that more information was needed about Cyprus, and accused the Government of purposely withholding information. Mr. Gladstone took part in the debate, protesting in impassioned language against the continuance of slavery in Cyprus, and against the ordinance which gave the Governor power to remove persons from the island without trial. This, he said, was the old shame, scandal, and disgrace of the English Protectorate in the Ionian Islands revived. The safeguards of liberty were destroyed when the head of the Executive was empowered on his own responsibility to destroy a man's occupation and to banish him from his country. The excuse that the power was mildly exercised was the excuse made for despotic government everywhere. "Go to Russia, of all places, with your ordinance. Ask Cetewayo to approve it, for it is worthy of him." The defence made by Mr. Bourke was that "the ordinance was passed by Sir Garnet Wolseley because he had been given to understand that in all probability there would be a rush of all sorts of bad characters from every part of the Levant the moment it was known that Cyprus was about to be occupied by the English." The ordinance restricting the purchase of land was devised to keep out of the hands of land-speculators ground which might be required for public works. Mr. Bourke, however, admitted that it would "very likely be quite necessary for the Secretary of State, when a more extended experience had been gained, to repeal many of the ordinances relating to Cyprus." With regard to the existence of slavery, Mr. Bourke admitted that slavery existed, and that no ordinance had been passed to abolish it, but said that "he should be surprised to hear of any Court, local or otherwise, in which an English assessor was sitting, which had permitted the process of

the Court to be used to give effect to slavery in any shape or form." In reply to Sir W. Harcourt, Sir S. Northcote subsequently admitted that an ordinance abolishing slavery might be found to be necessary, but contended that, "as the matter then stood, if no legal authority was given to enforce the rights of a master over his slave, slavery for all practical purposes came to an end."

The delay of the Porte in conceding to Greece the rectification of frontier recommended in the 13th Protocol of the Berlin Congress, excited much indignation in Philhellenic circles. On April 17, Mr. Cartwright moved in the House of Commons a resolution declaring that tranquillity in the East demanded that satisfaction should be given to the just claims of Greece, and that no satisfaction could be considered adequate that did not ensure execution of the recommendations of the Congress. It was known that negotiations on the subject had been going on among the Powers, but no papers had been produced. Mr. Cartwright complained of this, but said that he was not speaking from mere gossip when he accused the Government of having, both before and after the Congress, turned their backs upon principles which they ought to have strenuously upheld, showing a striking contrast to the generosity, sympathy, and liberal instincts of Lord Palmerston with regard to Belgium and Italy. Lord E. Fitzmaurice also complained of the discouragement and neglect which the Government had shown towards the aspirations of Greece, and Mr. Gladstone made an appeal to them to fulfil the pledges which our Plenipotentiaries had given at Berlin. Sir Stafford Northcote, on behalf of the Government, was not surprised that the question should have been raised in Parliament, but considered that a vote on the subject was embarrassing and might be misunderstood. He declared that the Government had all along been trying to promote a friendly settlement between Greece and Turkey; that their feelings and convictions were unchanged: and gave an assurance that the matter was engaging and would continue to command their full attention and earnest sympathy. Sir Charles Dilke, followed by Mr. Monk, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Sir William Harcourt, animadverted strongly on the unsatisfactory character of Sir Stafford's declaration. What were the convictions of the Government on the subject? Why did they withhold despatches when French, Turkish, and Greek despatches on the subject had been published? What had the Government been doing? What did they intend to do? Lord John Manners answered for the Government that a reply in detail to those questions would be a departure from their duty, and would imperil the success of the negotiations. The Government, he averred, were acting in cordial concurrence and concert with the great Powers of Europe; and the vision of an indignant Europe reprobating the insane conduct of England was one of those chimeras with which audiences out of doors might be amused, but which was unfit for the severer atmosphere of the House of Commons.

It transpired afterwards that the negotiations then pending were those initiated by the French Government at the beginning of April. M. Waddington applied—a second time, his circular intimated—for the mediation of the Powers in behalf of the frontier indicated in the Protocol, and suggested that the intervention of the Powers should be exercised at Constantinople by means of a Conference of Ambassadors. Lord Salisbury declined to be a party to collective mediation, because it would savour of coercion; but he agreed to the separate mediation of each Power through its ambassador. These facts were stated by Sir Charles Dilke, at a crowded meeting held at Willis's Rooms, on May 17, in support of the Greek claims.

The execution of the Treaty of Berlin was not discussed in Parliament till after May 3, the date by which the Russians were bound to evacuate Eastern Roumelia. Questions, however, were occasionally asked, concerning reports from the scene where the new constitutions were being elaborated. On March 12 the *Times* published a version of a despatch which Lord Salisbury had addressed on January 26 to our ambassador at St. Petersburg, instructing him to bring forcibly to the notice of the Russian Government the fact that its agents were obstructing the pacification of the Balkan States and sowing the seeds of future disturbance. A few days afterwards Prince Gortschakoff's reply to this indictment was published. In reply to questions in Parliament, Ministers admitted that these documents were substantially authentic, but declined to produce the actual correspondence at once.

Complaints were made by the Opposition about the tardy production of correspondence relating to Eastern affairs. Lord Granville said it was not convenient that documents should be allowed to accumulate, till they were published in bulky volumes of 900 pages. A sharper fire of questions was maintained when it became apparent that the Russians could not complete their evacuation of Eastern Roumelia by May 3. What provisions, it was asked, were to be made for the maintenance of order? The scheme of a joint occupation was rumoured as being entertained, but the Government denied that there was any truth in the rumour. Presently it leaked out that the construction of the Treaty held by the Government was that the evacuation should only begin on May 3. Early in the Session, on March 6, in reply to a question whether the Russian troops were expected to evacuate Eastern Roumelia at the expiration of nine months from August 3, 1878, Mr. Bourke had answered 'Yes, certainly.' This was generally taken to mean that the evacuation should be completed by that date. On May 5, Lord Salisbury explained at length how the Government construed the terms of the article relating to evacuation. The corps of occupation was fixed in that article at a certain strength, and the period of occupation was fixed at nine months from August 3. What the Treaty contemplated was, that

up to the end of nine months, the army of occupation should remain undiminished. From that date the evacuation was to commence, and was to be carried on of course with all reasonable despatch. With reference to this interpretation, Sir W. Harcourt afterwards drew attention to a passage in Lord Salisbury's famous circular, in which he had said that the retirement of the Russian army from the Province must take place before the period at which the working of the new institutions was to begin. The seventh article of the Treaty of Berlin laid down that this period could not be prolonged for more than nine months from August 3, 1878. When the point was again brought before the House of Lords, Lord Granville said that he could not agree with the Ministerial construction of the Treaty—Lord Beaconsfield had maintained that he never thought of putting any other construction upon it—but that he could not in the circumstances press the Government to take too strict a view of the meaning of its terms.

In his observations on May 5, Lord Salisbury gave a general review of the progress that had been made up to that time in the execution of the Treaty. Its terms, he contended, had been in all respects scrupulously fulfilled. The principality of Bulgaria had been constituted; Eastern Roumelia had been constituted a province under a Christian governor; the provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina had been occupied by Austria as was provided; the districts specified had been ceded to Montenegro; he anticipated no difficulty in the delimitation of Servia and Roumania. The Porte had revised the Cretan Constitution in a liberal sense. It had not yet introduced reforms into Armenia, but it had sent a Commission to ascertain the local needs and the local means.

On May 16 a debate concerning the general Eastern policy of the Government was originated by the Duke of Argyll. He went back to the position of Turkey four years before, when disturbances first began in Herzegovina, and invited the House to consider how that position had been affected by four years of negotiation and war. He ridiculed the pretension of the Government that they had effected their declared purpose to retain against the Treaty of San Stefano something substantial of the Turkish Empire, and to resist, as far as they could, any substantial gains to Russia. The Treaty of Berlin was nothing but the Treaty of San Stefano, with a few comparatively unimportant modifications. The first result of the policy of the Government, he maintained, was that "Turkey was gone—gone for ever." "Do not," he said, "deceive yourselves with fine phrases—Turkey as an empire is dead and gone. She has lost more than provinces—she has lost that which is essential to empire; she has lost her independence." The next result from the conduct of the Government was that the future of Turkey was left in complete confusion, with the most dangerous liabilities to this country. Passing to Afghanistan, the Duke of Argyll accused the Government of double-dealing with Shere Ali, and condemned them for putting the expenses of the Afghan war on the people of

India. The concluding words of his invective attracted much attention. "My Lords," he said, "you are beginning to be found out. The people of this country—or at least that portion of the country on which you have relied—are beginning to see that you have not obtained for them what they expected. It is not we, the members of the Opposition, who are accusing you. Time is your great accuser; the course of events is summing up the case against you. What have you to say—I shall wait to hear—what have you to say why you should not receive an adverse verdict at the hands of your country, as you certainly will be called up for judgment at the bar of history?"

Lord Beaconsfield expressed his astonishment that the Duke of Argyll should have referred to questions relating to Afghanistan—such as the appointment of a European Resident in the cities of the Ameer—at the very time when the Ameer was a guest in the English camp with a view to negotiating a treaty, in a manner which might gravely affect the carriage of those negotiations. With reference to the gains of Russia under the Treaty of Berlin, one would suppose, he said, from the Duke's language that there never had been any war between Russia and Turkey. Russia, whether right or wrong, had to be considered. Would the Duke have gone to war to prevent Russia from taking Batoum? The object of the Government was to prevent Turkey from falling to pieces, an event which would certainly give rise to a long and general war, and it was a principle of their policy that the only way to strengthen it was to improve the condition of its subjects. He reviewed the results attained by the Treaty of Berlin to prove that it was something more than a copy of the Treaty of San Stefano. With regard to the reform of the administration of Asia Minor, it was absurd, he said, to suppose that it would be like the occupation of Bulgaria, an affair of nine months. But there were already symptoms of a change for the better.

Lord Kimberley expressed his entire disbelief in the execution of reforms in Asia Minor. The results of the Treaty of Berlin had not been in the direction of preserving the independence and integrity of Turkey.

Lord Salisbury, premising that the Duke of Argyll was "flogging a dead horse," twitted him with the strength of the language he had used after admonishing Ministers about their offences in that way. He justified by a reference to debates on the policy of the Crimean war his assertion that the Duke had executed a "sharp curve" in 1876. He could not, he said, find a trace of the theory that the Crimean war was undertaken for the purpose of giving Turkey time to reform. The urgent necessity for reform had not been perceived by the leaders of the Opposition when they were in office; it had been suddenly discovered in the autumn of 1876. He believed that the Treaty of Berlin had placed Turkey in a position in which, if she had still, as the Government thought she had, the elements of social vitality, she might best be assured

of a prolonged existence. This result had been achieved without shedding a drop of English blood. Lord Salisbury further maintained that his propositions to the late Ameer of Afghanistan had been perfectly straightforward and honest. There was no treaty binding us for all time not to urge the admission of British officers into Afghanistan, and he preferred British officers to native officers because they were more likely to obtain the information needed and to carry out instructions efficiently and intelligently.

Earl Granville trusted that the Treaty of Berlin would be carried out, but complained of the enormous extent to which the Government had magnified its advantages, instead of giving it its real and practical value.

The unfulfilled arrangements of the Treaty of Berlin were brought into debate in the House of Commons on a motion for an address by Sir Charles Dilke on July 22. It seemed, Sir Charles said, to be but little known that the Treaty of Berlin had promised Home Rule to all the European Provinces of the Turkish Empire. All were to have Parliaments of their own, similar to the elective Parliament of Crete. No step appeared to have been taken towards carrying out these promises, which were guaranteed by Europe. The Eastern Roumelian Commission was to have sat for three months, and all the new constitutions for the various provinces of the Turkish Empire were to have been brought before it. It had now sat for twelve months, and not one of them had been heard of by its members. Reforms in Armenia were placed under the superintendence of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, and "immediate amelioration" had been promised as well as "future progress." There had been no amelioration whatever, and there was no sign of progress. The last clause of Sir Charles Dilke's motion had reference to the rectification of the Greek frontier, and the necessity of mediation with that view under the 24th article of the Treaty. Our Government, he maintained, by quotations from published despatches, had persistently hindered the application of this article, and had stood in the way when all the other Powers were disposed to put more energetic pressure on the Porte.

The chief incident in this debate was the speech made by Sir H. Drummond Wolff, who had newly returned from his labours of a member of the East Roumelian Commission, to receive congratulations from all sides on the impartiality and energy with which he had discharged his duties. He could not, he said, support Sir Charles Dilke's resolution, but he believed that a strong expression of opinion on the part of Parliament was most desirable in order to press upon the Turkish Government the necessity of carrying out reforms. He thought that the wisest thing Turkey could do would be to come to terms with Greece as speedily as possible. He spoke in strong terms of the corruption that had come under his notice in Constantinople. Turkey could only be saved by a complete system of decentralisation. The provinces should be

allowed to govern themselves and pay their own police. So much of the annual revenue of the provinces should be laid by for State purposes, and the rest of the money should be spent in the provinces under supervision.

In reply to the criticisms of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bourke urged that the Government had been making every effort to secure the fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty. He denied that the Government had acted as a drag upon the other Powers of Europe in the matter of the Greek claims. Negotiations were at that very moment going on with a view to procuring a settlement of them. No Government in Europe was prepared to force the opinion of the Congress upon Turkey.

Mr. Hanbury had moved an amendment expressing satisfaction with the past conduct of the Government, and confidence that they would continue their efforts to procure the fulfilment of the Treaty, but the debate was adjourned without a division being taken.

CHAPTER II.

Domestic Legislation—Ministerial Programme—Business of the House—Burials Bills—County Suffrage—Woman Suffrage—"Local Option" in Licensing—Report of the Lords Committee on Intemperance—Finance—The Army Estimates—The Navy Estimates—The Budget—Financial Debates—The Army Discipline and Regulation Bill—"Scenes" in the House—Irish University Bill—Repeal of Irish Convention Act—Measures Withdrawn—Public Works Loans Bill—Corrupt Practices Bill—Joint Stock Banking Companies Bill—Minor Legislation.

THERE was a general impression at the beginning of the year that the Government would attempt something considerable in the way of "domestic" legislation. The Afghan War had been quickly concluded; no new complications were expected in Europe; the troubles in South Africa had not appeared above the horizon, and it was supposed that Her Majesty's Ministers would devote themselves to home affairs. There was an idea that the coming session would be the last before a dissolution of Parliament, and that before appealing to the country Lord Beaconsfield would do something to prove the capacity of his Cabinet for legislation. What would it be? was a question much discussed in political circles. Rumour pointed in two directions—to Ireland, and to the question of the franchise in counties. Would Lord Beaconsfield complete his Reform Bill by extending household suffrage to the counties? Would he grapple with the thorny question of Irish University Education, which his predecessor had in vain attempted to settle? The first of these questions was not seriously considered. It was expected rather that any legislation affecting the counties would deal only with their local government. But the rumours that something was to be done with Irish University Education were based on more substantial grounds. There were persistent reports of negotiations going on between the Government and the Roman

Catholic hierarchy with a view to a compromise, and early in January a letter was published from students and ex-students of the Catholic University protesting against the rumoured intention of the Government to institute a purely examining university. This, it was said, would not conciliate the Irish Roman Catholics, and would injure the Catholic University.

The list of measures enumerated in the Ministerial statements made at the reassembling of Parliament, Feb. 13, in lieu of a Queen's Speech, was not of the startling kind that had been anticipated in some quarters. Thirteen Bills altogether were announced, the first of which was the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill, designed to consolidate and amend the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War. The Consolidation of the Criminal Law, the Amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy and of the law relating to the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates, provision for the expiry of the powers of the Railway Commissioners, the establishment of County Boards, the amendment of the Grand Jury Laws of Ireland, the improvement of the system of Valuation, and the amendment of the Poor Law of Scotland, were the other subjects of proposed legislation, mentioned in both Houses. The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that he would fulfil a pledge given last Session to deal with Corrupt Practices at Elections, that some measure with regard to Banks would be introduced, that the relations of Employers and Workmen would be considered, and that he was preparing a measure to deal with the question of Public Works Loans. No mention was made of Irish University Education, and on February 17, in answer to the O'Donoghue, Sir Stafford Northcote said that the Government had settled not to deal with the question that session.

Loud complaints were made by the Irish members that no measure relating to Ireland was promised except the Grand Jury Bill. Nevertheless the first considerable debate in the House of Commons was upon an Irish question—Mr. Meldon's resolution in favour of the extension of the Borough Franchise. This motion was supported by Lord Hartington, as "one of the series of measures for the removal of obstacles which exist to the contentment and pacification of Ireland." Sir Stafford Northcote opposed it on the ground that the extension of the franchise could not be dealt with by itself, and that the time had not come for a general review of the existing system of representation as a whole. On the division, 187 voted for the resolution, and 256 against.

Another question, which may fairly be called an Irish Question, came early before Parliament. One of the first tasks undertaken by the House of Commons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was to arrange new rules of procedure with a view to putting down the obstruction of Public Business. A Committee had been appointed the previous session to consider the question, and had made nine recommendations, one of them aiming at the suspension of individual obstructionists, and another proposing a

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decisive remedy for the abuse of repeated motions for adjournment or for reporting progress. The Government did not adopt the most drastic recommendations of the Committee. Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice of six resolutions embodying changes of procedure, but of these he succeeded in passing only the first, and that after three nights' debate and with the insertion of considerable amendments. The object of this resolution was to enable the Government to proceed more rapidly with the Estimates, by taking away from members the right of stating miscellaneous grievances before the House went into Committee of Supply on Mondays. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's original proposal was as follows :—

"That whenever the Committee of Supply or the Committee of Ways and Means stands on the first order of the day on a Monday, Mr. Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question."

A host of amendments were successively moved with a view to diminishing the surrender of long-established Parliamentary customs. On the suggestion of Mr. Dillwyn, the Committee of Ways and Means was left out of the Resolution, so that the new rule should apply only to the Committee of Supply. On the suggestion of Lord Hartington, the latitude of the Resolution was still further abridged by the insertion after the Committee of Supply of the defining words "appointed for the consideration of the ordinary Army, Navy, and Civil Service Estimates." Most of the long discussion which followed aimed at reserving the right of a preliminary statement of grievances relating to the class of Estimates proposed for the consideration of the Committee of Supply on any particular night. The Government would not yield beyond a certain point, but ultimately, on the motion of Sir W. Barttelot, they accepted a modification permitting preliminary motions or amendments "relating to the Estimates proposed to be taken in Supply on first going into Committee on the Army, Navy, and Civil Services respectively." The remaining five resolutions were dropped.

Mr. Joseph Cowen in the course of the debate hinted to the Government that they would probably lose more time in discussing the proposed new rule than they could expect to gain by its adoption, and Mr. Parnell, against whose party the resolution was directed, warned them with cynical frankness that it did not affect the points at which obstructive proceedings could be taken, and would not materially facilitate the conduct of public business. He had observed, he said, that very little obstruction had been caused in former sessions by notices of motion. Events justified these predictions. The interminable debates on the Army Discipline Bill showed obstruction more rampant in its favourite fields than it had ever been before, and so little was the Government helped by the new rule in the progress of Supply that on the 20th of March the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to make a special appeal to private

members to give way in order that the Supplementary Estimates might be hurried through to prevent inconvenience to the public services.

Debates on several subjects, which for some years have annually engaged the attention of Parliament, were taken early in the session. No less than six Bills were announced by private members with a view to settling the vexed question of the Burial of Dissenters. On February 19 there was an animated discussion on one of these Bills—a compromise proposed by Mr. Balfour, a rising member of the Conservative party. The principle of Mr. Balfour's compromise was to throw open the churchyards to all persons not members of the Church of England with certain restrictions. One restriction had reference to the nature of the Burial service; it need not be performed by the clergyman of the Established Church, but it must be of "a solemn and Christian character," agreeable to the usages of the religious society to which the deceased belonged. Another class of restrictions safeguarded the rights of the Church; the privilege was not to be conceded when there was a public cemetery within three miles of the churchyard, nor when the churchyard had been acquired by gift or contribution within the last fifty years. The Bill was talked out, so that the strength of the support given to Mr. Balfour on his own side could not be tested. It had been discussed outside the House before Parliament met by Nonconformist speakers and journals, and it had been agreed that the proper course to take was to vote for the second reading and amend the Bill in Committee by rejecting its limitations. On February 10, the Liberation Society passed a resolution that the Bill was objectionable only in so far as it limited the exercise of the right of parishioners to have other burial services in churchyards than that of the Church of England, and advised assent to the second reading with a view to the proposal of such amendments as would secure the results aimed at by Mr. Osborne Morgan's Bill. Mr. Morgan, with these reservations, spoke in favour of the Bill. In a speech to his constituents on January 6, he had declared that there was no difference between Mr. Balfour's Bill and his own that could not be removed by a few strokes of the pen, and he took for granted that Mr. Balfour did not regard these differences as vital to his Bill. Mr. Balfour questioned Mr. Morgan's authority to say what he regarded as being "vital" to the measure; still it was supported by the advocates of freedom of interment avowedly as a measure that might be licked into a shape more consonant with their views. On this very ground it was opposed by Mr. Beresford Hope, who maintained that the compromise "not only surrendered absolutely everything that was asked for by the other side, but surrendered that one thing also which the French King was said to have boasted that he had preserved—honour—in the vain struggle." Mr. Talbot, who spoke on behalf of the Government, based his opposition on the fact that the Bill was supported by the Liberation Society. He thought it was the

thin end of the wedge of Disestablishment, and he knew there was a thick end outside. He did not deny that there was a grievance in the matter, but he said it was an infinitesimal grievance, and one which was daily diminishing.

The subject of Burials was again brought up on February 26 by Mr. Monk's Bill to amend the Consecration of Churchyards Act. This also was a compromise, the plan proposed being that when additions were made to churchyards portions of them might be left unconsecrated. The Bill was permissive in its scope. Mr. Monk's compromise received no support from the Liberal side of the House. Mr. Ernest Noel and Mr. Osborne Morgan concurred in describing the proposal as an insult to the feelings of Nonconformists, and Mr. Walter said that "as one of those who had given a piece of land for a churchyard, he confessed that under that Bill he could not—he should be ashamed to add to it another field or any part of a field of his to form the unconsecrated corner of a burial-ground." Mr. Cross spoke in favour of the Bill. He admitted that he never passed a cemetery anywhere without feeling the deepest possible regret at seeing three chapels in every public burial-ground, but he saw no objection to Mr. Monk's proposal. It was permissive; he did not believe that it would carry the law the least bit farther than it was at that moment; but if it could do little good, it would do no harm, and therefore he should vote for it. In spite of the Government support, the Bill was rejected by a majority of 31—160 to 129.

The annual debate on the extension of Household Suffrage to Counties, introduced by Mr. Trevelyan's Resolution, was more animated than might have been expected in the case of a subject so often discussed. Mr. Trevelyan, in a speech in which his familiar reasons were reproduced with great argumentative and rhetorical skill, gave a fresh interest to the discussion by his illustrations of the manufacture of faggot votes in Midlothian, in view of the forthcoming contest between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Dalkeith. He quoted a letter from a Conservative agent in Edinburgh requesting a gentleman in Glasgow to acquire a qualification in the county. Several gentlemen, the writer said, had already qualified, and were satisfied that "the investment was a sound one," the qualifications consisting of dwelling-houses, the rents of which were expected to yield quite 5 per cent. It had been ascertained that no less than 34 qualifications had been acquired in the three days before the 31st of January, and Mr. Trevelyan read to the House the names of some of the "lowly cottagers." Sir Charles Dilke followed up Mr. Trevelyan's remarks about manufactured votes by declaring that he had carefully examined a number of county registers, and that "besides the squires and the rectors and the vicars and the farmers, who were rightly there, he had found the parish clerks and sextons—but seldom the curates, who were less trusted by the Tory party—the gamekeepers, coachmen, gardeners, beershop-keepers, farriers, mole and rat-catchers, and a great number of hangers-on,

or persons under influence. Many such were over-rated in order that they might get upon the register, with an understanding that they were to receive coals, wood, rabbits, and other perquisites, to make up for the extra rate." Further, with regard to faggot votes, he affirmed that there were a couple of hundred leading Conservative partisans, many of them members of the House, who had sham qualifications in half the doubtful counties. Lord Claud Hamilton, while admitting that faggot voting as a system was exceedingly objectionable, defended some of the qualifications to which Mr. Trevelyan had alluded. Two of his brothers had been instanced, but his family had for over a century had a large country place and property in Midlothian, for which his father, being a peer, was not qualified to vote. "Was the 3,000*l.* a year which that property produced to go entirely unrepresented?" Some gentlemen bearing the name of Scott had been mentioned; they were near relations of the Duke of Buccleuch, who had large estates in the county. Lord Claud Hamilton made an effective point by tracing the origin of faggot voting to the creation of 5,000 qualifications in the West Riding to help in carrying the repeal of the corn laws. He quoted Cobden's saying, "When you have a son just coming of age, the best thing you can do is to give him a qualification for the county; it accustoms him to the use of property and the exercise of a vote while you are living and can have a little judicious control over it if necessary."

Lord Claud Hamilton had spoken to an amendment that "it is inexpedient to reopen the question of Parliamentary Reform at the present time." Mr. Lowe, who took part in the debate later on, objected to this temporising, which he could only account for by the near approach of a general election. He declared his own rooted antagonism to the lowering of the franchise. "It is not," he said, "because I cannot feel for my fellow-countrymen like the rest of you that I have not been able to bring my mind to adopt these arguments, held sincerely by many gentlemen for whom I entertain the highest respect; it is because I believe that that point of view, however seductive and philanthropic, is not the sound and the true point of view from which it becomes us, sitting here as legislators for a great country, to look at it." By recent changes, the theory of checks and balances in the English Constitution had been completely overthrown. It had been reduced to a state of "tremendous simplicity." All had been placed on a single foundation; all depended on the House of Commons, upon their ability to conduct the business of the State properly. It was impossible to be continually altering the franchise without continually altering the structure of the House of Commons.

Mr. Courtney also separated himself from his party on this question, and explained his reasons for so doing in a speech of great argumentative force. He objected not so much to the first part of the Resolution, which alleged the necessity for an extension of the franchise, as to the second part, which was concerned with

the redistribution of seats. No clear principle had been stated upon which the redistribution was to proceed, and it would be haphazard legislation for Parliament to commit itself to change without having this clearly determined beforehand. Mr. Courtney insisted upon the necessity of so arranging the electorate as to secure the fair representation in Parliament of opinions. Lancashire, with a voting strength of 104,000 Liberals and 102,000 Conservatives, at last election returned 22 Conservatives and 11 Liberals. He denied that this was due to the irregular size of the constituencies; with equal electoral districts, they would still be exposed to the chance of a minority of electors returning a majority of members. He adverted also to the mischievous effects of pressure by the masses outside upon independence of thought in Parliament. "The dependence of hon. members upon the feelings of the people outside was growing rapidly, and was undermining their independence of thought. How was all this to be cured? Did it not show the necessity of providing for the representation not only of the majority, but of the minority, or of what might be termed the totality of the electorate?"

Sir Stafford Northcote referred to the amount of reasoning and eloquence which had been displayed in the debate as a refutation of the notion more than once affirmed in the course of it that the House of Commons had deteriorated. He commended the speeches of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Courtney to the consideration of the House. He said it was not difficult to see how the agitation for household suffrage in the counties had commenced. The Liberal party had been gradually converted to it since they had been turned out of office. The proposition before the House went farther than appeared upon the surface. It went to the point of overthrowing the property qualification altogether, and of substituting an occupation or a residential franchise. The question simply was, "Can we, at so short an interval and on such insufficient reasons, make a change which in its magnitude, its dimensions, and still more in its consequences, will be one of the most serious and important that can be proposed?"

Lord Hartington defended himself against the charge of "pliability" in reference to this question, which had been brought against him in the course of the debate. He confessed that he had not been anxious to see the question of Parliamentary Reform suddenly reopened, but when he found it seriously and soberly put forward by a very large body of the county constituencies, and by a majority of the borough constituencies, he felt it necessary to make up his mind, and he had done so. A decision on a question of this kind could not be indefinitely postponed. He twitted the Government with not having made up their minds, and with having evaded the Resolution by practically moving the Previous Question. "If," he said, "Parliamentary Reform—the most important domestic question which can be brought before Parliament—is to be dealt with in this way, without conviction, without any

settled opinions on the subject, and merely as a matter of party convenience, it must, I think, strike a severe blow at our Parliamentary procedure and traditions."

In his opening speech Mr. Trevelyan had dwelt upon the gradual decrease in the majorities against his proposal. This year the majority was sixty-five, the numbers being 291 against 226.

The removal of the Electoral Disabilities of Women was brought before the House in a resolution moved by Mr. Courtney on March 7. The declaration to which Mr. Courtney asked assent was as follows:—"That it is injurious to the best interests of the country that women who are entitled to vote in municipal, parochial, and school-board elections, when possessed of the statutory qualifications, should be disabled from voting in Parliamentary elections, although possessed of the statutory qualifications; and that it is expedient that this disability should be forthwith repealed." The gist of Mr. Courtney's argument was embodied in his resolution. Woman's Suffrage was no longer a new thing. It had been tried in many forms. The franchise had been conferred on women in municipal elections, in school-board elections, and in the elections of guardians. There was thus some experience of the working of Woman's Suffrage, and Mr. Courtney contended, supporting his opinion by that of the late Mr. Henley, that this experience had shown that Woman Suffrage had been of great benefit in improving the purity of elections and raising the standard of character required of the candidates. He appealed also to the experience of the State of Wyoming, in which the voting of women had been attended with similar results. "My reasoning," Mr. Courtney said, "is solely of a Utilitarian character. My argument is this:—'Admit women to the franchise, and both they and the State will benefit.'" He defended himself by anticipation against any charge of inconsistency in advocating the extension of household suffrage to women and opposing its extension to the counties. The one extension would not, like the other, involve the necessity for a redistribution of seats; it would leave the proportions between the different parts of the electoral machine among themselves perfectly unaltered. He concluded his speech by dwelling on the advantages which women would derive from being admitted to the franchise, and the good that would result from greater attention being paid by Parliament to such questions as the education of girls, in which they were specially interested.

Mr. Courtney had pointedly referred to the presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House, and to the support he had previously given to the enfranchisement of women householders. Sir Stafford Northcote rose early in the debate, to announce that he meant to vote against the Resolution, and to explain that he did so solely on the ground that "this was not the time or the manner in which the question ought to be entered upon." He did not agree with Mr. Courtney that the admission of women to the franchise was a matter of high and pressing im-

portance. Nor did he agree with Mr. Newdegate, who had denounced the proposal as being ultra-democratic. But he deprecated the House pledging itself by resolutions to reopen the Reform Question, and he considered that Mr. Courtney s Resolution opened the whole question of the relations between the sexes, upon which he was not prepared to advise the House to enter.

The debate which followed was of a familiar type. Those who spoke against the Resolution for the most part ignored Mr. Courtney's argument from experience, and combated the proposal on abstract and humorous grounds. Mr. Beresford Hope ridiculed in detail the arguments contained in a "Green-Book" issued by the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, containing "the opinions of women on Woman's Suffrage." Sir Henry James contended that, though Mr. Courtney had expressly limited his demand to widows and unmarried women, the wording and the natural effect of the Resolution went farther, and if transferred to legislation would give the right of voting to a certain class of married women also. What would be the result, he asked, if there were more women than men on the register, as would be the case if the property qualification were removed after women had been enfranchised? "Alone among the nations of the world, our councils would be the councils of women." The Resolution was rejected by a majority of 114—219 to 105.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson this year substituted for his Permissive Bill an abstract Resolution (moved March 11) in favour of "some efficient measure of local option." The Resolution was worded as follows:—

"That inasmuch as the ancient and avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want without detriment to the public welfare, this House is of opinion that the legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves—who are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system by some efficient measure of local option."

After Sir Wilfrid gave notice of this Resolution, there was a good deal of speculation as to its precise drift. He was looked at in the lobby, he humorously said, with suspicion, as if he carried a Permissive Bill concealed about his person. The *Times* pointed out that the terms of the Resolution were wide enough to cover the Permissive Bill. "Of course they were," the author of the Resolution retorted, "otherwise he would not have brought the Resolution forward." Still it was obviously possible to vote for the Resolution without being committed to the Permissive Bill. This Sir Wilfrid Lawson explained, was exactly what he wanted. He wished all who approved of the principle of local control to vote with him, and leave the details to be settled afterwards.

Mr. Wheelhouse moved as an amendment that "it would be most undesirable and inopportune to change the arrangements now

legislatively provided for the regulation of the trade carried on by the Licensed Victuallers of this country, because any tribunal subject to periodical election by popular canvass and vote might, and in all probability would, lead to repeated instances of turmoil, and thus be detrimental to the peace and quietude of every neighbourhood in England."

Sir Matthew Ridley explained the views of the Government regarding Sir Wilfrid's Resolution. It did not, he said, show sufficient respect for the rights of individual liberty. He did not think that we ought to subordinate the privileges of the sober man to the reformation of the drunkard. He complained of the vagueness of the Resolution, but though some members would doubtless vote for it merely as an acknowledgment that something should be done to promote the cause of temperance, the character of the support given to it out of doors showed that it practically meant the Permissive Bill. Sir M. Ridley analysed the various schemes for the reforms of licensing which had been brought before the House recognising the principle of local option, and said that they were all objectionable in one cardinal point—they would set up a licensing authority which was not judicial. He referred to an amendment intimated by Mr. Serjeant Simon, requiring licensing authorities to take into consideration the population and the number of licenses in their district, and to find before granting a new license, "upon sworn evidence," that new licenses were required for the necessary convenience of the public. With the principle of this amendment, he said, the Government were disposed to concur. They would not commit themselves to Mr. Wheelhouse's view that nothing ought to be done to improve the licensing system, but of all the proposals before the House, Mr. Simon's was the only one that seemed to them to be founded on a sound principle.

Mr. W. E. Forster, speaking for himself and premising that he was not in favour of prohibition, supported the Resolution as a recognition of the principle that the inhabitants of a district ought to have power to control the number of public-houses. Mr. Stansfeld also spoke in favour of the Resolution, though, like Mr. Forster, he had always voted against the Permissive Bill. He maintained that the licensing authority should not have regard solely to the preservation of public order, and that any legislation on the subject should be guided by the aims of diminishing the temptations to drink by diminishing the number of houses for the sale of drink. Lord Hartington opposed the Resolution as impractical and useless. What we wanted, he said, was in his opinion, not abstract resolutions, as to the meaning of which no two supporters were properly agreed, but some practical suggestion as to the working of the law in regard to the traffic in drink, and the failure of the present system. He hoped for some such suggestion from the Lords' Committee on Temperance, whose inquiries, he believed, had been conducted by very competent men.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Resolution received a great deal of support

from the Liberal benches. In the present Parliament, the votes given for the Permissive Bill had never risen to ninety; the Resolution was supported by 166, including 145 Liberals, 15 Conservatives, and 6 Home Rulers. The majority of 254 against it was composed of 218 Conservatives, 31 Liberals and 5 Home Rulers.

The Report of the Lords' Committee to which Lord Hartington had referred, did not disappoint his expectation of practical suggestions. It was a singularly bold and able document, and went much farther than had been generally expected in the direction of recommending restriction. First among the changes which it recommended was "that legislative facilities should be given for the local adoption of the Gothenburg and of Mr. Chamberlain's schemes, or of some modification of them." Birmingham was willing to try the experiment of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, and the Committee advised that no obstacle should be thrown in the way of so laudable an enterprise. "It might fall to Birmingham alone," they said, "to furnish the experience which would determine other towns to adopt or reject so novel and vast an undertaking." Besides this, the Committee recommended a considerable shortening of the hours during which public-houses are open, and an increase in the license duties. Some of the statistics in their report went to support unexpected conclusions. It appeared that the number of apprehensions for drunkenness did not bear a direct ratio to the number of public-houses. There are more public-houses in the South of England than in the North, yet drunkenness such as to come into collision with the law appeared to be less prevalent.

Very early in the session it became apparent that questions of finance would occupy a prominent place in the debates of the House. An opportunity was taken by Mr. Childers on Feb. 27, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked for two Money Votes, to urge that in view of the unusual difficulties of the financial situation, the Budget should be produced earlier than usual. One of the votes which Sir Stafford Northcote proposed was for the renewal of 2,750,000*l.* of Exchequer Bonds, which, he said, the Government had hoped to discharge that year, but circumstances had been against them. The other was for the South African services, required in consequence of the Zulu War. For this purpose Sir Stafford Northcote asked for a Vote of Credit of 1,500,000*l.*, which he proposed to raise by the issue of Exchequer Bonds. In so doing he made a statement as to the amount of the Unfunded Debt, and drew a distinction between Unfunded Debt and Floating Debt. With reference to remarks which had been made as to the dangerous growth of the Floating Debt, Exchequer Bills and Treasury Bills, he said, constituted what was properly called a Floating Debt, and it was this form of debt from which special inconvenience and embarrassment might arise, if the Bills were suddenly presented for redemption. The same inconvenience did not attach to Exchequer Bonds, which ran for certain periods—two, three, or four years. The

total of the Unfunded Debt was about 24,661,000*l.*, consisting of 14,458,000*l.* of Exchequer Bonds, 4,497,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills, and 5,706,000*l.* of Treasury Bills. Of the Exchequer Bonds, 11,708,000*l.* were in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners, so that the Unfunded Debt really amounted to no more than 12,953,000*l.*

Mr. Childers contended that in every previous case, when the finances had been in so serious a position, it had been the practice to produce the Budget within a week or two of the meeting of the House, and he supported this by quoting instances. A few evenings afterwards, on March 3, Sir John Lubbock repeated Mr. Childers's appeal, urging that the state of uncertainty as to the means by which the Government proposed to meet their deficit was very prejudical to commerce, and would lead to a considerable amount of speculation. Sir Stafford Northcote promised to take note of these observations, and Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson reminded the House that in every one of the quoted precedents for an early Budget, with the exception of 1860, the financial year came to a close on the 5th of January.

The consideration of the Army Estimates was begun on March 3. Some comments were made by the Opposition on the fact that in view of the increased responsibilities contracted by Government, no change was proposed in the Army Establishment, but Colonel Stanley's statement afforded little opportunity for hostile criticism beyond this. The number of men asked for was 135,625. Colonel Stanley had expected to be able to reduce the establishment by 4,000 men, but the outbreak of the Zulu War had interfered with his intention, and there was a slight increase in the numbers by 173 men. The estimated charge for the army during 1879-80 was 15,645,000*l.*, a decrease of 2,145,600*l.* from the amount voted for the previous year, but to this amount had been added a supplementary vote of 2,195,000*l.* The heads of the estimates upon which the decrease was shown represented departments which had profited by the supplementary vote of the previous year. Colonel Stanley's remarks on the condition of the army were made to a very thin House. The principal administrative change which he had to record was the establishment of a reserve of officers, in pursuance of the recommendations of a committee presided over by General Hawley. The object of this Reserve was to secure the services of retired officers on emergencies when the army was raised to its full strength. In emergencies these officers would be available, and when the emergency had passed away they would again retire and not block promotion. Colonel Stanley also announced that he was considering how to give greater elasticity to the existing Reserve system, so as to enable gaps in the ranks under the colours to be more easily filled up by allowing the Reserve men to volunteer for active service. With regard to the Militia, he had, with a view to reduction of the expenditure, resolved to shorten the period of training by one week. Early in the session Lord Bury had called the

attention of the House of Lords to the recommendation of a committee on the Volunteer force, having for their main object a closer connection between the Volunteers and the regular forces. The Committee recommended that the dress of the Volunteers should be assimilated to that of the regulars, and that they should be brigaded with the redcoats at their various centres, and associated with them at times in their drill. They recommended also that Volunteers should engage to serve for a term of years, three or four, and if they withdrew from the service before the term of their engagement had expired, should pay a fine sufficient to cover the expense of their clothes. In introducing this report on Feb. 14, Lord Bury, on behalf of the Government, had expressed a general approval of its proposals. Colonel Stanley did not carry this general approval into more substantial effect, but announced that the Government had resolved to adopt one recommendation at once, and increase their allowance for the purpose of instruction in camps. With an eye to economy, Colonel Stanley also intimated the Government did not favour the indefinite expansion of the Volunteer force, but were prepared to see the limit fixed at 200,000 or 250,000. With regard to the state of the army generally, Colonel Stanley professed himself on the whole satisfied. In touching upon the much agitated question of the health of the troops stationed in Cyprus, he declared his belief that the facts had been very much overstated, but admitted that there had been a great deal of sickness, and that the Commissariat Department had been overworked both in Cyprus and in South Africa.

The discussion upon Colonel Stanley's statement was of the usual desultory kind, and was chiefly interesting as showing the working of the new rule for the prevention of obstruction. The latitude conceded of allowing a statement of grievances relative to the class of Estimates to be considered before going into Committee of Supply, was taken advantage of by Colonel Arbuthnot to move a resolution calling for a modification of the army regulations concerning the retirement of officers; and by Mr. J. Holms, to move for an increase of the Reserve by 10,000 men "with a view to the reduction of the Estimates." Both amendments, however, were withdrawn after brief discussion. But after the House went into Committee, Mr. Parnell justified his declaration that the new rule would be ineffectual to restrain him, by moving that progress should be reported in order that he might have an opportunity of discussing the management of the Army Stock Purse. The sitting of March 17 was occupied with the discussion of this topic, and of the report of the Controller and Auditor-General in reference to the Appropriation Account of the Army Estimates, Mr. Parnell accusing the War Office authorities of trying to avoid the control of the Auditor-General, and paying no heed to his criticisms.

The Navy Estimates for 1879-80 showed a decrease of 1,543,007*l.* upon the expenditure of the previous year, but in this case also

Supplementary Estimates had been voted to the amount of 1,076,000*l*. The total estimate for the year was 10,586,901*l*., but Mr. Smith, in making his departmental statement on March 10, explained that this did not include any abnormal charge for transport which might be occasioned by the Zulu War. A considerable reduction had been made in the number of men, 58,000 being the aggregate for the coming year, as against 60,000 for the previous year. The number of boys in the service it was proposed to reduce from 6,300 to 5,300; and the number of boys under training from 2,700 to 2,400, which number Mr. Smith said he believed, after careful examination, to be sufficient to supply and maintain a permanent force of 18,000 blue-jackets. The Marines were to be reduced by 1,000. Mr. Smith gave an account of the strength of the Reserve, to prevent any alarm that might be felt at the proposed reduction in strength, showing that provision existed for manning the fleet in excess of any demand likely to be made. Mr. Smith described in detail the work of the Department in ship-building. They had four ironclad vessels ready for sea—the "Dreadnought," the "Northampton," the "Nelson," and the "Northumberland." In the course of the year nine others would be ready—the "Devastation," for a three years' commission; the "Neptune," the "Sultan," the "Repulse," the "Superb," the "Hotspur," the "Wivern," the "Orion," and the "Swiftsure." Four large first-class unarmoured vessels were ready for sea, and other vessels had been ordered home to be put in a state of efficiency. In the course of the year the whole of the "Comus" class, six in number, would be ready for sea. They were also directing special attention to a flotilla of torpedo boats.

The general discussion upon the Estimates was enlivened by sharply critical speeches from Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Rylands, and Mr. Goschen; Mr. Rylands attacking the general administration of the Admiralty Department as being wasteful and extravagant. He maintained that the dockyards should be treated as business concerns for the manufacture of ships, and superintended—not by admirals, or naval captains, but by men of practical experience in ship-building. Mr. Lefevre criticised the building in detail, and complained that it was so much in arrear. Both he and Mr. Goschen protested once more against a notion which the Secretary to the Admiralty had repeated in a recess speech, that the Admiralty was starved by Mr. Gladstone's Government. They put the case thus: "During the five years of each Administration there had been 100,000 tons of shipping built. The late Government built 50,000 tons of ironclads, and 50,000 tons of unarmoured vessels; while the present Government had built, at a greater cost, 40,000 tons of armoured vessels, and 60,000 tons of unarmoured vessels." Mr. Smith's policy of reducing the number of men was not seriously called in question, Mr. Goschen only asking whether it was politic.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget on

April 3. Contrary to expectation, he had no considerable increase of taxation to propose, only a duty of twopence in the pound on cocoatina, and an increase of twopence in the pound in the duty on cigars. His statement was in the main a defence of his proposal not to meet his deficit by increased taxation, and an endeavour to prove that the state of the finances was not so unsatisfactory as the existence of a deficit might seem to imply. But first he proceeded to justify his estimates of expenditure and revenue for the previous year.

In April 1878, he had estimated that the Revenue, with the additional taxation then imposed, would amount to 83,230,000*l.* and that the ordinary expenditure would amount to 81,020,000*l.* But he had anticipated also that he would be called upon for further military expenditure, which he could not exactly estimate, but which would amount to a million or a million and a half. This would reduce his anticipated surplus, and leave him only some 1,200,000*l.*, or 1,000,000*l.* available to discharge a portion of the 2,750,000*l.* of Exchequer Bonds, the deficit with which he began the year.

The expenditure for the year 1878-9, however, had amounted to 85,407,000*l.*, exceeding his original calculations by 4,388,000*l.*, and leaving instead of a surplus a deficit of 2,291,000*l.* Consequently, no portion of the overlying Exchequer Bonds had been paid off. Sir Stafford Northcote pointed out that his estimates had thus been defeated by the calls for extraordinary services in the East of Europe, which amounted to 3,270,000*l.*, instead of the 1,000,000*l.* or 1,500,000*l.* which he had expected; and by the Zulu War, for which he had taken a vote of 1,500,000*l.*

The Revenue for 1878-9 had slightly fallen short of his estimates. There was a loss of 184,000*l.* on Customs; a loss of 200,000*l.* on Excise; and the same sum on Stamps. The additional tobacco duty had not yielded quite so much as was expected, there having been a fall of something like 3 per cent. in the consumption of tobacco. There had been a falling off in the receipts from wine. Tea showed an increase, referable partly to clearances from bond during the last few days of the financial year, for fear of an increase in the duty. The malt and sugar used in brewing was the only item that showed a really satisfactory advance. The yield from spirits was 300,000*l.* short of the estimate. On the Land Tax and House Duty, the Property and Income Tax, the Post Office and the Telegraphs, there were slight gains upon the Estimates. The falling off altogether amounted to 114,000*l.*

Sir Stafford Northcote explained how the expenditure for 1878-9 was greater than that of 1877-8, and for this purpose divided it into ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. The ordinary expenditure for 1877-8 was 78,900,000*l.*; for 1878-9, 80,630,000*l.*; and the increase was thus accounted for:—"For different miscellaneous Civil Service Estimates, nearly 1,000,000*l.*; upon the Revenue Departments, about 200,000*l.*; upon the Army and Navy, about

400,000*l.*; and upon the interest on Public Works Loans, 100,000*l.*" The Extraordinary Expenditure was for 1877-8, 3,500,000*l.*; for 1878-9, 4,770,000*l.*; the latter sum being made up of 344,000*l.* for the Trans-Kei War, 1,500,000*l.* for the Zulu War, and 2,726,000*l.* for the Russo-Turkish War.

Sir Stafford further justified his estimate of the total charge for the Services on account of the war in the East at six millions, by showing that the total actual expenditure had been 6,125,000*l.* He summed up as follows the state of the Extraordinary Expenditure up to the end of the financial year 1878-9, and the manner in which that expenditure had been met. "The preparations in connection with the Russo-Turkish War cost us 6,125,000*l.*; the Trans-Kei War 392,000*l.*; the Zulu War, 1,559,000*l.*; making 8,225,000*l.* expended in these two years on those three wars. I see that in 1877-8, we raised by loan, 2,750,000*l.*; and in 1878-9, 2,600,000*l.*, making altogether 5,350,000*l.*; and deducting this from the total expenditure, it will be seen that there has been defrayed out of the taxes, in that period, 2,900,000*l.* on account of those wars."

The following was his estimate for the year 1879-80 :—

EXPENDITURE.

Debt and Consolidated Fund Charges	£30,620,000
Army	15,645,700
Home charges of Forces in India	1,100,000
Navy	10,586,894
Civil Service	15,084,851
Customs and Excise	2,865,383
Post Office	3,368,825
Telegraph Service	1,115,195
Packet Service	766,725
Total	£81,153,573

REVENUE.

Customs	£20,000,000
Excise	27,270,000
Stamps	10,780,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,700,000
Property and Income Tax	9,250,000
Post Office	6,250,000
Telegraph	1,340,000
Crown Lands	390,000
Interest on Local Loans and Suez Canal Shares	1,175,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,900,000
Total	£83,055,000

The estimated expenditure did not include the Zulu War, but Sir Stafford intimated that he expected to be able to meet this charge out of the estimated surplus of 1,900,000*l.*

The Budget was the subject of animated discussion during the Easter Recess. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's finance was one of the principal butts of Sir W. Harcourt's wit, in a speech delivered at Sheffield, on April 16. He contrasted what he called the "financial poltroonery" of the Budget, in its postponement of liabilities, with the "swagger" of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy. "Jingoism," he said, "was typified by Ancient Pistol, and its financial

principles might be expressed in his words—'Base is the slave who pays.'" In other quarters, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was held to have done a wise thing in not adding to the national burdens during a period of great commercial depression.

The issue between these two views was fought out in a long, pitched battle, soon after Parliament re-assembled after the Easter holidays. The general management of the finances was brought into discussion on April 24 by a series of resolutions regarding the National Expenditure, moved by Mr. Rylands. This debate, which lasted over two nights, and drew out the principal speakers on both sides, was the first great debate of the Session after Easter. Mr. Rylands' resolutions were as follows:—

1. That this House views with regret the great increase in the National expenditure.

2. That such expenditure, for which Her Majesty's present Government are responsible, is not necessary in the opinion of this House, to provide for the security of this country at home, or for the protection of its interests abroad.

3. That the taxes required to meet the present expenditure impede the operations of agriculture and manufactures, and diminish the funds for the employment of labour in all branches of productive industry, thereby tending to produce pauperism and crime, and adding to the local and general burdens of the people.

4. That this House is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to reduce the present expenditure to such an amount as may not only equalise the Revenue and Expenditure, but may give material relief to the British taxpayer.

Most of the discussion on these resolutions was of a strictly financial character, but the mover took a wider range by connecting the increased expenditure under the present Government mainly with their foreign policy, and contesting it on that ground. Mr. Rylands dealt almost wholly with the disturbing effect of the Government policy on "the industry and commercial arrangements" of the country, reviewing the possibilities of further calls for expenditure in connection with Turkey, Egypt, Afghanistan, and South Africa. "We can have no confidence in the future," he said, "so long as the Imperial policy of the present Government exists."

Mr. Baxter, who followed, devoted himself to proving that the Chancellor of the Exchequer took too sanguine a view in his estimate of Revenue for the coming year, contending that the condition of the country was such that a serious deficit might be looked for.

Mr. W. H. Smith was the first speaker in defence of the Government. He passed over the foreign policy of the Government with the remark that every step that involved expense, every step through long-continued negotiations, had been taken with the firm object and the sole desire of securing an honourable peace. He then addressed himself to accounting in detail for the increase in

the national expenditure since the Ministry went into office. For purposes of comparison, he took the Estimates of their first year, 1874–5, adopted with slight change from Estimates left by their predecessors, and the Estimates for 1879–80. The comparison showed a gross increase of 8,650,643*l.*,—72,502,930*l.* in the one case, and 81,153,573*l.* in the other. This increase he analysed as follows:—Increased provision for the redemption of the National Debt absorbed 2,000,000*l.* The Army required 1,500,000*l.*, in consequence of pensions, increase of the forces, higher rates of pay, and greater dearness of warlike stores. The Navy 400,000*l.* more, partly in consequence of higher wages that had to be paid. Grants in relief of local taxation accounted for 2,000,000*l.* of increase. The increased charge for Education was 1,500,000*l.* The Civil Service Estimates had also been swollen by the necessity for an increase in the salaries of Customs and Excise officers. With reference to the charge that the Government were recklessly accumulating debt, Mr. Smith pointed out that provision was made in the Estimates for paying off 5,194,091*l.* of the National Debt, while the total of the bonds outstanding was not more than 5,350,000*l.* Could it be said that the finances were in such a deplorable condition when the Government actually made provision for the repayment of debt which amounted practically to the sum of the responsibility incurred in circumstances of great emergency and difficulty?

Mr. Laing observed that it was the foreign policy of a Government which really made its Budgets, and that without entering into detailed figures, the plain fact was that we were running a Budget with an admitted deficit of 5,325,000*l.* He contended that the cost of the Afghan War would have to be added, and predicted that this would be more than 2,000,000*l.*; and said that if we were drawn into an advance on Cabul and a permanent attempt to occupy Afghanistan, he saw no reason why it should not be 5,000,000*l.*, or 15,000,000*l.*, or 20,000,000*l.* Mr. Hubbard considered the Budget eminently satisfactory, because it was unsensational. Dr. Kenealy declared Mr. Rylands' resolutions to be in his view "the dying effort of a defeated and infuriated faction to bring, if possible, some odium on Her Majesty's Ministers."

The debate was continued by Mr. Richard, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Sclater Booth, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Grantham. Mr. Booth held that Mr. W. H. Smith had sufficiently analysed and exhibited the items of increased expenditure, and said that the country knew that the expenditure of the last five years had been forced upon the Government or had come upon them in the natural course of events. Mr. Dodson objected to Mr. Smith's bases of comparison, maintaining that Estimates were not tests of expenditure, and that the late Government was not responsible for the Estimates of 1874–5. He compared the expenditure during the last year for which Mr. Gladstone's administration was responsible with the expenditure during the last year for which the

present administration was responsible, and showed that there had been an increase of 9,000,000*l.* upon the ordinary expenditure. Sir John Lubbock suggested other bases of comparison. During the four years from 1870 to 1874, the total expenditure of the country had been 280,000,000*l.*, or 70,000,000*l.* a year. During the last for years it had been 322,000,000*l.*, or 80,500,000*l.* a year. Where was this expenditure to stop? Sir John Lubbock also complained that owing to the complex financial arrangements of the Government, the country could not easily realise its true financial position.

The debate was resumed on April 28 by Mr. Goschen, who saw a fallacy in comparisons based upon distinctions between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. Money spent in actual war left nothing to show; but money expended in dockyards and in stores, in view of war, remained, and ought to tell on the normal estimates for the year. Mr. Goschen intimated his disagreement from Mr. Rylands' third resolution, touching the effect taxation must have on the resources and capabilities of the country. He regretted the burdens that were imposed upon the people; but he did not feel clear that it would be wise on the part of the House in the face of Europe, which was watching how we bore our commercial depression and warlike enterprises, to put such a resolulution on the journal of the House. Sir Selwin-Ibbetson compared the expenditure of the present Government with that of their predecessors upon still another basis—five years with five years—and arrived at the conclusion that the average taxation per head during the Liberal Government was 2*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* per year; during the Conservative Administration it only amounted to 2*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.* Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson made the following remarks on the Unfunded Debt, the increase in which had been often referred to both in Parliament and in the Press:—He admitted they had not reduced the Unfunded Debt as their predecessors had; but he contended that apart from the value of Terminable Annuities, they had not increased its true amount. The Unfunded Debt consisted of Exchequer Bonds and Bills, and Treasury Bonds running for short periods, and these had increased in the five years ended March 31 last, by 20,914,514*l.* Of this sum only 5,350,000*l.* had gone to meet extraordinary expenditure. Four millions of it were applied to the purchase of the Suez Canal, of which the securities were certainly not falling in value, while the rest of it had been placed out in loans to local bodies. A sum of 12,460,000*l.* was now outstanding in this way. However much honourable members might differ as to the policy of making these loans, it was a policy which had been largely accepted in the House, and generally approved by the country. He thought the Government had a right to set off against their Funded Debt the amount of their assets, which amounted to 17,000,000*l.* Though, therefore, the total figures quoted by the opponents of the Government sounded very alarming, the net Unfunded Debt of the country had been

really reduced by 2,580,500*l.*, and the Funded Debt had undoubtedly decreased by 12,500,000*l.*

Mr. Gladstone's speech, the first he had made on finance for three or four years, dealt more with principle than with details. His contention was that the expenditure had been increased partly by laxity of administration, partly by errors of policy. The errors of policy he had challenged one by one as they occurred, and therefore he did not enter upon them again in detail. He attacked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for framing the Budget so that the Estimates showed a reduction and a prospect of a surplus, and endeavoured to prove that in not estimating for the Zulu War, he had departed from all precedent. He referred to the case of the China War in 1860, in which, not being able to make a definite and distinct estimate, he had made a large and free estimate, and taken a vote of credit within which the expenditure fell by 800,000*l.* He contrasted this with the case of the Abyssinian War in 1868, in which the Conservative Government had made an estimate of between 4,000,000*l.* or 5,000,000*l.*, and their successors found the actual cost to be 9,000,000*l.* He objected to Sir Stafford Northcote's principle that taxes should not be imposed when they had only to provide for one year or two of deficiency. How did Sir Stafford know that he had only to provide for one or two years? "He has," Mr. Gladstone said, "had to provide for two already, or rather he has not provided for them, and how many more there are to come I know not, nor does he; but this I know—that unless there be an alteration in those methods of procedure by which Her Majesty's Government have disturbed needlessly Europe, Asia, and Africa, this country will not regain its wonted tranquillity of mind, nor feel the confidence which it ought to feel in the course of public affairs." The Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to have entirely forgotten Sir Robert Peel's guiding principle, which was to so handle Revenue and Expenditure as to secure in bad years an equilibrium, and in good years a large or considerable surplus. Under the system of under-estimating at the beginning of a financial year, the House lost its control over the Expenditure, and the Government its responsibility.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a spirited reply to the weighty indictment directed against him from the Liberal benches. He described it humorously as an indictment against the Government "for having refused to put on additional taxes." The Resolutions, he said, had the advantage of committing the Liberal party to nothing. What the Government had really done had been this. Finding that the ordinary expenditure of the country in time of peace had grown, owing to the legislation, partly of themselves, and partly of their predecessors, they had raised the income tax to 3*d.* to meet it. Then Europe had been visited by war, and the Government had been compelled to provide against the contingency of having to take part in hostilities. To provide in part for this expenditure, they had added 2*d.* more to the income tax. But

were they bound to provide for the whole of this expenditure by increased taxation? He thought not. He had followed the principle on which Mr. Gladstone had proceeded in the China War, which Mr. Gladstone had described as "the principle commonly applicable to war expenditure," and arranged for the fragment of his extraordinary expenditure in a period of three years. The outbreak of war in South Africa had prevented him from carrying out that arrangement. Sir Stafford contended that it was unadvisable to tamper with taxes upon articles of trade and consumption, and that a temporary deficiency was much more wisely met by spreading it over two or three years. He defended the morality of his finance at length by reference to Mr. Gladstone's Budget in 1860. He concluded by alluding to the maxim that expenditure must depend upon policy, and maintaining that the Government policy was a policy of peace and of the development of commerce. Commerce was founded on tranquillity, and tranquillity could not be maintained unless it was founded on respect.

Mr. Rylands' resolution was rejected by a majority of 73. At the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would take an opportunity of correcting some mistakes in matters of fact into which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had fallen with regard to his financial proceedings in 1860. This promise he fulfilled in Committee of Ways and Means, on April 28, pointing out that it was not the case that in 1860 more taxes had been repealed than were imposed, and generally denying that his financial policy for that year offered any precedent for the Budget of this year. Sir Stafford Northcote admitted having made a mistake as to the amount of debt for fortifications incurred in 1860, but contended that the parallel which he had drawn was a just one.

Another protracted financial debate took place upon the communication of the Indian Budget later in the session, on May 22. The financial affairs of India had occupied a good deal of attention earlier in the Session. On Feb. 28, Mr. Fawcett had moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to report upon the operation of the Government of India Act of 1858, and the other Acts amending the same, with a view to securing for Parliament a more effective control over the expenditure of India. The motion was rejected by a majority of 39 in a House of 241, but the facts as to the state of Indian finance brought out in the course of the debate, and enforced by an eloquent speech from Mr. John Bright, made a deep impression. The question of Indian finance may be said to have this year advanced out of the region of things treated by the general public as the hobbies of specialists into the region of topics of the first magnitude, dimly understood by the multitude, but still regarded as a subject of the highest national concern. A startling article by Mr. M. Hyndmann, in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "the Bankruptcy of India," attracted a great deal of attention and comment. The picture there drawn was declared by most authorities to be exaggerated, but the article probably did

more than anything else, excepting Mr. Fawcett's anuual criticisms of the Indian Budget in Parliament, to fix attention upon the subject. The announcement made by Mr. E. Stanhope when he made his financial statement of May 22, that the Government recognised the necessity for retrenching the Indian expenditure, was universally regarded as a great triumph for Mr. Fawcett, who year after year had been urging this necessity as one of the most pressing needs in Indian administration.

The policy of advancing 2,000,000*l.* as a loan without interest out of the Consolidated Fund to the Indian Government, to meet the expenses of the Afghan War, was the subject of many incidental unfavourable criticisms, both in Parliament and outside. When the resolution was formally agreed to on May 27, several members expressed a hope that they would have an opportunity of discussing it at a further stage, but it was not afterwards made a subject of separate debate.

A Bill destined to occupy a large share of Parliamentary time after Easter, engaging the attention of the House for no less than 23 sittings, was read a second time on April 7. The Bill had been introduced by Colonel Stanley on Feb. 27, and he had hoped to get it passed in time to supersede the annual continuance of the existing Mutiny Acts, but other things came in the way, and on March 6 he had announced that he would adopt a suggestion made by Mr. O'Shaughnessy to provide for the administration of the law pending the passing of the Bill, by renewing the existing Mutiny Acts for a period of three months. All the period of extension was needed, for the Bill was not read a third time in the House of Commons till July 18. A code of such vast bulk and complication, dealing with the most trivial points of army management and discipline, offered the utmost possible facilities for obstructive criticism, and every advantage was eagerly seized by alert and ingenious opponents. In consolidating the existing Mutiny Act and the Articles of War, the framers of the new code had been anxious to make as little change as possible, but there were necessarily considerable amendments, not merely in form and construction, but in important matters of principle. The Bill thus offered abundant matter for fair debate, and its provisions, large and minute, were of too important a character to be hurried through Parliament without ample discussion, but when the Bill was considered in Committee, all fair limits were exceeded in the insistance upon trivial amendments and the taking of divisions by hopelessly small minorities.

The preparation of the Bill had a history. The necessity of drafting in a clearer form the Military law, expressed partly in the Mutiny Act and in the Articles of War, had long been felt. In 1869, Parliamentary counsel were instructed to prepare a Bill of Consolidation, and an Army Discipline Bill had been put in form in 1871, when the death of the Judge-Advocate-General, who had it in hand, caused it to be dropped for the time. The subject was again taken up by Lord Cardwell in 1872, and a Bill drafted under

his instructions was considered by a War Office Committee. In 1873, Mr. Ayrton gave energetic attention to the subject, made many new suggestions, and continued to work at it when Mr. Gladstone's administration went out of office, transmitting a thoroughly revised Bill to the officials of the new Government. This Bill was re-drafted under Lord Cranbrook's instructions in 1877, and in 1878, when he was succeeded by Colonel Stanley, a draft still further considered and revised was submitted to a Parliamentary Committee composed of members from both sides. Colonel Stanley had the advantage of their report in addition to all previous labours upon the subject, in framing the Bill which he introduced this session. Of all this he made due acknowledgment, and Sir W. Harcourt, who had been the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, promised him every support from the Liberal side of the House in carrying so desirable a measure, and fulfilled the promise for his own part by rendering repeated assistance to the Government in its committee difficulties.

The scare raised by an incautious observation in the *Times* before the session opened, that the Bill was intended to increase the power of the Crown over the Army, was seen to be very wide of the mark when the Bill was explained. On the contrary, its object was seen to be to bring within the scope of specific statutory enactment matters of discipline which had originally been provided for by articles issued under the prerogative of the Crown, and invested with statutory force in the bulk as they had been bequeathed from the past. The Crown was still left with the power of making new Articles of War in unforeseen cases, but the whole confused body of military law was welded together in the new Bill; its five parts dealing with Enlistment, Billeting, Empressment of Carriages, miscellaneous provisions, and the application of the Act, with certain saving clauses and definitions.

It was the first part of the Bill, dealing with crimes and punishments, courts-martial, and execution of sentences, over which naturally most time was spent in Committee. Even before the Bill was sent into Committee, questions touching the judicial part of the Bill had been raised. Public attention had been drawn to military tribunals by the events of the Zulu War, and the second reading was opposed by a Resolution moved by Mr. Edward Jenkins, declaring that "no measure for the Discipline of the Army will be satisfactory which does not secure to every officer accused of any military offence a speedy and impartial trial by a military tribunal, selected under regulations enacted by Parliament, in such a manner as to ensure that the constitution of the court shall be free from any suspicion of favouritism or prejudice, and act under the rules of evidence governing ordinary legal tribunals, and which moreover does not provide that any military officer accused of a military offence should be tried by a court-martial, and not by the secret and informal proceedings of Courts of Inquiry." This resolution had doubtless a reference to the proceedings in the Court of Inquiry

which Lord Chelmsford had ordered after the Isandlana disaster, and in supporting it Mr. Jenkins dwelt chiefly upon the "terrible power" possessed by the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Alexander Gordon also urged the expediency of regulating Courts of Inquiry, which were not recognised either in the Mutiny Act or in the Articles of War. Sir Henry Havelock, who had been a member of the Parliamentary Committee, had also given notice of an amendment touching the judicial powers of commanding officers. In announcing that he would contest in Committee the points to which his amendment referred, he declared that he had been misled into expressing approval of the Bill by supposing it to have followed more closely than it had done the recommendations of the Committee. No substantial opposition, however, was offered to the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Jenkins's amendment being rejected by a majority of 106, in a House of 174.

Courts of Inquiry were again assailed by Sir Henry Havelock when the motion was made for going into Committee, and eventually, after a short debate, in which the principal military members of the House took part, a sort of compromise was effected. It was recognised on both sides that the dissatisfaction of many officers with Courts of Inquiry was legitimate, and an assurance was given by the Government that such Courts should not be used for investigating offences triable by Court-Martial.

The Committee, in its first sittings, discussed clause after clause of the Bill with no waste of time, the military members being the chief critics and speakers, prominent among them Sir Alexander Gordon, Major O'Beirne, and Colonel Mure. There was a disposition among them to think that the Bill dealt somewhat hardly with officers, particularly in such matters as absence without leave, breach of garrison orders, and "drunkenness." This disposition was so strongly marked that Mr. Cross, in the course of a debate on the latter offence, sharply asked them whether they wished to have one law for the rich and another for the poor. But all the criticisms at this stage of the bill were eminently practical, and many of the suggestions made were adopted by the Government. Sir W. Harcourt and other legal members gave their help in matters of definition; Colonel Stanley was eminently courteous and conciliatory to the critics—ever ready to make ample admission of the difficulty of the task, and on May 15, Sir Stafford Northcote congratulated the House on the business-like spirit in which the Bill was being discussed, and the progress that had been made.

On that very day the Bill began to get into troubled waters. When the House went into committee, Mr. J. Holms moved that progress should be reported, and expressed an opinion that they were not in a position to proceed further with the Bill till the whole subject of military offences and punishments had been more thoroughly investigated than it had been by the Select Committee. He argued that unless the severity of the military code were mitigated, desirable recruits would be kept back from joining the army.

Sir W. Harcourt took Mr. Holms warmly to task for making such a motion at such a stage. If this course were often taken it would be absolutely incompatible with the transaction of any business in the House. Several members reminded the Government of their promise, during the discussion of the punishment clauses of the Mutiny Bill in the previous year, that the whole subject of punishment should be thoroughly investigated, Mr. P. A. Taylor drawing particular attention to Lord Cranbrook's pledge about the flogging clauses. After some debate, Mr. Holms withdrew his motion, and the discussion of clauses was proceeded with, but a sharp passage of arms, of a purely personal kind, between Mr. E. Jenkins and Sir W. Harcourt, showed how the temper of the House had been ruffled. The ill-feeling between the front Opposition Bench and members below the gangway became more marked in subsequent sittings of the Committee.

In spite of the troubled sitting of May 15, Colonel Stanley still had hopes of being able to push the Bill through before the Whitsuntide holidays. It is doubtful whether his intention was assisted by the strong expressions of dissatisfaction which began to make themselves heard from the Ministerial benches against two of the most pertinacious critics of the Bill—Mr. Jenkins and Sir Alexander Gordon. A good deal of time was also wasted in the discussion of points upon which there was no substantial difference of opinion, and on which Colonel Stanley ultimately consented to alter the wording of the Bill. Several of the discussions on such points might have been avoided, as it seemed, by private conference between the critics and the Minister in charge of the Bill. When, however, Clause 44, dealing with the scale of punishments, was reached, a marked difference of principle or of sentiment became apparent. The sitting of May 20 was almost exclusively occupied with the discussion of the question of flogging in the army. In the absence of Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Hopwood moved the total abolition of the punishment, and several members followed him in denouncing it as a degrading relic of barbarous times. The defence made by Colonel Stanley was that he was as anxious as anybody for the abolition of flogging, but that, after consultation with military authorities, he had come to the conclusion that this punishment was absolutely essential to the maintenance of discipline in active service. If soldiers could not be flogged for certain offences in the field, there was no alternative but to shoot them. In this opinion he was supported by a very large majority, 241 to 58, but the opposition given to this and to other matters relating to the scale of punishment disposed of all chance of passing the Bill through Committee before the Whitsuntide holidays.

And when the House again sat on the Bill after the Whitsuntide holidays, on June 10, the same vexed question was resumed, and the discussion became more heated. In vain the *Times* adjured Parliament to remember how carefully and thoroughly the details of the Bill had been discussed by its Select Committee, and that it

would be impossible to pass any measure of such complication if the details were to be discussed with such pertinacity in Committee of the whole House. In reply to this, Sir A. Gordon declared that the Bill, in many material points, did not follow the recommendations of the Select Committee. Besides, the Select Committee had not had time to call much evidence; it had not been an Evidence Committee; and the flogging clauses had hardly been discussed at all. The minority below the gangway felt very strongly upon the question of punishment, and repudiated military authority on the point as being prejudiced by custom. They urged, that in the past, military authority had resisted every proposed reduction in the number of lashes, and prophesied complete collapse of discipline, yet the reductions had been gradually made, and discipline was maintained as well as before. The total disuse of the "cat" having been negatived, amendments were moved to reduce the number of lashes, and to regulate the size and shape of the instrument. Colonel Stanley rather threw fuel on the flame by protesting in irritated language against interference in such petty details by members who had no practical acquaintance with the army, and by declaring, in the case of Mr. Hopwood, that he would consider it his duty to oppose all the amendments of the hon. and learned member.

The advocates of diminishing the severity of the lash found a growing support as the discussion went on. Mr. Hopwood's proposal that the number of strokes should be diminished to six, on the ground that the "cat" had nine tails, and that each stroke of it consequently gave nine lashes, and six strokes fifty-four—far more than the number of lashes considered sufficient for discipline, was supported by several who had not voted for total abolition. Mr. J. Brown suggested that, to save time, the Government should agree to a compromise, but Colonel Stanley declined to accept the suggestion, and reiterated that if they were to abandon the punishment proposed they would have to fall back upon severer means. Upon this Mr. Chamberlain declared that so long as the Government refused to make any concession to the strong feeling expressed on his side of the House, he and others would give the Bill the most determined opposition. Mr. Chamberlain suggested as a compromise that the offences for which flogging was to be the penalty should be specified in a schedule. This suggestion was supported by Sir W. Harcourt, who also considered Mr. Brown's proposal to reduce the number of lashes deserving of the attention of the Government.

Thereupon Colonel Stanley showed some signs of yielding, protesting that his own inclinations were in favour of limiting the punishment, and he accepted Sir A. Gordon's amendment, limiting corporal punishment on board ship to certain specified offences, but he declined, while indicating which way his own inclinations lay, to make any further promises. Being further pressed by Sir C. Dilke, Sir R. Peel, and Sir H. Havelock, who all considered Mr. Chamberlain's proposal reasonable, Colonel Stanley admitted that

it might be well to specify floggable offences, on active service as well as on board ship, and an assurance that a schedule with that view would be prepared was received with general satisfaction. "What more did the Committee want?" Mr. Cross asked. It was then pointed out that the Government had made no concession with regard to the number of lashes. Mr. Hopwood offered to withdraw his proposal of six stripes so that a division might be taken on the amendment to the number of 25. Mr. John Bright delivered a short speech in favour of a reduction of the number of lashes, which made a great impression. It was obvious, he said, that the infliction of 25 lashes would bring just as much discredit upon a man, and be to him as great a disgrace, as the infliction of 50 lashes. He believed it was understood that it was the first few lashes which gave the greatest pain. If that was so, surely it might fairly be argued that 25 lashes would be just as influential in the field, or anywhere else, to restrain men by the fear of it, or to punish them if they were guilty, as any larger number. Fifty years ago, the limitation of 50 lashes was introduced. Might they not now go farther, and limit still more the barbarism of fifty years ago? While Colonel Stanley was still hesitating, several Irish members spoke, and then Lord Hartington seconded Mr. Bright's appeal. Colonel Mure and Colonel Alexander expressed their opinions, as military men, that 25 lashes would be sufficient. Then Colonel Stanley gave way, and consented without putting the Committee to the trouble of a division, that the number should be fixed at 25. He frankly explained his hesitation by saying that it had been his conviction that the maintenance of discipline was impossible without the punishment originally fixed in the Bill, and that this conviction had been shaken by the opinions of Colonel Mure and Colonel Alexander, men who had served in various countries of the world.

The concession made by Colonel Stanley, on June 17, by no means put an end to the discussion on flogging. Mr. Hopwood immediately afterwards divided the House on a proposal to substitute the word "stripes" for "lashes," and 103 members followed him into the lobby. Defeated by a large majority, he next attacked the form of the "cat," and moved that the lashes should be inflicted "with an instrument or whip of not more than one thong or tail, of a pattern to be submitted to Parliament." Lord Hartington deprecated Parliament's usurping the functions of the Executive by attempting to regulate such details, and asked, if a Committee could not trust the Government to regulate the form and size of the "cat-o'-nine-tails," how were they to be trusted to provide for the clothing and arming of our troops, and for the health and comfort of the men. Nevertheless, a division was taken upon Mr. Hopwood's amendment, and the minority numbered 56 in a House of 220.

When the House next sat in Committee on the Bill, on June 19, Mr. Otway, who ten years before had carried the abolition of flogging in time of peace, resumed the opposition to the flogging

clause. He moved to insert the following saving clause,—"But corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any soldier by an instrument known as the cat-of-nine-tails, of which a sealed pattern is deposited at the Admiralty." But while doing this he made a suggestion to the Government, which, he said, would enable the rest of the Bill to be proceeded with expeditiously. Let progress be reported, and let the War Secretary take counsel with the military authorities whether it was worth while to retain the fragment to which corporal punishment had now been reduced. Colonel Stanley declined. Sir R. Peel moved that progress be reported. Sir W. Harcourt came to the assistance of the Government against Sir R. Peel's allegations that the Bill had been badly drafted, and was now so much mutilated that it should not be farther proceeded with this session. If they failed, he said, to pass the present measure, did they think that any Government would undertake such a task again? It would be most unwise to part from this Bill, for if they did they would part for many a long year from any hope of improvement. After a long debate, in which Sir W. Harcourt was taunted from below the gangway with his support of the Government, the motion to report progress was withdrawn, and, after further debate, Mr. Otway's amendment was rejected by 74 votes against 51. An amendment, moved by Mr. Parnell, to the effect that any soldier who had been flogged should be discharged with ignominy from the army,—the purpose of the amendment being to restrict the punishment to the worst characters—was supported by about the same number, but rejected by a large majority. The clause was finally passed at the sitting of June 19.

The afternoon sitting of June 20 was chiefly occupied in the discussion of several amendments, which were afterwards withdrawn. The sitting of June 23 also proceeded with tolerable smoothness, though the amount of discussion was somewhat disproportionate to the amount of change made in the clauses that were passed. No less than 21 clauses were passed at that sitting. A large part of the sitting of June 24 was spent in discussing whether it was fair that Clause 72, declaring the powers of the Provost-Marshal, should be postponed. This clause involved the vexed question of flogging, and Colonel Stanley proposed to postpone it because he wished to take counsel with a view to amending it. Many members had come down to oppose the granting of flogging powers to the Provost-Marshal, and leave was not given for the postponement of the clause till their disappointment had been warmly expressed. Severe comments were also made by members who had previously taken little part in the discussion of the Bill, upon the fact that Colonel Stanley had not yet produced his promised Schedule of Offences punishable with flogging.

There can be no doubt that a firm and decided expression of their intentions on the subject of flogging, by the Government, would have greatly smoothed the passage of the Bill. This question was really the pivot of all the resistance offered to the measure.

Long before the 24th of June, the eleventh sitting in Committee on the Bill, the word "obstruction" had been applied to the resistance offered, but it was not till about that date that the so-called "Obstructionists" put in their oar vigorously. In the sittings of June 26, June 27, June 30, and July 3, the Irish members were the principal speakers, Mr. Parnell providing them with opportunities by moving a succession of minute amendments relative to the provisions for enlistment and billeting. Still, Mr. Parnell, though he made little or no impression upon the Bill, confined himself to matters which were fairly open to discussion, if the extended discussion of minute points was admitted to be profitable work for a committee of the whole House.

Clause 132, relating to military prisons, was reached on July 3. It was at that date that the hot and irregular debates began, and the war between the Government and the Obstructionists was declared. The point round which the battle raged was the question of flogging and its instrument—the "cat." The "cat" had been so often referred to in the course of the flogging discussions that at last a curiosity was engendered to see a specimen of the instrument actually in use. Mr. Smith had said that there was a sealed pattern of the regulation "cat" for the Navy deposited at the Admiralty. On June 30, Mr. Callan had asked that this pattern and also a pattern of the Prisons' "cat" should be placed in some convenient room of the House of Commons, for the inspection of members. His request was not granted; but he was told that any member of the House on presenting his card at the Admiralty would be allowed to see the sealed pattern deposited there. Mr. Callan took advantage of this permission, and in the course of the debate, on July 3, recounted a discovery which he had made. He had found, he said, that there were three "cats." Besides the sealed pattern, for the Navy, he had been shown a more formidable "cat," for the Marines, and still another instrument which had been sent up from the "Duke of Wellington." Mr. Smith denied that there was more than one "cat." A hot discussion ensued over the discrepancy of statement. Mr. Smith explained next day that he had been mistaken about the "Marine cat;" but said that it was not used for the punishment of Marines on board Her Majesty's ships; but was identical with the Army cat, and was only used for Marines when on shore. Eventually, on Saturday, July 5, four "cats" were exhibited in an inner room of the House, the "approved" Navy cat, the disused Navy cat from the "Duke of Wellington," the Marine cat, and the Prisons' cat.

Thus ended the "battle of the cats;" but the angry passions then roused had probably not a little to do with the "scene" on July 5, when the Bill may be said to have reached its crisis. Alarmed at its slow progress, the Government had taken a Saturday sitting. At the beginning of this sitting, when the precise question before the House was whether corporal punishment in military prisons should consist of twenty-five stripes or twenty-five

lashes, Mr. Chamberlain once more urged the Government to abolish flogging altogether, and remove this stumbling-block from the path of the Bill. If it were removed, he ventured to promise that all the remaining clauses would be passed that afternoon. If it were not, English members as well as Irish members would "systematically oppose," or "obstruct," the Bill as much as they could. The ignorance of the Executive about the "cats" had shown that the House must exercise a control over the details of punishment. In response to this, Colonel Stanley made a conciliatory, but somewhat vague, promise. He frankly admitted that he might "deserve some little censure" for not having placed the promised "schedule" upon the table. But "he would ask the Committee to receive an assurance from him that when he came to move the schedules—the words 'corporal punishment' having been already agreed upon—when they came to the schedules, it would be his duty to make a statement that he had no doubt would be satisfactory to the Committee." This assurance was intended to smooth matters, and Mr. Chamberlain declared that on the faith of it he would offer no further opposition at that stage to the flogging clause; but Mr. Parnell persisted, and three hours were spent in trying to extort from the Government a more specific statement of their intentions. Sir Stafford Northcote said that they must first consult certain military authorities. Lord Hartington tried to bind them to make their definite statement on Monday; but eventually the Committee made progress with the Bill, and passed the clauses on the assurance that the statement would be made "as early as possible." Then, at seven o'clock, the sitting having begun at half-past one, Mr. Parnell moved to report progress, asking how long the Government meant them to sit. Sir Stafford Northcote said he did not propose to keep the Committee till an unreasonable hour—not after eleven or twelve—but that as they were now in good working order they had better go on. In the course of some observations on this point, Mr. Puleston heedlessly disclosed the fact that the Government were prepared with relays of members to force through the Bill. Good working order immediately gave place to furious wrangling, repeated motions to discontinue the sitting, attempts to count out, strong language, demands for retraction, motions that words should be taken down. Mr. Biggar distinguished himself by hinting that the Chairman was incapable of conducting the business of the House. He was called upon by Sir Stafford Northcote to withdraw the expression, and a fierce debate ensued as to whether he had withdrawn it or not, which was ultimately ended by Mr. Biggar's rising, with the thumb of one hand in the armhole of his waistcoat, making a deprecatory wave with the other, and saying: "Of course, Mr. Raikes, I withdraw any expression I may have used; but I really don't remember what I am supposed to have said." Three hours were passed in discussing whether the Committee should sit longer or not. Eventually some unopposed clauses were passed.

The sitting of July 7 was preceded by a statement from Colonel Stanley, that the Government had resolved to restrict flogging to the class of offences punishable with death. Mr. Chamberlain was not satisfied with this concession. He had understood from the statement made on Saturday that the Government meant to abolish flogging, and it was on the faith of this that he had withdrawn his opposition. Colonel Stanley declared that he was not bound by Mr. Chamberlain's construction of his words. A discussion followed as to the fair construction of those words. In the course of the somewhat turbulent conversation, Mr. Bright spoke in favour of total abolition, and was taunted by Sir S. Northcote amidst ministerial cheers, with having adopted this view for party purposes. A desultory debate, in which the Irish "Obstructives" played a leading part, went on till half-past five. Lord Hartington coming to the rescue of the Government, and urging that the neutral clauses of the Bill should be allowed to pass, and the flogging question, as a whole, reserved for subsequent discussion, was taunted by Mr. Chamberlain with want of sympathy with his followers, and spoken of as "the noble lord, lately the leader of the Opposition, now the leader of a section of the Opposition." Lord Hartington replied that he would express his opinion on the subject of flogging when they reached the schedules of the Bill; but that nothing which had passed had altered his opinion as to the extreme inconvenience of debating the principle of clauses which were not before the Committee. Mr. Fawcett, amidst cheers from the Opposition benches, regretted the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and assured Lord Hartington that he would not forfeit the confidence of his followers by courageously expressing his opinion, and doing what he had done to maintain the dignity of the House.

After the comparatively smooth sitting of July 8, interrupted chiefly by amendments from Mr. Parnell, fourteen clauses of the Bill, besides the disputed clauses, which had been postponed, remained to be disposed of. But on July 10 another irrelevant question, productive of exciting "scenes," and of a challenge of the authority of the Speaker, was introduced. The Speaker, as he afterwards explained, had sent one of the officials of the House into a side gallery to take notes of the proceedings in Committee. It had come to his knowledge, he said, that there had been great delay—unexpected delay—in the progress of the Army Bill, and on his own responsibility, and for his own information, he desired that minutes should be taken of a fuller character than the minutes which, in accordance with the practice of House, were taken from day to day. This official reporter had been at work for some days before the Irish members discovered him, and connected his presence with some scheme for punishing particular members for obstructing the Bill. The House was engaged in considering an amendment moved by Mr. Chamberlain, when Mr. Sullivan suddenly rose, and called attention to the fact that there was a gentleman, not a member of the House, in the side gallery engaged in

taking notes. He wanted to know by what authority this new functionary was introduced, and whether such espionage was intended to lead up to any punishment, or menace of punishment, to members of the House. Mr. Sullivan moved to report progress in order that the matter might be explained with the Speaker in the chair. The Speaker, accordingly, was sent for, and gave the explanation which we have stated, adding that the note-taking was not directed against any particular member of the House. But this explanation was not accepted as complete. The Speaker was sharply cross-examined by Mr. Parnell. Were the reports verbatim, and if not, of what description were they? The Speaker said the reports were not verbatim, and he could only describe them as minutes more enlarged than those supplied to members, and containing an account of all the speeches. "All?" said Mr. Parnell. "All," answered the Speaker, emphatically. Here the episode might have ended; but before the Speaker left the chair, Mr. O'Connor Power declared that this note-taking was without a precedent, and that the Speaker ought first to have obtained the consent of the House. The Speaker said that if any member wished to raise a discussion on his proceedings, the proper course to take was by motion in the House, and then left the chair; Mr. Power starting up as he was leaving amidst a storm of groans and shouts of "Order!" amidst which he contrived to make the words heard, "I protest." When the Speaker had gone, and the Committee had resumed, Mr. Power moved to report progress in order that the House might not be deprived of its jurisdiction, and a stormy scene followed; calm being restored by an understanding that Mr. Parnell would impugn the conduct of the Speaker by a formal motion, as a breach of the privileges of the House. Even then, however, the storm broke out again upon the re-appearance of the note-taker in the gallery, and for a time a total collapse of the business of the House was threatened, Mr. Sullivan declaring that he would continue to "spy strangers" as long as the official remained. Eventually, the storm was allayed by a promise from Sir S. Northcote that Mr. Parnell should have an opportunity next day of bringing forward his motion impugning the conduct of the Speaker.

When the Speaker's conduct was discussed an amendment was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and supported by Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, to the effect that the Speaker was justified in his directions. Mr. Parnell's motion was rejected by a majority of 423 against 31. Sir S Northcote explained that it was a mistake to suppose that it was entirely contrary to the orders of the House that any notes should be taken in the House, except those taken by the Clerk at the Table, and published day by day. For many years it had been the practice of the Clerk to make notes of the names of honourable gentlemen speaking, and the length of time they spoke, and these notes had been kept for the information of the authorities of the House. One of the rules of

the House was that "if any sudden disorder should arise in Committee, the Speaker should resume the chair without any question being put," and it was essential to his keeping order that he should be kept cognisant of what passed in Committee. Lord Hartington justified the taking of more extended notes by direct reference to the obstruction of business which had long been matter of notoriety. When the Speaker had been called upon for his advice, by the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of Business of the House, he had been hampered by the meagre character of the ordinary reports, and it was natural that he should inform himself more fully of what passed in Committee in case of further inquiry being instituted. The absence of precedent for note-taking in the gallery, was not, Lord Hartington said, to be wondered at; the state of things in view of which this course had been adopted was altogether without precedent.

The Army Bill at last passed through Committee, and was formally reported on July 15. Lord Hartington contributed to this ending of the protracted discussion by persuading the opponents of flogging to postpone their resistance till the Bill should come to be considered on Report, he agreeing to move a resolution dealing with the question as a whole. This resolution, moved on July 17, ran as follows:—"That no Bill for the discipline and regulation of the Army will be satisfactory to this House which provides for the permanent retention of corporal punishment for military offences." Lord Hartington had been taunted by the Conservative press and by Lord Cranbrook in an extra-parliamentary speech, with having yielded from party considerations to the pressure of the extreme party among his followers, and a great part of his speech was occupied with the vindication of his own consistency. He had been driven to move the total abolition of flogging by the vacillation of the Government. Colonel Stanley had announced that they were prepared to abolish flogging, except as an alternative to the punishment of death. With a view to embodying this principle in the Bill he had suggested that they should virtually adopt a clause proposed by Mr. Hopwood, but to make it perfectly clear that the intention was to confer upon the commanding officers a power of commutation to flogging in cases where the recorded punishment of death seemed too severe, he had suggested that this intention should be expressed in a Preamble. This suggestion had been rejected, and it was more than probable that the Government had been driven from the principle which they had declared by the pressure of certain members of their party, in a meeting which had been held notoriously in connection with the subject. It was idle in any case to say in the face of the Schedule of Offences punishable with flogging, that the lash was to be used simply as an alternative to the bullet. Colonel Stanley in reply denied that he had ever said that in all cases where corporal punishment would be awarded under the Bill death would otherwise be awarded. What he had said was, that if you abolish corporal punishment, you will

inevitably increase both the death sentences and the infliction of death. The offences named in the Schedule were offences for which in past times the punishment of death would have been awarded. After a protracted debate, in which the consistency of the Government and the leaders of the Opposition was warmly discussed, the resolution was rejected by 291 votes to 185. The Bill was read a third time, after further discussion on July 18, having occupied 23 sittings from the time that it was passed into Committee. So long had the discussion occupied, that the Bill had to be hurried through the House of Lords without debate, in order that it might receive the Royal assent before the expiring of the Military Continuance Act on the 25th.

The proceedings of the Irish members tested the Parliamentary system at many points. We have seen how the rights of the Speaker were assailed, and the Chairman of Committee often found his authority challenged in his efforts to maintain order. Many indirect imputations of partiality were launched at his head, and not a few direct expressions about his conduct in the Chair had to be withdrawn or explained away; Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Callan, and Mr. Biggar vying with one another in sailing near the wind. Mr. O'Donnell furnished an illustration of the formalities to be observed in the process of "taking down the words" of a member. Speaking on one of the flogging amendments, he declared that the Bill would not be allowed to move an inch till the Government gave way, and had begun another statement about an assemblage of 200,000 men in Hyde Park, when Sir Stafford Northcote moved that his words be taken down. Mr. O'Donnell's friends protested that he had not finished his sentence, and a squabble ensued, in the midst of which Sir Stafford Northcote explained that the words to which he referred were those concerning the Bill not being allowed to move an inch, which he held to be a distinct threat to the Committee. But Sir Stafford was in the end obliged to withdraw his motion because the words were not taken down at the moment, before any discussion had intervened.

Nor was it only on the Army Bill that "scenes" occurred. One of the most uproarious "scenes" of the session arose out of a question put by Mr. O'Connor Power, and an answer given by the Irish Secretary concerning a tenant's-right meeting at Milltown, in Galway. Mr. Lowther had said, concerning this meeting, that the chief speakers were not tenant-farmers, and were unconnected with the County of Galway. Mr. Power asked on what authority he made that statement. Mr. Lowther answered that the first resolution was moved by a clerk in a commercial house in Dublin, and seconded by a discharged schoolmaster; and another resolution was moved by a convict at large on a ticket-of-leave, and so on. Mr. Power, moving the adjournment of the House, to denounce the answer as a misrepresentation of the character of the meeting, and to put the House in possession of the exact facts, was met by loud and general conversation. Mr. Parnell appealed to the

Speaker to maintain order. The Speaker answered his appeal by urging that Mr. Power was within his rights in moving the adjournment of the House, but that if this privilege were to be exercised every time a member was dissatisfied with an answer to his question, it would have to be restrained by the House. Mr. Power, then proceeding, was interrupted by Mr. Newdegate, who asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he did not intend to support the intimation that had just been given from the Chair. Sir Stafford Northcote rose, but was interrupted by Mr. Sullivan, who asked whether a member in possession of the House could be interrupted by a question as Mr. Power had been. Mr. Power maintaining his right to speak, the Speaker called on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Power sat down, but Sir Stafford Northcote had uttered only a few words when Mr. Mitchell Henry rose to order. A scene of wild confusion ensued, and it was nearly two hours before the incident terminated and the Questions were resumed.

The relations between the Irish members and the Government did not promise that the chief measure of the session next to the Army Bill should be the measure intended to settle the stirring and complicated question of Irish University Education, yet so it proved. At the beginning of the Session, Sir Stafford Northcote had definitely stated that the Government did not mean to deal with the subject that session, and the announcement made by Mr. Cross, on June 25, at the close of a debate on the second reading of a University Bill introduced by the O'Conor Don, that the Government would introduce a Bill, was a great surprise.

The O'Conor Don's proposal, brought in on May 15, and elaborately discussed on May 21 and June 25, professed to be founded on the principle of the Intermediate Education Act. A new University, to be called the University of St. Patrick, was to be established, with a Chancellor, Senate, and Convocation, on the model of the Queen's University. To it certain colleges, to be selected by the Senate, were to be affiliated, and result fees were to be paid to them for each of their students who passed the University Examinations. They were also to be assisted in the establishment of museums, libraries, and laboratories. To ensure a high standard of instruction, no colleges were to be affiliated which were in the receipt of payments under the Intermediate Education Act. There was also to be a copious provision of exhibitions, scholarships, and fellowships for successful students. A capital sum of 1,500,000*l.* was the O'Conor Don's estimate of the amount required to endow his University. He explained that he did not care from what quarter this sum was taken, but it was generally taken for granted that the quarter contemplated was the Irish Church surplus.

A warm opposition was offered to this scheme on the ground that it was essentially a plan for endowing sectarian colleges out of a fund which had been expressly reserved for non sectarian uses

Resolutions against the Bill were passed by representative bodies of Nonconformists all over the country. But, on the other hand, the proposal received a good deal of support from the Libera. benches, as a moderate attempt to settle a long outstanding difficulty. Mr. Lowe spoke in its favour, Mr. Osborne Morgan and Mr. Forster, the latter urging that there was undoubtedly a strong feeling in Ireland in favour of mixing religious with secular teaching, and that English members should in such a matter consider Irish opinion, and not merely English opinion. The State, he said, should concern itself only with secular results, and the Bill did not propose to endow any other results.

Perhaps the favour given to the O'Conor Don's proposal on the front Opposition Bench had something to do with the sudden change of front made by the Government, when in declaring themselves unable to accept the Bill, they unexpectedly promised to introduce one of their own. The Government Bill was presented to the House of Lords by Lord Cairns on June 30. As the Bill was first introduced, it was a measure of extraordinary simplicity, nothing more than a proposal to create an examining body which should have the power of conferring degrees upon all approved candidates irrespective of the place of their education. No scholarships, no lectureships or professorships were to be attached to the new University: no result fees were to be paid by it to training schools or colleges. It was, in fact, the Queen's University with a difference, the difference being that its degrees were to be open to all comers. In consideration of this, the Government proposed to abolish the Queen's University, and transfer the rights of its graduates to sit in Convocation to the Convocation of the new University. The annual grant of 5,000*l.* was also to be transferred. The Senate of the new University, charged with the duty of making provision for examination of candidates for degrees, was to consist of not more than thirty-six members, six of whom were to be elected by the Convocation.

"This will never do," was the verdict of the *Times* upon the proposal, and it soon became apparent that the Abolition of the Queen's University, and the creation of a new examining board, would not satisfy the Roman Catholics of Ireland, for whose relief the proposal was professedly made. A few days afterwards, Lord Granville and Lord Oranmore tried to ascertain from the Government whether they intended to propose any endowments for the new University. Lord Beaconsfield denied that they had any such intention, but said that any proposal of endowment, moved by way of amendment, would receive respectful consideration. The Bill passed through the House of Lords, without any modification, on July 15.

Meantime, there was not a little agitation out of doors upon the subject, mingled with scepticism as to whether the Government really meant to persevere with the Bill. On the one side, the proposed abolition of the Queen's University was condemned, none the

less that the endowments and grants of the Queen's College were left intact; on the other, the Government were urged to provide the new University with scholarships and prizes, and so settle a long outstanding difficulty. There were rumours also of negotiations on the basis of the proposal of the Government, between them and the Roman Catholic leaders in Ireland. The existence of these negotiations was, upon question, denied by the Irish Secretary, but in moving the second reading of the Bill in the Commons, on July 24, he intimated that the Government would propose in Committee to throw upon the Senate of the new University the duty of framing a scheme of exhibitions, prizes, scholarships and fellowships, for which Parliament would be asked to provide the money in the annual Votes. Mr. Lowther denied that the Government, in making this provision, had any thought of encouraging denominational education, and Sir S. Northcote quoted the precedent of the University of London. Petitions were presented from Ireland in favour of the O'Conor Don's proposal, and Mr. Shaw, the leader of the Home Rule party, proposed as an amendment to the second reading of the Bill, that no measure of University education could be considered satisfactory to the people of Ireland which did not provide increased facilities for collegiate instruction. This amendment was rejected by 259 to 92. The Bill was passed rapidly through Committee, in three sittings, the proposal by Mr. P. J. Smyth that a Royal Commission should be appointed to confer with the heads of existing Universities or collegiate institutions, so that Parliament might next year arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question, being withdrawn after a long debate. The Bill regularly received the Royal assent, but the Government apparently encountered unsuspected difficulties in the appointment of a Senate, for this body had not been nominated at the end of the year.

The Army Act and the Irish University Act were the chief achievements of the session, but in several other cases the Government made energetic efforts to execute a part of the programme announced in February. The number of failures, however, was considerable. The Criminal Code Bill was read a second time soon after Easter, but was not persevered with. The Bill for the Establishment of County Boards had a still shorter history. Early in the session, Mr. Sclater-Booth explained the points in which it differed from the proposal of the previous year, the chief of which was that the Government had given up the idea of fusing the existing Courts of Quarter Sessions with the new County Boards, and strong comments were made by Lord E. Fitzmaurice and Mr. Cowen on the inadequacy of the proposal. It was read the first time on March 18, but went no farther. Its cousin, the Valuation and Property Bill, died somewhat harder. It was read the second time on February 28, and several attempts were made to get it into Committee, but the Committee was more than once deferred, and the Bill was eventually withdrawn. The Bill for the

Amendment of the Bankruptcy Laws was longer persisted with, but it perished ignominiously. The House was counted out on July 31, when a day was being fixed for proceeding with it in Committee, and it was withdrawn a few days afterwards. The Bill announced to deal with the powers of Railway Commissioners was not introduced, and promised measures concerning Scotch Poor Law and Irish Grand Juries had to be withdrawn. The Attorney-General had given a pledge the year before that he would make an endeavour to regulate the liability of employers for injuries done to their servants, and he fulfilled his promise, but the Bill, introduced on March 13, did not go beyond the first reading.

The Bill amending the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates, a subject which had been before this Parliament twice before, had the most prosperous career of all the Government measures. It was referred to a Select Committee in February, and passed through its various stages at odd times, without substantial alteration or opposition.

Three other measures, out of the thirteen in the original programme, were hurried through Parliament in the closing days of the session. One of these, a Bill to amend the law relating to Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections, was, as Sir Charles Dilke described it, "a very small Bill on a very large subject," and, in the case of the other two, the Public Works (Loans) Bill, and the Banking and Joint Stock Companies Bill, they were lightened of "contentious matter" to facilitate their passage through the House.

The chief provision of the Corrupt Practices Bill (read a second time on March 20), was that election petitions, alleging corrupt practices, should be tried by two judges, instead of one. This was the only important recommendation made by the Select Committee appointed in 1875 to investigate the subject, which the Government saw their way to adopting. They rejected the suggestion that persons found guilty of corrupt practices should be brought before the judges who had tried the election petition, and summarily dealt with. On the vexed question of the conveyance of voters to the poll, Sir J. Holker declared that he had not made up his mind, and that he proposed, in this matter, to leave the law as it stood. The opposition to the Bill was directed chiefly against this fighting shy of one of the main instruments of corruption. Sir Charles Dilke insisted upon the notorious fact that the existing law, which simply prohibited, except in certain specified cases, the payment of money in respect of the conveyance of voters to the poll, was systematically evaded, and called upon the House to declare that no amending Bill was satisfactory which did not put an end to the scandal. Mr. Gorst agreed with him in thinking that the law should not be left in its present lax position, and should either be repealed or amended, saying that the tendency of his own mind was towards repeal, solely on the ground of the difficulty of drawing the line defining what a corrupt employment of vehicles would be. Sir C. Dilke's amendment was lost by 49.

The amount of interest taken by the general public in the Public Works (Loans) Bill, a proposal which excited the keenest attention among those who manage our local affairs, was a striking instance of the confidence with which people leave these affairs to the management of the voluntary labourers who undertake to look after them. For nearly a century, the practice has existed of lending from the Exchequer for public objects, at a moderate rate of interest. But of late years this practice has received an enormous development. The national credit to local bodies, if it went on growing as rapidly as it has done for some time, would soon become as large as the National Debt. This development is due entirely to the tendency of recent legislation, the tendency of the State partly to compel and partly to suggest and encourage public improvements by local authorities, the building of schools, the construction of sanitary works, the reformation of "slums," and a host of smaller objects under various enactments. Towns and villages showed plenty of willingness to obey the impulse of the State, but they were in this difficulty that they could not borrow money in the open market on their own security, except at ruinous rates of interest. The State came to their aid by offering to lend them money at a moderate rate of interest, safeguarding itself by charging a somewhat higher figure for the accommodation than that at which it could borrow.

The figures of the Public Loans give an idea of the growing extent to which this facility has been used, and of the growing pressure to use it. In the ten years from 1869 to 1878, the sum advanced by the Public Works Loan Board amounted to 20,580,000*l.*, most of the sum being advanced during the last five years of the period. The statement of the bare figures would be alarming indeed if it were not remembered that much of the increase is due to sums borrowed for the purpose of carrying out the Education Act, the Public Health, and the Artisans' Dwelling Act.

In spite of the good purposes for which money was thus lent and borrowed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been meditating for some time how to put some check upon the rapid increase. This was the object of his Public Works (Loans) Bill. Outside Parliament it was supported in some quarters as a measure that might act as a desirable check upon the extravagance of local authorities, upon the natural tendency of individuals to be too free with the public purse. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not press this view. What he chiefly insisted upon was that the State had not sufficient security against bad debts, and that if the amount were allowed to increase without limit, it might become very embarrassing to the management of the National Finance.

He proposed three checks. First, to raise the rate of interest, fixing a scale as follows:—not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if the loan was for a short period, not exceeding twenty years; $3\frac{3}{4}$ if not exceeding thirty years; 4 per cent. if for forty years; and if for more than that $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Second, he proposed that no one body should be allowed to borrow more than 100,000*l.* in one year.

Third, to prohibit the re-payment, by means of annuities, of loans which were made for more than 20 years. The reason for the last provision was, that local ratepayers might get dissatisfied with the burdens which their ancestors had contracted, the public works perhaps with which their rates were charged becoming obsolete, and that the risk of the State as lender was thereby increased.

It was not till the fag end of the session, on July 23, that the second reading of the Public Works (Loans) Bill was reached, though it had appeared on the order-book nearly twice a week, and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Rylands, who led the opposition to the measure, considered it far too important to be hurried through thin Houses at such a time. This was their justification for seizing on a technical point with a view to postponing the consideration of the subject till next session. The technical point in question was a curious illustration of the vigilance with which Parliamentary rules protect the Commons against Ministers, and compel rigid adherence to formalities. By an accident, a discarded draft of the Bill had been printed and circulated among members on February 22, after the first reading, instead of the revised and corrected copy. The mistake was discovered at once, and the correct copy was printed and circulated on February 28. But when the second reading was proposed, Mr. Rylands objected that the Bill then proposed differed substantially from the Bill which the Government had obtained permission from the House to bring in. His objection was sustained by the Speaker. The Bill had to be withdrawn, and the correct Bill to be reintroduced. Sir Stafford Northcote bitterly commented on the tactics of Mr. Rylands and Mr. Chamberlain, in suddenly springing this technical mine upon his Bill without having taken the least notice of the informality during the five months for which it had been before the House. They retorted that the Leader of the House ought to have known the rules of the House, and have re-introduced the correct Bill at once, as soon as he discovered the mistake that had been made.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave one proof of his determination by re-introducing the Bill, and he gave another by keeping the House, on August 11, till seven o'clock in the morning, in order to have it passed. It was passed, but not without considerable concessions to the equally determined Opposition. The gist of their objections was, that it was absurd for Parliament to pass Acts compelling and encouraging local improvements, and then to restrict to a paralysing extent the means whereby these improvements could be effected. That some restrictions might be necessary they admitted; but they deprecated hasty legislation, and maintained that sufficient consideration had not been given to so immensely complicated a subject, and that it should not be dealt with till full inquiry had been made, and different kinds of loans and securities discriminated. In the end, the only provision carried without modification was that the sums borrowed by one body should not exceed 100,000*l*. The prohibition of repayment by annuities was dropped, and the rise

in the rates of interest was subjected to a saving clause which left the question open for future consideration. Sir Stafford Northcote promised to refer the whole subject to a Committee next session.

The proposals of Sir Stafford Northcote with regard to Joint Stock Banks were received with great interest, in consequence of the panic caused by the failure of the Glasgow Bank, which had ruined so many of its shareholders with their unlimited liability. The Bill was introduced on April 21, at the very time when it had become known that in addition to a first call of 500*l.* from the unfortunate shareholders upon every 100*l.* of stock, a second call had been issued amounting to 2,250*l.* upon every 100*l.* Compassion for the victims of the Unlimited Liability system increased the eagerness to learn what the Chancellor of the Exchequer would propose. His Bill was permissive, and contained two main provisions. Under the existing law, an Unlimited Company could not transform itself into a Limited Company. Once unlimited, always unlimited. Sir Stafford Northcote proposed to remove this disability by giving permission to Unlimited Banks to re-register themselves as Limited Companies. His second proposal was to permit the formation of a new kind of banking company, under a system of what he called Reserve Liability, the shareholders being liable for more than the amount of their shares, but that amount being specified. When the Bill entered on its later stages at the end of July, this second provision, which had been the subject of much criticism by financial authorities outside Parliament, was dropped, and the permission to re-register was the main feature of the Bill as passed.

An attempt was made in the Prosecution of Offences Bill, which was carried through with very little opposition, to meet the often-repeated demand for a Public Prosecutor. The difficulties of private prosecutors in dealing with widely ramified frauds, and the frequent failure of justice, owing to collusion or compromise between prosecution and defence, had long been felt, and a Commission had sat to consider how the evils of the present system could be remedied. The suggestions of the Commissioner pointed to the institution of some such system as exists in Scotland. The Government did not see their way to adopting this, but resolved to proceed tentatively by appointing a central officer, to be called the Solicitor for Public Prosecutions, with assistants in different parts of the country, whose duty it should be to watch over the operation of the present system, and intervene whenever a failure of justice from any cause seemed likely to occur. Some criticisms were made upon the unlimited character of the power given to the Executive to appoint assistants to the Public Prosecutor, but Mr. Cross explained that it was not the intention of the Government to go into any extravagant expenses, but only to aim at interference in cases where it was absolutely necessary. They did not propose to have a staff of officials all over the country instituting the prosecutions now undertaken by private persons, but only to have

a general supervision, in the interests of justice, over all prosecutions, and to interfere where there was no one to prosecute, or where the prosecution seemed likely to fail owing to the exceptional magnitude or difficulties of the task. The probability was, he said, that in 99 cases out of 100, or 999 out of 1000, it would not be found necessary to interfere with prosecutions as now conducted. The Attorney-General also pointed out that the Public Prosecutor would be useful in another class of cases, those brought for the purpose of extorting money. He might interfere, if he thought proper, in such cases, look into the facts, and put a stop to the wrong that was being done. The first Solicitor for Public Prosecutions, appointed in December, was Mr. Maule, Q.C., who had been Recorder of Leeds, and been specially engaged in several important criminal investigations by the Government.

Besides the Irish University Act the Government succeeded in passing another measure relating to Ireland not mentioned in their programme for the session, a measure also introduced very late in the session, and pushed through in spite of protests that no proper opportunity had been given for its discussion. The day after Parliament met Mr. Lowther in answer to a question had said that the Government had under their consideration the subject of the grievances and claims of Irish national school teachers, and proposed to introduce a Bill to deal with them. The Bill was introduced on July 15, and proposed to apply 1,300,000*l.* out of the Irish Church surplus to create a teachers' pension fund. It was read a second time on July 22, and passed through its remaining stages on August 12.

Thus, in spite of the complaints that had been made of the omission of Ireland from the ministerial programme, Ireland did receive a large share of legislation. Not only did the Government initiate the two educational measures, but they gave their support to two Irish Bills introduced by private members. A Bill to permit the formation of Volunteer Corps in Ireland was passed with their acquiescence through the House of Commons. In spite, however, of their support, it was thrown out by the House of Lords, chiefly through the efforts of a combination of Irish peers. The *Times* expressed a very general feeling when it lectured this unexpected opposition upon the unwisdom and shortsightedness of their conduct. Another private Bill was more fortunate, a Bill for the repeal of Lord Clare's Convention Act of 1793. A convincing and eloquent speech by Mr. Joseph Cowen set forth the reasons for the repeal of this Act. "It did not," he said, "interfere with the common right of holding meetings. The Irish people could muster in menacing numbers on the classic hill of Tara, or at Trun, or at Mullaghmast. Indignant and animated Celtic orators could declaim through all the scales on the gamut of political invective against the sad fate that linked the fortunes of their race with those of the Saxon. They could evoke party feeling or rouse religious animosities against the Union as an act that had been

conceived in corruption, carried by craft, and enforced by violence. They might attempt, if they were so minded, to overawe the Government of the day by threats. The Act of 1793 would not prevent them. But if instead of holding threatening assemblies 500,000 strong, such as gathered round O'Connell thirty years ago, a deliberative council of representative men sent from different counties in Ireland, met quietly in a room in Dublin, and strove, not by force but by persuasion, not by noise but by argument, not amidst clamour but calmly, to put their case for the repeal of a specified law, or the reform of a social usage, the law would step in and prevent them. To summarise the scope of the Act in a sentence, it might be said to have offered a premium to passion and violence, and to have put a penalty upon representation and reason." The Government accepted the proposal on the condition that a new Bill should be passed which should continue the prohibition of assemblies "arrogating to themselves the attributes or functions of Parliament." A second Bill grained with this view was introduced and passed, and immediately afterwards the National Irish Convention was organised on Mr. Parnell's invitation in Dublin.

Another measure of a general kind which became law this Session was Dr. Cameron's Habitual Drunkards' Bill and Permissive Bill, allowing drunkards to incarcerate themselves in "retreats" for their reform. Under this Bill a drunkard could not be placed in such an institution against his will, but he might sign away his liberty for a specified time not exceeding twelve months, and till that time expired the officers of the institution were authorised to detain him.

A Public Health Bill, introduced by Mr. Marten, giving local authorities extended powers in sanitary matters, was also passed with the assistance of the Government. A circular, issued by Mr. Sclater Booth, drawing the attention of authorities to their new powers in respect of the provision of new cemeteries, created some excitement among those interested in the Burials Question. The Act was denounced as an underhand attempt to settle this question in favour of the Church and against the Dissenters. But it soon appeared that this suspicion went too far.

CHAPTER III.

The Egyptian Complication—Sir Garnet Wolseley sent to South Africa—Return of the Heroes—Party demonstrations at Easter and Whitsuntide—Agricultural Distress—Reciprocity Agitation and Debate—Debate on Mr. Chaplin's motion—Minister of Commerce—Farmers' Alliance—Agricultural Commission—Revival of Trade—Distress in Ireland—Anti-rent Agitation—Arrest of Agitators—The autumn Oratorical Campaign—The Cabul Massacre—The Manchester demonstrations—Strained relations with the Porte—Mr. Gladstone in Scotland—The Sheffield election—The Rising in Afghanistan.

While Parliament, after the Easter Recess, was absorbed in legislative details, and its debates caught the ear of the general

multitude only when the sounds of wrangling rose high, or when some grave topic of national or party interest was in question, the progress of the war in South Africa continued to occupy a large share of public attention. For a time there was another foreign complication, a prospect of troubles in Egypt, which took precedence even of the Zulu War. The anxiety upon this point, which was of brief duration, was at its height during the Easter Recess. The very day after Parliament had risen news was published of a fresh crisis in our relations with the Khedive. For some time there had been rumours of his impatience under the constitutional system to which he had assented, and of difficulties occurring between him and his European Ministers. Then, on April 8, came the announcement that Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières had been dismissed, and that the Khedive had formed a native ministry, under the presidency of Cherif Pasha.

No topic was a subject of more speculation during the Recess than the probable action of the Government to safeguard our interests in Egypt, in so far as they might be compromised by this new departure. It was known that in Egyptian affairs the Government were acting in concert with France, and the question was keenly discussed whether the two Powers would insist upon the reinstatement of the dismissed Ministers. It was rumoured that instead of bringing pressure to bear upon the Khedive, direct influence would be used at Constantinople to procure his deposition. Sir Julian Goldsmid asked in the House whether this rumour was true, and whether it was true that Mr. Rivers Wilson had declined to accept his dismissal till he should consult his Government. Sir Stafford denied that any "appeal" had been made to the Sultan to dethrone the Khedive, said that he was not aware that Mr. Wilson had declined to be dismissed, and with regard to Sir J. Goldsmid's desire for an assurance that the Government would not take any action that would involve us in responsibility for Egyptian rule, without previously consulting Parliament, declared that the Government had not pledged themselves to any action. He admitted, however, that they were in communication with the French Government on the subject. Subsequent questions failed to elicit any specific information, and speculation and advice were active at intervals in the public press upon rumours which from time to time took wing till the abdication of the Khedive, in favour of his son, Tewfik, in obedience to orders from the Porte, was positively made known towards the end of June.

It was significant of the general feeling as to the importance of our relations with Egypt, that while the crisis was still fresh, it superseded every other topic of political interest. When the news of Ismail Pasha's *coup d'état* first arrived, early in April, much anxiety was naturally felt about the state of affairs in South Africa, an anxiety momentarily intensified by news of the disaster at the Intombi River. There was not a little apprehension that Lord Chelmsford might not be able to advance to the relief of the beleaguered

garrison at Ekowe till too late. But with this anxiety weighing upon the public mind, there was no question which aroused a more vital interest than the question what was to be done with the contumacious Khedive. That the general feeling was averse to interference, may be judged from the fact that both the *Times* and the *Standard*, as well as the *Daily News* deprecated any coercive combination, arguing that the control of the administration of Egypt was required, not in the interests of the country, but in the interests of the bondholders. The substitution of Tewfik for Ismail was accepted with reserve as an experiment, a subject for good wishes rather than lively hopes.

The excited interest taken in the affairs of Egypt while the crisis lasted, was a striking illustration of the sensitiveness of the public mind in regard to that country. But the tide of interest subsided as quickly as it had risen when it became apparent that the Government did not contemplate armed intervention, and we returned to watch the development of the situation in South Africa. A narrative of the events of the Zulu War will be found in another part of the "Register." The abatement of interest in this country upon the receipt of the news of the Relief of Ekowe, which arrived on April 22, did not continue long. The uneasiness felt about the conduct of operations, which was far from keeping pace with the general eagerness for the recovery of our military prestige, was shown by the profound sensation created by Mr. Archibald Forbes's first report from the seat of war. "It is impossible," the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* wrote, in a graphic description of the situation which appeared in that journal on May 7, "to imagine a more critical situation than that now existing round the frontier of Zululand. It is no exaggeration to say that British territory, from the mouth of the Tugela to the river Pongolo, lies at the mercy of the Zulus." "Lord Chelmsford's strategic scheme," he went on to say, "provides only for the invasion of Zululand, and elaborately denudes the colony of the means of defence when his divisions shall have concentrated respectively at Dornberg on the one flank, and Gingihlovo on the other, ready to march on into Zululand. There will, as at present arranged, remain protecting British territories barely a single European battalion, broken up into some half-dozen detachments, with no other potentiality than defence on their own respective positions."

Hardly a day passed in Parliament without some question being asked relative to the war, from the smallest details concerning the transport service and the Medical Department, up to the instructions sent to Sir Bartle Frere, and the intentions of the Government with regard to the disposal of Zululand when Cetshwayo's power should be broken up. Early in May, Mr. John Bright had asked whether the time had not come when a pacification might be hoped for by the offer of some reasonable terms of peace to the Zulu King. To this Sir S. Northcote replied that the Government were "most anxious to promote an early and reasonable pacification of South

Africa, and that they had furnished Sir Bartle Frere with instructions, both positive and negative, such as were, in their opinion, most calculated to bring about a satisfactory result." Nothing less guarded than this could be extracted from the Government, and there were numerous symptoms in journals of both sides in party politics, that the public mind was ill at ease, both about the military and the political conduct of affairs in South Africa. Would Sir Bartle Frere obey his instructions? Was Lord Chelmsford the most capable General that could be found? Doubts on these points were strengthened by the all but unanimously unfavourable comments on his plans and preparations, transmitted by the military correspondents of the daily papers. It is not the place here to discuss the justice of these comments. We merely chronicle the fact that they were made, and that they produced a strong impression on the public mind. It is undeniable that there was a universal feeling of relief when it was announced, on May 26, that Sir Garnet Wolseley had been sent out to South Africa to take command of the forces, and to conduct, as the Queen's Commissioner, the government of Natal and the Transvaal, and our relations with the Zulus.

In making this announcement, the Government were careful to explain that they intended Sir G. Wolseley's appointment as no slight either upon Sir Bartle Frere or Lord Chelmsford. The motive for the appointment was declared to be that "the arrangement under which the chief military and civil authority in the neighbourhood of the seat of war was distributed between four different persons—Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Chelmsford, Sir Henry Bulwer, and Colonel Lanyon (the administrator of the Transvaal) —could no longer be deemed adequate."

A difficulty which had arisen between Sir H. Bulwer and Lord Chelmsford concerning the disposal of the Natal native levies, furnished a pertinent illustration of the evils of divided command. A despatch from Sir Bartle Frere, received at the Colonial Office on May 21, in which he strongly reiterated his conviction that it was the interest of the Zulus, no less than of their neighbours, that they should henceforth be governed as British subjects, must have strengthened the Government in their conviction of the desirability of placing our relations with the Zulus under the control of a commissioner more in harmony with their own views.

Ministers were pertinaciously pressed in Parliament to declare more specifically what their views were. But under the severest cross-examination they added nothing to the information given in a Blue-book, issued on May 30, containing Sir Garnet Wolseley's instructions, and the new instructions to the functionaries among whom the duties now confided to him had been divided. The terms of Sir Garnet's commission authorised him to "take all such measures and do all such things in relation to the native tribes in the territories of South Africa to the northward and eastward of our colony of Natal and of our Transvaal territory, as were lawful and appeared to him to be advisable for maintaining our posses-

sions in South Africa, in peace and safety, and for promoting the peace, order, and good government of the tribes aforesaid, and for restoring and preserving friendly relations with them."

Sir Garnet Wolseley set out immediately to take command. The news of his arrival at Natal, on June 28, was made known here on July 18. Nearly a month before it was reported that Lord Chelmsford had overcome his transport difficulties, and had begun the forward movement which culminated in the victory of Ulundi, won before Sir Garnet Wolseley, detained off the coast of Zululand, had arrived at the front. The lamentable incident by which Lord Chelmsford's passage of the Zulu frontier was accompanied, the death of Prince Louis Napoleon, created a vivid sensation. The news reached London on June 20, and for weeks the question on whom the blame rested was warmly discussed. With that proneness to self-accusation, which has often been remarked as a feature in our national character, no part of the blame was attributed to the unfortunate young Prince's own impetuosity and eagerness to distinguish himself. His impetuosity ought to have been restrained; he was the guest of our army, and our officers were responsible for his safety. The War Office authorities were blamed because they had agreed to the Prince's urgent request, and allowed him to accompany the army. Lord Chelmsford was blamed because he had not watched over him, and kept him out of danger. The strongest language was applied to Captain Carey, and the opinion was freely expressed that, but for his panic-stricken flight, the life of the Prince might have been saved. Before Captain Carey's arrival in England, on August 22, under the sentence of a Court Martial, which was rumoured to be death, there was a considerable reaction in his favour. An address of sympathy was presented to him by the inhabitants of Plymouth, and the announcement that the Queen had been advised to cancel the sentence of the Court Martial, by which he was cashiered for misbehaviour in presence of the enemy, and that he was released from arrest and at liberty to rejoin his regiment, was generally accepted as a satisfactory termination of a very disagreeable incident. The inconsistencies in the document in which the Duke of Cambridge expressed his conclusions on the finding of the Court Martial were the subject of some comments, but by the time it was published there was a disposition to let the matter rest, and not to apportion too rigorously a blame which was felt to attach to several, and not least to the unfortunate youth himself.

One of Sir Garnet Wolseley's first acts, after the battle of Ulundi, was to send home troops. He expressed an opinion that the war could now be finished with a much diminished force, and though some doubts were expressed whether he was not over-confident, the signs of new vigour in the conduct of operations kept these doubts in abeyance, and the news of the capture of Cetshwayo was accepted as a complete justification of his generalship. On

the return of Lord Chelmsford and the principal officers engaged in the Zulu War, they were received with great enthusiasm. All the hard things which had been said of Lord Chelmsford were obliterated by his success at Ulundi. The disposition to make amends to him took forms which excited the ridicule of the more cynical spirits among us. But all that was said about the absurdity of welcoming Lord Chelmsford as if he had been a uniformly successful general in a great war, did not prevent him from being a popular favourite, and wherever he went he was received with acclamation. The demonstrations in honour of such officers as Sir Evelyn Wood, Colonels Buller and Pearson, and Major Chard, whose gallant achievements had never been called in question, the banquets given to them, the swords of honour presented, were made an occasion, by the *Standard*, for asking seriously whether our national fibre was not deteriorating when the heroes of a petty war were received with such transports of enthusiasm. The enthusiasm was probably a measure of the degree of anxiety with which this war, in its various stages, had harassed the public mind.

The presentation of "swords of honour" was a peculiar and striking feature in the display of national gratitude to the heroes of the war. The *Saturday Review*, in its issue of October 18, expressed a fear that if the presentation of these articles went on at such a rate, they would shortly become "a mere drug in the market," and indulged in some sarcasm at the indiscriminate character of the compliments. "Altogether," it said, "it may safely be doubted whether the ordeal which the successful officer has to face upon his return to his native country is less trying than that which has gained him such boundless notoriety. Not that he is without a companion in misfortune. Next to the successful officer the conspicuously unsuccessful officer comes in for the largest share of public notice and even popularity, for mere mediocrity is little tolerated in these sensational times. For him, too, reporters are eagerly lying in wait; for him there are addresses of sympathy and condolence, and although we have not yet reached the stage of expressing actual approval of failure in the shape of testimonials, there is no saying to what limits this fantastic mania may not extend in the future."

A very general impression, as we have said, prevailed at the beginning of the year that, after a session of domestic legislation, Parliament would be dissolved, and an appeal made to the constituencies. The sense of the approach of a general election was shown by the tendency in the principal journals to treat incidents as they occurred in their bearing upon the balance of parties. The uncertainty of the time when the dissolution would come made no difference in the energy with which party organisation, on both sides, was pushed forward. The general issues upon which the constituencies would have to decide, were kept constantly in the foreground, by speeches from party leaders at demonstrations made under the auspices of local associations. Notable gatherings

of this kind were held at Easter and Whitsuntide, when leading politicians sought relaxation from Parliamentary detail in set speeches for or against the general policy of the Government. One of the most brilliant attacks made upon the Government was that delivered by Sir W. Harcourt, on April 16, on the occasion of a great Liberal gathering at Sheffield. The disturbed state of our foreign relations, and the shortcomings of ministerial finance, were Sir W. Harcourt's chief topics. "The Government," he said, "came into power on a cry that the nation would repose. May we not demand what sort of repose does England now enjoy, or has for some years enjoyed? There is not a week which does not offer some new complication in some fresh quarter of the horizon. We live in a turmoil of wars and rumours of wars—some fresh expedition always starting somewhere. There is always some Ameer to be deposed, some Khedive to be dethroned, some savage war, some joint occupation on foot, and as we open our newspapers every morning, we cast our anxious glance at the telegrams to learn what new disaster has befallen us, or what new campaign has begun." Mr. Bright, who spoke on the same evening at Birmingham, animadverted on the subject of domestic legislation by the Government. "What the Ministers are doing is just this: nothing whatever that is useful at home, and everything you can imagine that is mischievous abroad." "We know," he said, "that there is a parliamentary majority, supporting a Cabinet of the usual number of Ministers, but we find that the majority is powerful only for resistance, and that the special advisers of the Crown appear incapable to advise or unwilling to carry any of those measures which the people of England have a right to look for from their Ministry and their Parliament.

A reply to these strictures was made by Lord Salisbury at a banquet held by the Middlesex Conservative Registration Association, on April 30. Lord Salisbury took the aggressive with his opponents. He was obliged, he said, to speak with reserve regarding the causes of the difficulties with which the Government had had to deal, but these difficulties had been enormously increased by the conduct of the Opposition. He congratulated his hearers upon having supported the Government "at a tremendous crisis, when it might be said that the honour of England was trembling in the balance; when there was a great danger that our influence, our position among the nations of the earth, might be effaced in obedience to the cry of a faction which in no way represented the nation." He taunted the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Gladstone with having executed "a shorter curve" than was ever executed by politicians. Twenty years ago they had induced the nation to spend thousands of lives and millions of money to maintain the Turkish Empire, and now, when they thought they saw an opportunity of damaging their political opponents, they did not hesitate to sacrifice at a moment's notice the whole policy which they had induced the nation by its blood to sanction. With regard to domestic legislation, he

contended that if the Liberal party were in office, they would be led by such men as Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Chamberlain—"who, with great ability and undoubted conscientiousness, press forward pleas which would be fatal to the ancient institutions of the country." The symptoms of disestablishment had already appeared. "Look where we will, the Constitution of this country does not suffer by comparison. Look where we will, we see experiments in politics being tried—extreme democracy in one direction, the most terrible autocracy in another. But among them all this country pursues her steady and undisturbed way, often imitated but always unapproachable."

The chief incidents of the oratorical battle which was resumed at Whitsuntide, were the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain at Gloucester, Lord Cranbrook at Sheffield, and Mr. W. H. Smith, at Bury St. Edmunds. Mr. Chamberlain, who spoke on the occasion of a conference of the National Liberal Federation, was indignantly assailed by the *Times* for having compared the Government to "a Board of Directors, on which suspicion would lie of having obtained money on false pretences, and issued reports calculated to deceive the public." "The Tory Long Firm," Mr. Chamberlain said, "had now almost exhausted its credit, and was striving to renew its bills." Lord Cranbrook, in his speech at Sheffield, denied that the Liberal Associations, which were then so active, represented the country. "It was the insects," he said, "who made the noise." Referring to the Prerogative of the Crown—the alleged growing abuse of which by the Ministry had been brought before Parliament by Mr. Dillwyn, on May 13—Lord Cranbrook asked his audience whether they "wished to have a Queen Log?" Mr. Smith's defence of the Government policy was so moderate and temperate that the *Spectator*, in an article headed "A Smith Administration," asked, "whether it was the fate of Conservatism never to be represented by a judicious, unsensational, tolerably just, but slightly soporific Government,—a Government whose attention wants to be drawn by some pressure to public deficiencies—and always to be represented either by active Liberals like Peel, or Tories compensating for the toleration of abuses at home by diverting attention abroad." "What we would fain see," the *Spectator* went on to say, "for a time—as long as the languid mood lasts in the country—is a Smith Administration, an Administration, that is to say, of men of good sense and good feeling, by profession modest and elderly; by habit judicious, by principle upright, dreading levity and abhorring brag."

While the foreign policy of the Government was being vigorously assailed and defended, and the constituencies helped to make up their minds to the decisive verdict, a pressing home question was suddenly precipitated into the arena. The motion made by Mr. Chaplin, on July 4, for a Royal Commission to inquire into the depressed condition of the Agricultural interest, and to determine whether its causes were of a temporary or a permanent character, and how far they have been created or can be remedied by legis-

lation, undoubtedly had the effect of bringing the Land Question, with which political economists had so long been busy, into the front, among the urgent problems of practical politics.

The existence of great and exceptional distress among all who derived their income from land, had long been apparent. There were already outward and visible signs of it in the number of farms advertised as let or vacant, and in the reports of the activity of emigration agents, before the fate of the coming harvest was sealed by the persistent continuance of rain. It was calculated that no such distress had been felt among farmers for thirty years, and all prospect of relief from the present season had been abandoned. Our home agricultural produce it was estimated (though the estimate was questioned by such an authority as Mr. Clare Read) would fetch 58,000,000*l.* less than in recent seasons of prosperity. Farmers were falling into arrears with their rent, and were giving up their farms in despair. Could nothing be done by the Legislature for their relief?

Up to the time of Mr. Chaplin's motion, the remedy most frequently mentioned in public discussion was a return to Protection, under the name of Reciprocity. This remedy was supposed to find no small favour with farmers themselves, and the cry for it was often heard from their meetings in the country. It was not merely a succession of bad harvests that they had to contend against; for the first time in our history, they had diminished produce without a rise in prices. The fact that prices remained stationary—Mr. James Caird refuted the idea that they had actually fallen—was due to the enormous importation of corn from abroad, from the vast tracts of fertile land in the United States and in Canada. To check the ruinous influx, and at the same time raise the price of the home product, by putting a duty on foreign corn, was an obvious expedient; and it is perhaps rather a wonder that those who desired this reaction from the principles of Free Trade found so few articulate champions than that they found so many.

The few who did support the English farmer's wish for a protective duty, did homage to the strength of the conviction in favour of Free Trade by carefully avoiding the word Protection, and affecting to speak in favour of the full development of Free Trade principles. They called themselves the advocates of Free and Fair Trade. They admitted that Free Trade was an excellent thing, if it were accepted by all the nations with whom we had dealings, but maintained that a nation which abolished its protective tariff before other nations had done the same, placed itself at a disadvantage. If they choose to tax our iron, why should not we tax their corn?

The answer to this plausible sophism, not heard by any means for the first time, but urged with new force, derived from the prevalent discontent, was forthcoming from many quarters. Public speakers and public writers pointed out in many forms, and with many illustrations, that if one nation chooses to supply another with cheap bread, the nation so profiting would not gain by refusing to

supply the other with dear iron, except on the condition that the price of its bread should be raised. Still Reciprocity was not silenced, and it made its voice heard in Parliament in the person of Lord Bateman. On April 29, Lord Bateman moved in the House of Lords that "this House, while fully recognising the benefits which would result to the community if a system of real free trade were universally adopted, is of opinion that it is expedient in all future commercial negotiations with other countries to advocate a policy of Reciprocity between all inter-trading nations." He also moved for an inquiry, with a view to ascertaining "the best means of redress, and of counteracting the injurious effects of the excessive tariffs levied by foreign nations against the produce and manufactures of this country."

The debate was rendered remarkable by a declaration which it drew from the Prime Minister. Lord Bateman had quoted from his speeches, during the great Free Trade agitation, some passages in favour of Reciprocity. "When my noble friend," Lord Beaconsfield rejoined, "taunts me with a quotation of some musty phrases of mine forty years ago, I must remind him that we had elements then on which treaties of Reciprocity could be founded. The fact is," he went on to say, "that, practically speaking, Reciprocity, whatever its merits, is dead." When we had a number of items on our tariff, we might have negotiated commercial treaties with other nations on a basis of Reciprocity, refusing to take off prohibitory duties upon their goods till they made a corresponding concession with regard to ours. But Sir Robert Peel had decided to fight hostile tariffs with free imports, the question was debated in two Sessions by Parliament, and on a dissolution, Sir R. Peel's judgment was ratified by a majority, even when the country was suffering from sharp distress. "For a quarter of a century since that time," Lord Beaconsfield went on to say, "he had watched, not without anxiety, all that had occurred, and he was convinced that the landed interest had suffered from the repeal of the Corn Laws." The Duke of Rutland had taken part in the debate, and frankly advocated a return to the protective system, as far as regarded the products of the land. Lord Beaconsfield did not definitely commit himself against this; but he entirely declined to have anything to do with Reciprocity, and derided it as a phantom.

When Mr. Chaplin introduced the subject of the Agricultural Depression in the House of Commons, he did not commit himself either to Reciprocity or Protection as a remedy, but his speech, as Mr. John Bright said, "looked at" Protection as a thing to be desired and hoped for, if possible. He entered at length into the facts and the causes of the depression. It was so serious, he said, that if the prices which farmers had lately been receiving were to continue, or to fall, as they threatened to do, agriculture in England would soon become extinct. He admitted that prices had not yet fallen, but the farmer had heavier rates to bear and higher wages to pay. A reduction of rent would relieve him, but even if all his

rent were remitted, he still could not succeed in making cultivation of the land profitable in bad seasons against the overwhelming competition from America, a competition not merely in grain, but also in the production of meat. From the meat producer's point of view, the American meat trade had attained alarming proportions. Mr. Chaplin formally protested that he indicated no remedy, his object was inquiry. But on the subject of Protection, to which he declined to commit himself, he spoke significantly. "Free trade, I confess, to myself, and probably also to others of my generation, has always presented itself as a question which, whether for good or for evil, was settled during the last generation with the deliberate sanction and approval of the nation; and certainly therefore I would not myself be prepared to hastily or too lightly discard that which has been so long accepted as the universal decision of the country. At the same time I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that while the assurances and predictions of Mr. Cobden and other distinguished men at that time have not been fulfilled, but have, on the other hand, in many respects, been proved by experience to have been entirely and totally wrong, the circumstances of to-day have entirely altered from those under which Free Trade at that time was adopted. When, for instance, the dangers which might arise to this country if England alone, among nations, adopted Free Trade, were pointed out by its opponents, they were always met with the assurance, repeated by Mr. Cobden over and over again, that these dangers could never arise, because all other countries, seeing the obvious benefits we should derive from Free Trade, would follow our example."

Mr. Chaplin's motion was seconded by Mr. T. Brassey, but he pointed to very different conclusions. He quoted statistics and authorities to show what produce could still be raised in England at a fair profit, in spite of foreign competition. In milk, potatoes, hay, and straw for home consumption, our farmers, he pointed out, had an undisputed monopoly. A Commission of Inquiry might with advantage inquire what farm produce was still profitable. He refused to take a gloomy view of the future. If it was found that we must depend for wheat upon a foreign supply, the cultivation of our soil must be re-adjusted, and the transition would be one of severe trial; but by the united action of landowners and tenants, and by removing the trammels of an antiquated system of land laws, we should triumph in the end. If the agricultural interest could have been destroyed, it would have been destroyed a hundred times. It owed its preservation to the fact that it was necessary, that it was indispensable.

Mr. John Bright took part in the debate. He did not oppose the granting of a Commission of Inquiry, but he asked what result was expected from it. "I ask hon. gentlemen opposite what it is they have to propose? They have brought this question before the House. We have calamities enough in Lancashire, but I am not here to ask that there should be an Inquiry into our troubles." "I

never hear you," he went on to say, "utter a word in favour of those things which your tenants, many of them I think, with much exaggeration, are asking Parliament to grant them. You have no remedy and you have no suggestion. If I had 400 tenant-farmers before me, and asked the question of them, what would they say?" Mr. Bright was interrupted by a cry of "Protection," but he went on to answer his question in a different way. "They would say it was necessary to give them security for their expenditure in improvements, which I rather think Her Majesty's Government at one time wished to give them, but which you compelled them to go back from, and which your resistance would not allow to pass the House." Mr. Bright concluded his speech by proposing his remedy for the distress. "You have," he said, "land that has always been boasted of as very fertile, and a climate favourable to all kinds of labour. I believe it would increase the price of land all over the country if you were to abolish all the ancient, stupid, and mischievous legislation by which you are embarrassed at every step you take in dealing with it. Let us have the Inquiry then. Let us have it wide and honest. Let us look this great spectre, which you are afraid of, fairly in the face. You cannot escape from it, and if you meet it wisely, it may prove perhaps to be no more than a spectre. At least let us break down the monopoly that has banished so much of your labour from your farms, and that has pauperised so much of the labour which has remained. On the ruins of that monopoly, when you have broken it down, there will arise a fairer fabric; and although it is not possible that I should live to see it, yet the time will come when you will have a million homes of comfort and independence throughout the land of England, which will attest for ever the wisdom and the blessedness of the new policy that you have adopted."

But the most remarkable incident in the debate was the speech made by Lord Hartington, whose views on the subject were not so well known as Mr. Bright's. Lord Hartington's declaration that if Mr. Chaplin had succeeded in making out his case, there was no escape from the conclusion that the land system of England had broken down, was universally accepted as committing him, however slightly, to the revision of the land laws. He was careful, indeed, when Sir Stafford Northcote tried to pin him to the expression of an opinion that the land system had broken down, to protest that he had not said so himself, but only said that if Mr. Chaplin had made out his case, the conclusion was inevitable. Nevertheless, the importance even of this conditional admission by the Liberal leader was duly recognised. "We talk," Lord Hartington said, "about the land of this country going out of cultivation. Sir, I believe this to be utter nonsense. All that is meant is, that it cannot be cultivated under the present system so as to return a profit to everybody concerned. Let us see what the system is. It is not one ordained by any natural law, nor is it one which exists, so far as I know, in any other country in the world. It is a system where the greater

part of the land is divided into very considerable estates, and where at the same time the proprietors, though wealthy men, are, not unfrequently, not complete masters of their own property, and not able to deal with it as they may desire. It is a system under which the cultivation of the soil is carried on by a class of men who are not the owners of the soil, and who are not the actual cultivators of the soil. It is a system where actual cultivators are not the owners of the land. It is a system under which the land is cultivated by men who are not only not owners, but who have no inducement to become so, and who have no means or hope of becoming owners of the soil. It is cultivated by men who have this one claim upon it, that in case of old age or absolute destitution, they should be supported without expense and almost without labour from the land. Such is the land system of this country, and as I have said, it is one which prevails in no other country in the world . . . . . I am not saying that this is a system which it is necessary to abolish; I do not say that this system is not one which may be best adapted to the country; but I say that it is a system which is so remarkable that when its results are impeached, as they have been to-night, by hon. gentlemen opposite, it deserves investigation."

The propriety of appointing a separate Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, which was discussed in the House of Commons on July 8, commended itself more generally, and with more urgency than it probably would have done in more prosperous times. Mr. Sampson Lloyd was the proposer of the creation of a new department of State, organised to deal with the administrative details of commerce and agriculture, and the principle of his resolution was not opposed by the Government. They admitted that though the change would require considerable reorganisation, and was not to be made in a hurry, it was desirable that a separate department should be instituted. Only they objected to Mr. Lloyd's proposal that the head of this department should necessarily be a Member of the Cabinet, on the ground that it would be inconvenient thus to restrict the Prime Minister of the day in his choice of colleagues. This objection was overruled by a small majority in a thin House. Mr. McLagan, who seconded Mr. Lloyd's motion, gave a graphic illustration of the manner in which agricultural details were distributed among the existing department, and the inconvenience thence arising. "If," he said, "any honourable member wished to elicit any information about drainage he would have to resort to the right honourable gentleman to whom was intrusted the management of crime and the police. If information were required about cattle diseases, information must be sought from the minister who watched over the interests of education. If an honourable member should want certain agricultural statistics, he would find himself referred to a Department which was mainly concerned with ships and railways. If he wished to put a question about roads, bridges, and highways, he would perhaps be surprised to hear that the President of the Local Government Board, to whose care was com-

mitted the interests of paupers, was the proper person to inquire of about roads. When the Agricultural Holdings Act was discussed, it was carried through the House under the charge of the First Lord of the Admiralty." If the interests of commerce and agriculture had not made themselves so unpleasantly conspicuous, the desire for removing these anomalies would probably have been less acutely felt. As it was the House resolved, with practical unanimity, that the time had come for giving the extraneous growths relating to commerce and agriculture, upon the various departments, a separate organisation, and a majority affirmed that the new Department was so important that it ought to be represented in the Cabinet.

Another remarkable outcome of the agricultural depression was the formation of a Farmers' Alliance, having for its objects, as stated in a circular issued by the Provincial Committee: 1. To secure the better representation of tenant-farmers in Parliament. 2. To stimulate the improved cultivation of the land, and obtain security for the capital of tenants invested in the improvement of their holdings. 3. To encourage greater freedom in the cultivation of the soil and the disposal of its produce. 4. To obtain the abolition of class privileges involved in the Laws of Distress and Hypothec. 5. To promote the reform of the Game Laws. 6. To obtain the alteration of all legal presumptions which operate unfairly against tenant-farmers. 7. To secure to ratepayers their legitimate share in county government. 8. To obtain a fair apportionment of local burdens between landlord and tenant." The first conference of this new organisation was held in Exeter Hall, on July 2, under the presidency of Mr. James Howard, when the intention was announced of holding meetings in the principal market towns of the United Kingdom. Mr. J. W. Barclay stated that they had received the spontaneous adhesion of many of the leading farmers in England, and that their design was to embrace in the alliance the farmers of the three kingdoms.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture was gazetted on August 15, and about a month afterwards its scheme of inquiry, which was of the most elaborate and exhaustive kind, was made public. England was divided into districts, each of which was to be examined by an Assistant-Commissioner, and a deputation was to be sent to America, France, Belgium, &c. to inquire into the state of agriculture in those countries. The inquiry was to be thus arranged:— 1. Condition of farms; 2. Condition of farmers; 3. The labourer; 4. Land Laws; 5. Land tenancy; 6. Agricultural education; 7. Condition of estates; 8. Agricultural statistics to be furnished by the Board of Trade; 9. Returns of imports and exports of agricultural produce to be furnished by the Customs; and 10. Importations of agricultural produce from foreign countries. Each of these heads was minutely subdivided. So elaborate an inquiry required time for its accomplishment. It was expected that the report of the Commission would not be ready for two years. Mr. J. W. Barclay

gave forcible expression to an opinion very generally entertained among members of the Liberal party, when he described the Commission as a soothing-syrup intended to keep the farmers quiet till the general election should be over.

Meantime, so far as enlightening the non-agricultural community on the question was concerned, the work of the Commission was being partially done for it by extra-parliamentary speeches and newspaper discussion. The opinions of moderate reformers, who believed that our land system needed readjustment, were ably expressed in a speech by Mr. Grant Duff to his constituents, and a paper read by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, at the meeting of the British Association in Sheffield. The *Daily News* sent a special commissioner into the counties, who collected a mass of information about the condition of farms and the condition of farmers, and reported the opinions of farmers, in different parts of the country, upon the existing crisis in their industry. An active correspondence went on for two months in the pages of the *Times*, in which many views —rash and sensible—the results of wide experience, the results of limited experience, were boldly advanced. Mr. J. J. Mechi considered it proved that "a large investment in meat-making, and consequent abundance of manure and *maximum* crops, was the successful way of meeting foreign competition, and mitigating the pressure of untoward seasons like the present." Mr. E. F. de Main believed that "the depression in English agriculture was chiefly caused by want of introducing, in their rotation of crops, remunerative crops such as flax, beet-root, and colza." "The soil of this country," he contended, "was capable of yielding more abundant crops of the above than Belgium." Mr. James Caird, one of the highest authorities in agricultural subjects, argued against such applications of special instances of success as showing what would be suitable for the country at large, and the *Times* expressed its wonder that men of ordinary candour and intelligence should write upon the subject—one as if all England were Midlothian, another as if all England were Normandy, and a third as if all England were Belgium. Mr. Caird's opinion as to the direction which British agriculture should take in the face of foreign competition was expressed as follows:—"The business of agriculture in this country is to feed 34,000,000 of people with that portion of their daily food which we can best supply, and at the same time maintain many millions of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs which minister to the wants and comforts of our daily life. In the household of all families above that of the workman nine-tenths of the expenditure on articles of food of home produce are for meat, butter, beer, and milk, and only one-tenth for bread; and in that of the workman his bread does not amount to more than one-third of his daily expenditure on food. There is now happily little risk of any season, however bad, creating a dearth of bread, and as there is every reason to believe that meat and cheese will for some time be kept within moderate prices, the outlook of the British farmer should be encouraged to-

wards the production of these in the finest quality, and of butter, milk, cream, lamb, veal, hay, straw, and vegetables of every kind. These, with barley and oats, so long as they maintain their price, and a smaller reliance on wheat, which of all kinds of corn is the most costly to produce at home and of the widest spread area of capable production abroad, seem for the present the most likely objects of home agriculture."

The Agricultural Commission and Lord Hartington's declaration that if Mr. Chaplin had made out his case, and the soil could no longer be cultivated at a profit under present conditions, our land system must be held to have broken down, formed the topics of much extra-Parliamentary oratory. There was not a meeting of an agricultural association from August to Christmas where these topics were not introduced, and many other less suggestive occasions were seized. The leaders of the Conservative party took Lord Hartington's declaration without any qualification as an expression of his own opinion, and a definite committal of himself to revolutionary doctrines with regard to land, even charging him with entertaining the idea that large properties in land ought to be broken up and parcelled out among peasant proprietors. At the Mansion House banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers, Lord Beaconsfield credited the Leader of the Opposition with this view, and developed in refutation of it a theory which made no small noise, that land everywhere must produce three incomes, and that the peculiar strength of our English land system lay in the fact that under it the three incomes were distributed among three classes. "Look," said Lord Beaconsfield, "at the peasant proprietor. The peasant buys a farm, ten, fifteen, or twenty acres, and pays for it out of his earnings previously invested in the public funds of his country, or, as is often the case, with money borrowed from a banker in his neighbourhood. The interest paid to the banker, or that which represents what the peasant derived from his previous investment, is the first income from the soil, and may be said to represent rent. Then the peasant proprietor has to stock his farm and to supply the machinery which is to cultivate the soil. He has to buy, if not a plough, many spades, harrows, and other instruments; he has to build a cart, purchase a horse, whose manure is necessary for the due cultivation of his soil; he has to raise some building, however modest: a barn, at least a shed. All this floating capital and its wear and tear demand and receive the second income from the soil and represent the farmer's return. Having purchased his farm and then stocked it, the peasant proprietor, and probably his sons, proceed to cultivate the soil, and during their labours they must be fed and clothed, and nurtured and lodged, and that is an income which in this country we should call wages. But it is the third income which the land is obliged to produce under the tenure of peasant proprietorship. I wish it, then, to be impressed on the sense of this nation that the three incomes which land must, under any circumstances, produce are in England distributed among three

classes, and on the land where peasant proprietorship prevails they are devoted only to one class. The number and variety of classes in England dependent on land are sources of our strength. They have given us the proprietors of the soil, the constructors of our liberty in a great degree, and the best security for local government; they have given us the farmers, who cultivate and improve their estates, and, lastly, the agricultural peasant, whose lot is deplored by those not acquainted with it, but who has during the last forty years made more continuous progress than any other class in Her Majesty's dominions."

Lord Hartington more than once protested that he was misunderstood in this question of peasant proprietorship. At a meeting of the Radnorshire Agricultural Association on September 5, when he definitely announced his intention of not seeking re-election for the Radnor Burghs, he explained that, though he believed as a great many on all sides of politics did, that the establishment of a considerable number of small proprietors would be a very great advantage, he had never attempted to lay down the doctrine that the existing tenure of land should be altered, or that anything ought to be done for forcibly encouraging any other tenure. "All I want to be done," he said, "all I want to be inquired into even, is that if there are any laws which produce among us a condition of things which is not natural, which tend to produce among us an artificial state of things, which tend artificially to aggregate vast properties in the hands of a few persons who, perhaps, have not capital enough to manage them—I say that if laws exist among us which have this effect, they are at all events as well worthy to be inquired into as any subject which this Commission can undertake."

The departure of the steamship "Helvetia" from Liverpool for Texas with eighty farmer emigrants, ought to be recorded as a sign of the times. So large an exodus of farmers had never been chronicled before. Most of the farmers who sailed by the "Helvetia" were what is called "small men," but some of them had 400*l.* or 500*l.* of capital, and the less well-off had clubbed together so that all were more or less capitalists. An emigration agent, a sort of tout from the directors of a new railway in Texas, was the moving spirit in the matter. Throughout the summer and autumn many letters and advertisements appeared calling the attention of farmers to the great openings for men with a little capital in the United States and in the Colonies.

Towards the end of August, public attention was arrested by symptoms of a revival of trade, which was directly connected with one of the causes of agricultural depression, the enormous importation of food from America. Telegrams announced a great improvement in the iron trade of America, but for some time the news was received with some scepticism. It was doubted whether the revival was healthy. But in September the evidences of reviving prosperity in America were too multifarious to be resisted. The

revival first appeared in the coal and iron districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The output of coal was increased; all the furnaces were put in full blast; and strikes were only avoided by timely concessions of increased labour. Railway works and railway workmen followed suit, and the wave of prosperity extended to the cotton industries of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

In September this revival made itself felt, at first doubtfully, in the North of England. Orders for pig iron were received at Middlesborough, there was a brisker demand for iron and steel rails at Sheffield. The causes of this revival and the prospects of its permanence continued to be a subject of discussion till the end of the year. But as slumbering furnaces were put in full blast, and closed mills were re-opened, the fact of its existence could no longer be doubted. Still the symptoms of returning prosperity were at best so faint, that when Lord Beaconsfield, at the Lord Mayor's banquet on November 10, congratulated the country upon it, the chief signs of its existence upon which he relied was the marked increase in the production of chemicals. Later in the year, there was a great deal of comment among financial writers on the fact that with all the signs of reviving prosperity in trade, there was still such abundance of loanable capital, and no advance in the price of money. This was held to connect the favourable movement in trade still more directly with the effects of the importation of food from America.

The purchases made by American traders in this country, however, were very far from being equal in amount to their enormous sales. In the course of the eight weeks following the 1st of August, no less than twelve millions sterling in gold was received at the port of New York, showing how prodigiously the balance of trade in their dealings with Europe was in their favour. A drain of gold from Europe on so large a scale was an altogether unprecedented phenomenon in monetary movements. As it happened, when the drain began the Bank of England reserve was of almost unprecedented magnitude, the Bank of France was also in possession of a considerable stock in bullion; and in consequence of the inactivity of trade and the low rate of prices and wages, the current demands for coin and notes in circulation were at a minimum point. Owing to these causes, the great bullion demands from America were met with comparative ease; but there were uneasy speculations as to what might be the effect upon the money market in the future if there should be a second or a third repetition of such a demand.

The distress which afflicted the agricultural interest in England was more acutely felt among the small farmers and cottiers of Ireland, and the agitation for a remedy made much more noise. As usual, the extent and reality of the distress were matters of dispute. But whether or not the distress was exaggerated, it was undoubted that the present year was one of the worst that had been recently known, and as the season advanced and the rain continued, it became apparent that the country was threatened

with a double deficiency, which caused much alarm in view of the approaching winter. The potato crop was a failure, and as there was no sun to dry their soaked peats, the people were also threatened with a fuel famine. All the figures by which the prosperity of the country is usually gauged, tended to establish the conclusion that there had been a great diminution in the wealth of Ireland. Pauperism had increased, the deposits in banks had decreased, the export trade had been on a smaller scale; the consumption of luxuries less; railway traffic had fallen off; bankruptcies of farmers had been more numerous. Part of the last class of misfortunes was due to the sudden contraction of credit in consequence of the stoppage of the Glasgow Bank. Not only were the Irish bankers more chary of making the advances upon which many of the farmers were in the habit of depending, but a class peculiar to Irish agriculture, the usurious money-lenders, drove many to despair by demanding instant payment.

As the year wore on we began to hear of demands made for and by the impoverished people for the institution of public works to give them employment and keep them from starving. Several landlords undertook such works to provide employment for their poorer tenants, and municipal boards were petitioned to follow their example. No response was made by the Government to a resolution passed by the Dublin Municipal Council calling upon them to organise public works for the relief of the sufferers. An appeal to private benevolence for subscriptions, made by the Duchess of Marlborough, and powerfully supported by the English press, was liberally answered, but hardly in sufficient amount to meet the necessities of the case.

Measures of relief of a less direct kind than had been suggested were also taken by the Government. A circular was issued to local authorities, urging them to prepare a stock of fuel, clothing, and bedding, to meet possible emergencies. They proposed also, in November, according to the *Times* reporter, to encourage the undertaking of works by the landlords, by granting loans on terms which were thus described:—"They are about to remove the restrictions which fetter the action of landlords desiring to obtain loans from the Board of Works for works which would enable them to employ unskilled labour. In other exceptional districts they will dispense with the preliminary notices, surveys, and other forms and proceedings which delay and even deter intending borrowers, and will give every possible facility for obtaining advances. They will also require no payment of interest for two years. These measures will be effected by a Treasury minute; they will only apply to the districts where destitution may prevail and the ordinary means of the Poor Law are found insufficient to cope with the emergency. If these exceptional facilities cannot be given without legal authority, they will seek for an Act of indemnity and adopt further measures, should the necessity be urgent." What these further measures were, was not indicated, but in some quarters, notably in the *Pall*

Mall Gazette, the Government were urged to use part of the Irish Church surplus for the relief of distress.

If the reality of the distress in Ireland was ever questioned, the efforts of agitators to trade upon it were, from the first, conspicuous. As early as June an agitation, literally described as an Anti-Rent agitation, was begun in the counties of Mayo and Galway, under the direction of Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. Parnell. The plan of these gentlemen for the re-adjustment of the land system in Ireland was of the simplest character; it consisted in extinguishing the recipients of one of Lord Beaconsfield's "three incomes." In the course of the Parliamentary session, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre had moved a resolution calling for legislation with a view to improving the operation of the "Bright Clauses of the Irish Land Act." "In view of the importance," the resolution ran, "of a considerable addition to the number of owners of land in Ireland among the class of persons cultivating its soil, it is expedient that legislation should be adopted, without further delay, for increasing the facilities proposed with this object by the Irish Land Act (1870), and for securing for the tenants of land offered for sale the opportunity of purchase, consistently with the interests of the owners thereof." Colonel King-Harman had also moved that the Government should encourage the extension of the "Spencer system," and stimulate improvements in cultivation by providing official inspection in all cases where private individuals or corporations might offer prizes for good farming. But such antidotes as these could give no immediate relief, and it was the desire for immediate relief that the Anti-Rent agitators set themselves to inflame.

The language used at the June meetings was strong, but the meetings were comparatively small, and attracted much less attention than the monster gatherings with correspondingly excited and exciting language which were held later in the year. "Let your agitation be the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland," was the advice given by one of the speakers at one of the meetings. The words of another speaker were reported as follows:—"Let the tenant-farmers meet together and consult and settle what would be a fair, equitable rent, and if that is not accepted by the landlord, let them pay none at all. (Great cheering, and loud cries of 'None at all.' A Voice: 'Let them do that.' Great cheering.) Let the landlords who refuse take the consequence of refusal on their own heads. (Cheers.) Extermination of the people on the one hand—and we cannot shut our eyes to the lessons of the past—extermination of the exterminators on the other." (Applause.)

Mr. O'Connor Power was reported to have said: "If you ask me to state in a brief sentence what is the Irish land question, I say it is the restoration of the land to the people of Ireland. And if you ask me for a solution of the land question in accordance with philosophy, experience, and common sense, I shall be equally brief and explicit. Abolish landlordism, and make the man who occupies and cultivates the soil the owner of the soil." (Applause.) A

resolution, moved by Mr. Parnell, and supported in inflammatory terms, expressed as follows his views as to the principle of re-adjustment:—"That . . . . . justice and the vital interests of Ireland demand such a re-adjustment of the land tenure—a re-adjustment based upon the principle that the occupier of the land shall be the owner thereof—as will prevent further confiscation of the tenants' property by unscrupulous landlords, and will secure to the people of Ireland their natural right to the soil of their country."

The agitation in June was, however, faint and half-hearted, compared with that which was begun a few weeks after Mr. Parnell and his section were released from their attendance at St. Stephen's. In a letter of apology for not being able to attend a meeting of the Home Rule League, held in the Rotunda, on August 21, Mr. O'Donnell said that "the Land Question required to be urged upon their rulers with immensely increased energy and determination." The increased energy was soon afterwards displayed, but the agitators did not carry the whole of the Home Rule party with them. At the meeting at which Mr. O'Donnell's letter of apology was read, groans were given for "the absent members," who, considering that only four M.P.'s were present, were tolerably numerous; and strong remarks were made by Mr. Parnell and others as to the necessity of returning to Parliament an increased number of "honest and active Home Rule members."

The first of Mr. Parnell's public meetings in prosecution of a more vigorous policy was held at Limerick, on August 31. The proceedings throughout, according to the *Times* reporter, were very disorderly, the platform being invaded three or four times, and early in the afternoon, the table provided for the reporters was captured. The abolition of landlordism was the only topic of discourse with which this riotous audience showed much sympathy, and their sympathy with this was very pronounced. When the chairman, a parish priest, said that "the farmers of Ireland, if there were to be loyalty and peace, ought to have free land as the farmers of Belgium, Holland and France had," and that "they must feel themselves rooted in the soil, and not have the sword of oppression hanging over their heads," he was greeted with the cry, "We must use physical force." He protested that he did not want Fenianism, whereupon cheers were given for Fenianism and the Irish Republic. When Mr. O'Sullivan, after describing the conduct of the landlords, asked whether such treatment was not enough to make men desperate, shouts arose of "More lead!" and "Lots of lead!" and his declaration that "he would protect the people from tyrannical landlords and heartless agents," evoked cries of "Oh, shoot them!" Certain "voices" in the meeting lost no opportunity of proclaiming what they considered to be the proper way of dealing with landlords. Mr. Parnell gave a succinct account of the different processes by which landlords had been got rid of in other countries. "In Germany the landlords were purchased out; in Russia a somewhat

similar arrangement was made; in France the iron hand of revolution had exterminated them." The applause with which the statement of the last method was received was more emphatic than the "Hear, hear," which greeted his affirmation that "they in Ireland only looked to peaceful and constitutional means for the settlement of this great question." What those constitutional means were Mr. Parnell made clearer in the course of his speech, and his audience showed a keen appreciation of them. We quote from the *Times* report. "Farmers," Mr. Parnell said, "ought to combine among themselves and ask for a reduction where a reduction was necessary. Then," he said, "it was the duty of the tenantry to pay no rent until they got a reduction (loud applause); and if they combined in that way, if they stood together, and if, being refused a reasonable and just reduction, they kept a firm grip of their homesteads, he could tell them that no power on earth could prevail against the hundreds of thousands of tenant-farmers of that country. (Cheers.) Let them have no fear, they would not be exterminated as in 1847. Let them take his word for it—it would not be attempted. They should ask for concessions that were just—ask for them in a proper manner, and the good landlords would give them these concessions; but towards the men who had always shown themselves regardless of right and justice in their dealings with these questions it was necessary for them to maintain a firm and a determined attitude. (Cheers, and voices, 'Give them an ounce of lead.') If they maintained that attitude, victory must be theirs. (Cheers.) . . . . . He believed that the land of a country ought to be owned by the people of the country (Voices: 'So say we all'), and he thought that they should concentrate their exertions upon attaining that end. They would find after one or two seasons like that that the landlord class would only be too willing to come in and say, 'For God's sake give us the value of our lands and let us go in peace.' . . . . . They could very well afford to do it, because the land of that country was not half-cultivated. It was perfectly impossible, so long as insecurity of tenure continued, for the land of Ireland to be cultivated as it ought to be; so then it would be a good investment for everybody. But this step that he urged ought to be taken soon, otherwise it would be too late. ('Hear,' and cheers.) He did not wish to assume the attitude of a prophet, but if he did, he would venture to predict that the offer that was now made to the landlords would never be made again. (Cries of 'Never.')"

Sunday after Sunday through September and October, meetings were held at different places, at which the same simple scheme for the readjustment of the land system was propounded. Meantime, Mr. Parnell, dissatisfied with the moderate members of the Home Rule League, proposed a new machinery for the expression of Irish dissatisfaction, a National Convention. A meeting of the Home Rule League, which Mr. Shaw, the successor of Mr. Butt in the leadership of the party, declined to attend, was

held in the Rotunda to promote the new organisation. Two of the resolutions moved explained its object and constitution. They were: "First, that in view of the repeal of the Convention Act which has recently occurred, we recommend to the consideration of the members of the League and the friends of the Home Rule cause throughout the country, the question whether it would not be desirable to promote the organisation of a regularly-elected convention of the Irish nation, with power to consider and advise upon all political questions affecting the welfare of Ireland." Second, "that a national convention of delegates for the purpose of affording this opportunity be held in Dublin before the commencement of the next Session of Parliament; that the convention do consist of 300 elected delegates; and that every Irishman residing in Ireland who contributes towards the expenses of holding the convention a sum hereafter to be resolved, be entitled to nominate ten persons for election, and be entitled to vote for 300 persons of the total number nominated." Mr. Parnell explained that it was desirable that this convention should be held before the next meeting of Parliament, "otherwise they might not have an opportunity of holding it at all." With regard to the sum entitling any Irishman residing in Ireland to vote, he was of opinion that "a subscription of 1*s.* paid by each person would be amply sufficient." The small number who qualified themselves to vote by placing their names on the electoral register on this condition gave a fair measure of the amount of reality that there was in Mr. Parnell's agitation.

But Mr. Parnell's schemes for the regeneration of his country did not end with the conception of a National Convention. He projected also an Irish Land League, and towards the end of October issued an appeal to all Irishmen living beyond the confines of their native or ancestral home to contribute to a fund, the object of which should be to purchase the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland. One of the chief aims of the League was to collect funds for this purpose in America, and by the body which he had begotten Mr. Parnell was deputed to proceed to America "for the purpose of obtaining assistance from their exiled countrymen." He set out on this mission towards the end of the year. An effort was made by him before his departure to effect a fusion between his Land League and the Tenants' Central Association. At a meeting held with that object on November 18, he explained that land reformers in Ireland, instead of aiming chiefly as before at securing fixity of tenure and fair rents, should now make the institution of peasant proprietorship the chief plank in their platforms. The existing distress supplied them with an opportunity for pressing the question which might not soon recur; and they had an opportunity also in the fact that a large number of estates, for which bidding was slack, were in the Landed Estates Court. One of the projects of the Land League was to send out a list of queries to be answered by the tenants. A counter-orga-

nisation, called the Land Committee, was formed in the interests of the landlords, and prepared a list of questions to be addressed to landlords and agents, so that the facts from the other side might be brought before the public.

The murderous attack made on Mr. Sidney Smith, the land agent of the Marquis of Sligo, and his son, near Westport, Mayo, on September 30, was probably one of the results of the violent language used by the Anti-Rent agitators. The next incident in the movement which powerfully attracted public attention was the arrest of three of the most active minor agitators, Mr. J. B. Killen, a Dublin barrister, Mr. J. W. Daly, proprietor of the *Connaught Telegraph*, and Mr. Michael Davitt, the Fenian "convict at large on ticket-of-leave," to whom reference had been made by Mr. J. Lowther in the House of Commons. This took place on November 19.

Their speeches at a meeting held at Gurteen, county Sligo, on November 2, furnished the ground on which these men were arrested. As reported at the time, these speeches attracted no particular attention. They did not seem to rise above the level of previous anti-rent and anti-landlord invective. Their language was a little more direct than Mr. Parnell's, less hedged in by cautious qualifications in favour of using constitutional means. It met half-way the favourite cries of "Lead!" and "Shoot them!" which Mr. Parnell evoked without reproving them. But the invective against landlords and landlordism which brought Daly, Killen, and Davitt within the grasp of the law could be distinguished only by legal technicality from the more clever invective which the leader of the movement was able to devise without endangering his liberty.

The passages adduced to support the indictment for seditious language were amplifications of Mr. Parnell's advice to the farmers to "keep a firm grip of their homesteads," and pay only such rent as they considered fair. The incitement to outrage was undoubtedly more direct. For example, Mr. Daly said: "In the meantime, don't allow yourselves to be evicted; and in the three cases referred to [cases of threatened eviction] it is your duty as tenant-farmers, if they are evicted, to go there the following day. I won't say that night, because it might be illegal; but when they are evicted assemble in your thousands, see that they are not evicted, or, at all events, reinstate them, and continue to do so every time they are turned out. But, above all, if they are evicted, let no cowardly fellow be found to take their lands. . . . I tell you not to pay the landlords. Pay no party. I won't say the shopkeeper; do pay him, for you may require him again, and the seedsman; but don't pay the landlord, until you have some guarantee from him or the Government that they won't see your children starving. It is easy to praise up landlords, but I don't care how good they are, I say that until the word 'landlordism' is written out of the statute-book, as in France and elsewhere, you

will never be contented or prosperous. I won't detain you any longer, but in conclusion will give you this bit of advice: Holding your farms, let them serve you with a notice to quit, with ejectments; let them, if they like, proceed in the courts; defend yourselves, but do not allow them to evict you. Then suppose anyone is to be evicted, you assemble and put him in again that very night; and if there is a coward enough among you to take another's land, then I hope he will be served as he deserves."

Mr. Killen's language was, if possible, still more inflammatory, and his advice to use physical force more undisguised. "In the 700 years," he said, "during which we have had the happiness to be under the control of England there have been at least three confiscations of the land of Ireland. Every single acre of the land has changed hands three times during that period. It has not passed, however, into the hands of a different class of people, but from the hands of one class of aristocracy to another. Now we want a fourth confiscation, or rather a resumption to the people of what originally belonged to them, the land of their forefathers; and I need not tell you not to pay all the rent that is asked from you. You can do it; but what I say is this, I am sure the landlords of all classes will not act so generously with you as in the generosity of your own souls you think they should. There are some men who will bring the law into operation upon you, bring notices to quit and ejectments, but if there be any man who will go into that farm—well, may the Lord take care of him. I leave it to yourselves. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and I leave it to you to say whether we are to obtain our rights as in other countries—by the pen and the pencil, or the sword. The time has gone by altogether for namby-pamby speaking. We must now approach the matter with an ungloved hand, speak to these men face to face, and tell them what we want and what we mean."

Mr. Davitt's exhortation to the use of physical force was not so naked and bare, but it also showed how the idea of keeping a firm grip on homesteads tended to develop itself. He particularly distinguished himself by the virulence of his abuse of "landlordism." "I am," he cried, "one of those peculiarly constituted Irishmen who believe that rent for land in any circumstances, prosperous times or bad times, is nothing more nor less than an unjust and immoral tax upon the industry of a people, and I further believe that landlordism as an institution is an open conspiracy against the well-being, prosperity, and happiness of a people; and I say that anything that is immoral, whether it be a rent or an open conspiracy of landlordism, that has to be crushed by the people who suffer in consequence of it. . . . . Well, the 3,000 Irish landlords pocket the neat sum of 2,000,000*l*., or nearly half the entire earnings of the 600,000 Irish farmers. But not only that. Not a single one of them ever puts a foot to plough, or hand to spade to earn a penny of it. The farmers must labour from

morn till eve to support themselves and their children, when in steps Mr. lazy, unproductive landlord, and demands almost half the money so earned, to sustain himself in the licentious and voluptuous life he very often leads—not in Ireland, but away in London, Paris, and elsewhere. Not only does this system rob you of half of your earnings, but it robs Ireland, it impoverishes Ireland, and goes away to another country to enrich another people who never earned it, and are we going to tolerate any tinkering of this system? Are we here to listen to any proposal of fixity of tenure at fair rents with periodical valuations? I say that in face of another impending famine too plainly visible, that the time has come when the manhood of Ireland will spring to its feet, and say that it will tolerate this system no longer."

The wisdom of the arrests made by the Government was much canvassed at the time. While the reprobation of the language used by the agitators was universal in the English Press, not a little regret was expressed that the original movers and leaders in the agitation should have escaped, while their subordinates were seized upon. It was taken for granted that the Government must be in possession of information which compelled them to intervene, disregarding the obvious risks and difficulties of a State prosecution of such offenders in Ireland. The general feeling of doubt about the expediency of the arrests, was fairly expressed by the *Times*. "The determination of the Irish Government to prosecute certain of the anti-rent agitators for sedition is, no doubt, justified by what the responsible authorities in Dublin know and feel. State prosecutions in Ireland are always unpleasant and difficult undertakings. Undue importance is given to tawdry rhetoric and insolent mis-statements; obscure sedition-mongers have the opportunity of posing as patriots and martyrs; and, after all, with such juries as are usually to be found in Irish assize towns, a conviction cannot always be relied upon, even when the evidence is complete and the law clear. Unfortunately, too, even when convictions are secured, we have not often the satisfaction of knowing that justice has struck at the gravest offenders. The leaders of Irish agitation are skilled in the art, perfected and gloried in by O'Connell, of daring and at the same time evading the law. It is only the clumsy imitators and subordinates who stumble and are captured, while their masters 'drive a coach and six through an Act of Parliament.' It seems hard to punish the former while the latter escape. Nevertheless, these objections must from time to time be set aside, and it seems that in the opinion of the Irish Government and its legal advisers, it is no longer possible to avoid putting the law in motion against some of the most reckless platform orators."

Some anxiety was felt at the time of the arrests as to the effect they would produce in Ireland. A great demonstration had been fixed to be held at Balla, County Mayo, on the following Sunday, in connection with an expected eviction. As the arrests

had been instantly followed by inflammatory placards calling upon Irishmen to assemble in their thousands, and indignation meetings of Irishmen in various parts of England and Scotland, it was feared that the Balla demonstration might be the occasion of a riot, and a large force of the Irish police were told off to preserve order. The demonstration was fixed to take place at the same time as the eviction, and what might have happened if that had been persisted in, no one can tell. As it was, no evicting officer appeared, and the meeting passed off quietly except for the delivery of violent speeches. The impassioned address of Mr. Thomas Brennan, who apparently regretted having been passed over in the arrests of prominent agitators, was the chief incident of the Balla gathering. The cries with which Mr. Brennan's speech was received, showed the excited temper of the meeting, "He for one," he exclaimed, "was not there to withdraw anything he had ever said. Whatever might have been the words used by Mr. Davitt at the Gurteen meeting, he adopted them; and if he knew them he would repeat them, for he believed in his soul they were the words of justice and of truth. ('Oh!') The time for mere speechmaking had gone by, and the time for the resolve and the act had arrived. (Cheers.) The speech that day was the indignation which he saw flash from their eyes, and the determination which rested upon their brows. Let them think of the possible scene they might have had to witness with the persons lying ill with fever, and the poor child, who every time he asked for a morsel of bread, sent a pang worse than a bayonet through its mother's breast. ('Shame!' and groans.) Let them think of that, and then of the evictor. (Cries of 'Down with him!' and groans.) He had fled from the country, that his ears might not catch the execrations of the people. (Cries of 'May he never come back.') Let them think of him as he enjoyed the luxuries of life, and pocketed the money which the sweat of the poor man had wrought from the land, for in this enlightened nineteenth century, God's first decree to fallen man was contradicted by human law, and the majority of mankind must work and toil to support the few in idleness. (Groans.) He appealed to one class of the community, the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and he asked them, were they content to remain the destroyers of their own people and their own kith and kin? (Cries of 'No, they are not,' and cheers.) Let them look at the possible picture—the dear brother lying in yonder ditch, dead and naked, the last garment sold to buy a measure of milk for the poor child, in whose body the tooth of the lean dog was now fastened." (Cries of "Oh, oh!") "Ah! men," he said, "are you human? Can you look upon such scenes, and, strong men as you are, do you not feel your knees tremble, and is there not a curse gurgling in your throats? Need he remind them of 1847, when they were called upon to do similar work to that with which they were now threatened, when one of the force fired upon an unoffending crowd, and found a few minutes later that the bullet had lodged in the breast

of the mother that bore him? (Sensation.) They were Irishmen, and he doubted not that beneath the policeman's jacket a warm Irish heart beat."

The seething excitement of the crowd did not touch the cooler nerves of Mr. Parnell. He congratulated Mr. Brennan upon his "magnificent speech," and added that "he very much feared the result of the lead he had taken in the movement, would be that he would be sent to share the fate of Messrs. Davitt, Daly, and Killen." This calm prediction was verified. Mr. Brennan was arrested on December 5, on the charge of using seditious language and endeavouring to seduce the police from their allegiance. The agitation undoubtedly subsided after these arrests, and they probably had the effect of checking a movement which was hurrying itself with accelerated velocity beyond the control of those who originated it.

The rising of Parliament was the signal in Ireland for the beginning of the movement which culminated in the arrest of the Anti-Rent agitators. In England the closing of St. Stephen's, and the dispersal of its busy legislators, gave new life to preparations for a contest of a more peaceful kind. The local leaders of party organisations girt their loins, and put themselves in readiness for grand assaults upon the opinions of the electorate. A general election could not be far off; it was believed to be at hand. Now or never was the time to sway decisively, by imposing demonstrations, and the best oratory that could be commanded, the inclinations of the wavering. A few members were early in the field. Sir Charles Dilke addressed his constituents at Chelsea. Mr. Gladstone spoke at Chester in support of a Liberal candidate who aimed at the seat held by Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Raikes soon after replied in warm resentment of Mr. Gladstone's interference with his constituents. Mr. Goschen met the electors of Ripon, whose suffrages he proposed to ask at the general election, and his criticisms of the Government policy were answered by Lord G. Hamilton and Mr. E. Stanhope at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield. But the machinery for the great autumnal party demonstrations was hardly in motion, Parliament had not been three weeks out of session, when all thoughts were violently turned from this domestic warfare, by the news of the terrible calamity at Cabul—the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his escort.

The appalling news reached England on the afternoon of Saturday, September 6. First came word that a serious attack had been made on the embassy; in two days all suspense as to the result was at an end. The nation as a whole was totally unprepared for the shock. It need not have been unprepared, for from several quarters warnings had come of the danger to which our Envoy with his small escort was exposed in the midst of a jealous and fanatical population. But these forebodings had been scoffed down as the croaking of disappointed partisans, and the

mass of people, always willing to take a cheerful view of our prospects abroad, had no fears of serious mischance in Afghanistan, when the horrible tidings awoke them roughly from their optimism.

The truth is that Afghanistan had been little thought of outside circles keenly interested in politics, from the time when Shere Ali fled from his capital into Central Asia. The ease with which his armies had been dispersed, and his power dashed in pieces, conspired with natural indifference to affairs so distant and obscure to produce a languid conviction that what happened in Afghanistan was of little consequence. The process of re-constructing the organisation which had fallen asunder at the first touch of our Indian army, was watched with little interest. After the news of the flight and the death of Shere Ali, some weeks elapsed during which Yakoob Khan gave no sign. Then soon after Easter we heard that he had invited a mission to Cabul; and that Sir L. Cavagnari would proceed there as soon as the details of a treaty were arranged. Ten days afterwards, on May 5, it was reported that Yakoob had changed his mind, and was coming in person to our camp at Gandamak. A few weeks elapsed before the result of the negotiations was made known, and then, the day after it was announced that Sir Garnet Wolseley was going out to the Cape, another welcome announcement was made, that a Treaty of Peace on satisfactory terms had been signed with the new ruler.

So little importance was attached to our future relations with Afghanistan, so complete was the conviction that our troubles in that quarter of the world had been satisfactorily settled, that no time was found for the discussion of the Treaty of Gandamak till the very last working day of the session, and then the House was counted out while Sir Stafford Northcote was speaking.

The subject was brought before Parliament by Mr. Grant Duff, who questioned the Government closely as to the meaning of the various articles of the Gandamak Treaty. Did the Government mean to make themselves responsible for the Ameer's relations with all his neighbours? What attitude would they take if Yakoob Khan should be driven from his throne by a rival pretender? What advantage did they expect to gain from holding the passes, commensurate with the expense and the increased invaliding which would result? Were they foolish enough to suppose that their relations with Afghanistan could long remain as they were fixed by the Treaty of Gandamak? The Afghan War, Mr. Grant Duff contended, for which the Government had taken so much credit, would soon find its place with its brother impostures—the imposture of Cyprus, the imposture of Asia Minor, the imposture of the Balkan fortresses.

In reply to Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. E. Stanhope, as reported in *Hansard*, "confessed that when he had heard the hon. member express a desire to bring on a discussion on the subject, he had had some little hope that in the dying days of the session, they were going to hear from him something like a death-bed re-

pentance, and after the prophecies of the hon. member had been so completely falsified, some admission of the facts. He feared, however, that the political opinions of the hon. member were such that they could not change, no matter how much circumstances might alter." He "supposed that no one would revert to the dangers and the difficulty of placing an Envoy there that had been mentioned in December, for all these prognostications had been contradicted by subsequent facts."

As another striking instance of the optimism which prevailed before the news of the Cabul massacre, and which invested the event with so dramatic a setting, it may be mentioned that on the very day on which the news arrived, the *Saturday Review* contained an article affirming that "the most inveterate of disputants would find it difficult at the present moment to revive the interest which may once have been felt in the negotiations of Lord Northbrook or Lord Lytton. Demonstrations of the impossibility of procuring the admission of an English Envoy to Cabul have been answered by the actual mission."

We refer our readers to another part of the "Register" for an account of the rapid preparation of an avenging expedition, which accomplished its object and reached Cabul within five weeks of the receipt of intelligence of the massacre. It would be idle to attempt to gauge the impression which this painful incident produced upon the public mind as regarded our future policy towards Afghanistan. The *Times* expressed an apprehension that its effect would be to create a pressure upon the Government to advance farther in Afghanistan than expediency would justify. The *Daily News* urged that as soon as our military supremacy was established by an advance upon Cabul, which it did not anticipate would be a difficult operation, we ought to follow the precedent of 1842, retire within our own frontier and leave the Afghans henceforth to the independent management of their affairs. The *Daily Telegraph* advocated that Cabul should be utterly destroyed, and its very name obliterated, as a warning and an example. The *Standard* expressed the opinion that the only permanent solution of the Afghan difficulty appeared to be the acquisition of a perfect frontier, judged on its own merits, and fixed by competent military authorities. The general concurrence of opinion, so far as it could be gathered from the press, was that it would be well henceforward to abstain from entangling engagements with the Afghans, whoever might be their ruler, and to decide upon a frontier which should be not merely "scientific," but as far as possible impregnable, irrespective of the attitude of our Indian neighbours. The *Standard* expressed an all but universal feeling when it said that we should not "delude ourselves into believing that the situation remains unchanged in every respect, save the necessity of exacting reparation for the murder of a British Envoy. Whatever else happens, it is impossible for us to revert to the point of view which obtained at Gandamak during last May."

Naturally, however, the Government, as represented by Ministers who had speeches to make soon after the event, would not admit that the unhappy fate of Sir Louis Cavagnari had materially altered the situation. It fell to Sir Stafford Northcote to have to address a public meeting two days after the gloomy news was received. The reticence which he then observed was acquiesced in as inevitable. "We know not," he said, "what the circumstances were. So far as we can judge, it appears to have been an unpremeditated outbreak on the part of a certain number of mutinous regiments. So far as we can judge, the Ameer has been entirely true to us, and the last message represents him as imploring our assistance." It was generally felt that in declining to speak more definitely, Sir S. Northcote had no choice. But considerable surprise and not a little anger was expressed when Lord Beaconsfield, speaking at Aylesbury on September 18, studiously ignored the subject with which all minds were occupied, and returned to Lord Hartington's views on the Land Question and his own counter-theory of the "Three Incomes." Lord Beaconsfield's silence, however, was easily understood. The principal facts of the outrage were still wrapt in mystery. The first impression produced by Yakoob Khan's appeal for help, that he had remained loyal to his engagements, had begun to give way to a suspicion that he was playing false. A considerable sensation was produced by the publication in the *Daily News* of communications received at Lahore from Persian news-writers at Cabul, setting forth that the attack upon the Residency had been premeditated, that it had been preceded by street affrays between soldiers of the escort and soldiers of the Ameer's regiments, and that Sir Louis Cavagnari had been warned of the impending danger. Lord Cranbrook immediately published extracts from the Viceroy's telegrams, to show that they contained no reference to these alleged symptoms of hostility on the part of the Afghan population. The accuracy of the native reports was afterwards, however, abundantly confirmed.

The arguments against the policy of insisting upon the residence of English agents in Afghanistan were necessarily recalled by the Cabul massacre, and the unhappy result appealed to in their confirmation. It was on Lord Salisbury that the responsibility for this policy rested, and very strong language about his perverseness in disregarding Lord Northbrook's advice on this point was used by Opposition writers and speakers. "He it was," Mr. Grant Duff said, addressing a meeting of his constituents at Elgin on the 11th, "who in the teeth of the advice of all the most experienced men, insisted upon sending an Envoy to Cabul. They all remembered how he tried to seduce Lord Northbrook from the straight path on that matter, and they all remembered how entirely and ignominiously he failed. Lord Northbrook, however, came home and Lord Lytton was sent out. To Lord Lytton, when he received his appointment, India and all that

related to it was utterly unfamiliar. He accepted of course the views of his superior and worked only too zealously. They saw what had come of it already, but God only knew what was yet to come before they were out of this new complication. It was on Lord Salisbury above any man in the world that the responsibility rested for all that had happened. The blood that had been shed had been as really shed by him as if he had slain with his own hand the unhappy men who had been massacred. His obstinate, wicked folly had been their death-warrant."

A Liberal demonstration on a large scale at Newcastle-on-Tyne, held on September 19, was the first great event of the oratorical campaign of the autumn. Lord Hartington was the chief speaker, and in view of the visit from the leader of the Opposition Liberal associations throughout Northumberland and Durham had for weeks been busy making preparations to give him a hearty reception. Lord Hartington had never before in his capacity as leader addressed so large and representative an assemblage, and much curiosity was felt in advance as to how he would acquit himself. It had generally been remarked that Lord Hartington always rose to an occasion, and on this occasion he fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his followers. "He is determined," the *Times* commented, "to prove that in his hands the policy of the Opposition will not appear, at any rate, less vigorous than it would have proved under a more democratic leader." The special correspondent of the *Daily News* described the manner of Lord Hartington in enthusiastic terms. "The political weight of this well conceived and admirably sustained indictment will be estimated elsewhere. I may perhaps be permitted to say, having heard all Lord Hartington's speeches in Parliament since he assumed the leadership, that regarded in respect of ease and grace of delivery, and of immediate effect, it far surpassed anything he had hitherto done. Probably catching fire from the splendid audience before him, he was much more animated than is his wont, and the perfect construction and occasional epigram of his sentences gained additional force and point in the delivery. The cheers which from time to time interrupted the speaker culminated in a burst of acclamation at the close of the address."

The burden of Lord Hartington's speech was the errors of the Ministry in their management of foreign affairs. Their political enterprises, he said, seemed to him to have in all of them much to strike the imagination and flatter the vanity of the people; but he failed to find in them any proof of far-seeing policy, of settled convictions, of clear aims, of resolute determination. A few years ago our position in Egypt was one of unquestioned influence; now in Egypt our position was one of partnership with the French nation—a partnership in which, as everyone acknowledges, the aims and objects of the two partners are not identical. The will of England had not been maintained in the settlement of the Eastern Question. The security of the Turkish empire had

not been established. The line of the Balkans was not garrisoned by Turkish troops. Could there be a more complete dead-letter than the Anglo-Turkish Convention? As for Afghanistan, Lord Hartington maintained that the policy which the Government adopted was one which no Indian authority recommended. There were some, and, as we may think, not the least wise, who said, "Leave Afghanistan alone," arguing that, valuable as was the friendship of that State to us, it was a friendship which certainly could not be secured by the use of force, and that even the enmity or the ill-will of Afghanistan was preferable to the enterprise of entangling ourselves in the affairs of that country. There were others who said that our safety and our interest compelled us to advance into Afghanistan; but they warned the Government that if we did advance we should have to annex, or practically annex, a great part of that country. But the Government in their superior wisdom thought that they had found a way of their own which combined all the advantages of the two policies and avoided the inconveniences of each.

Lord Hartington also alluded to the obstruction of business in Parliament, and to Mr. Parnell's taunt at a recent meeting that obstruction was only necessary against a strong Government, and that "they had another way of bringing the Whigs to reason." "If he means," Lord Hartington said, "that we shall be ready to purchase his support or the support of any section of Parliament by concessions which we think fatal to the integrity of the empire, I can only repeat now, in the last year of this Parliament, what I said in its first session—that I believe that those statesmen who should be so rash and so foolish as to offer any concession of this description would thereby condemn themselves to lasting exclusion from office." He declared his belief that members of the Government who had spoken on the question of obstruction had taken too light a view of its importance, especially Sir S. Northcote, who had said that after all Parliament, last session, "got through a lot of business," and that once Parliament made up its mind, obstruction would be put an end to in a quarter of an hour. Parliamentary obstruction, Lord Hartington held, is a grave fact, and one not to be so lightly dealt with, and he proceeded to indicate the only way in which in his opinion the evil could be stayed. "Parliamentary obstruction will be dealt with and will be put down when Government presents to Parliament well-considered business, in which it takes an interest itself, in which Parliament can be expected to take an interest, and in which the country takes an interest; and when at the same time it manifests its determination to set aside any business, however important, however much desired by Parliament, or however much desired by the country, to the first and paramount object of asserting its own independence and authority."

Lord Hartington's attack on the Government was followed up by Mr. Baxter at Arbroath, Sir Wilfrid Lawson at Carlisle, Mr.

Childers in Midlothian, Mr. Grant Duff at Newtown. Mr. Grant Duff again denounced the folly of "the attempt to force intimate relations upon a people whom the accidents of history had made distrustful of us, but who could never harm us unless we invaded them, who were separated from us by natural barriers, and whose country formed an excellent buffer between us and other Powers with whom it was not at present desirable that we should be in contact. If even Russia had made a serious attack upon India—a possibility that belonged to the far distant future—a ruler of India who understood his business could easily have made it to be the interest of the Afghans to be the mortal foes of Russia."

Of all the political speeches in this great campaign, none excited more admiration, as mere efforts of oratory, than the two delivered by Sir W. Harcourt at Southport and at Liverpool on October 2 and 6. They roused to the utmost pitch the enthusiasm of his audiences, "cheers" and "laughter" appearing at the end of nearly every sentence in the newspaper reports. In his speech at Southport, he revelled in contrasting the existing result of the Government policy with the expectations which at various stages Ministers had expressed. Lord Sandon was severely handled for the hopes he had entertained from the Cyprus Convention, and his prediction that "the English were coming" to regenerate Asia Minor. "If," he told his audience, "you will only read an article in the *Times* of yesterday upon the hopeless and grievous condition of Asia Minor more than twelve months after the signing of that convention, I think you will agree with me that the dwellers in those flowery plains of Syria—on the sources of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and on the Armenian Mountains just about this time—must be rather in the condition of the unfortunate wife of Blue Beard, and must be calling out, 'Sister Sandon, Sister Sandon, don't you see anybody coming?' There is nobody coming at all. Lord Sandon has not girded up his loins. I have no doubt he has thanked God, but he has not taken courage. Where are the steam ploughs and the railways and the varied blessings of commerce? They are just as far off from the mountains of Armenia as ever they were before the Anglo-Turkish Convention was signed."

The policy of the Government in Afghanistan was criticised as follows:—"What is the object they propose to themselves? You have heard what Mr. Stanhope promised. A strong, friendly, and independent Afghanistan. How has their policy conduced to that end? They force upon Yakoob Khan a treaty which destroyed the independence of Afghanistan and exasperated the hostility of the people. They said our quarrel was not with the nation, but with the Ameer. They are now making war upon the nation, and not upon the Prince. They wanted to control Afghanistan; how did they set about it? They erected a puppet, entirely ignorant of his capacity to carry out the treaty they made with him, and at this moment they do not seem to be able to make up their

minds whether this creature of theirs is a traitor or only a nonentity. It is quite plain that the whole plan of the Treaty of Gandamak was made in entire ignorance of the condition of things with which they had to deal. That is what I call incapacity. I think the scientific frontier is gone. The scientific frontier was to give us peace and repose. Behind this impregnable frontier we were at last to have tranquillity and rest; but what has become of the tranquillity and rest? The immediate consequence of it is that we have made a warlike advance in front of the scientific frontier. That advance may be necessary; I do not know enough of the matter to be able to judge of it; but whatever else it is it falsifies the whole policy of the scientific frontier. The British army is going to advance on Cabul. That army we know will be victorious. The valour and the skill of British arms are equal to greater enterprises than that. But what next? When you have taken Cabul your difficulties will not be over; they will only just begin. You cannot make another Treaty of Gandamak—there is nobody to make it with."

Sir W. Harcourt's speech to the Reform Club at Liverpool, was in the main a reply to an accusation which the *Times* had brought against the orators of the Liberal party, that their speeches were monotonous, that in their attacks on the Government they were always going over the same ground. "But what," he asked, "would these sage advisers have me do? Would they have me say something different only for the sake of variety?" "This necessary dulness," he went on to say, "is one of the unhappy consequences of being in the right. If we happened to have said from the first that the Treaty of Berlin would settle nothing—and it has settled nothing; if we have predicted that Eastern Roumelia would prove a delusion—and it is a delusion; if we have affirmed that Cyprus would be good for nothing—and it is good for nothing; if we have said that the Anglo-Turkish Convention was a sham—and it is a sham; if we predicted that to send an envoy to Cabul would produce disaster—and that disaster has occurred—how can we help saying the same thing? The logic of facts and the obstinacy of events impose upon us a consistent monotony. No doubt Her Majesty's Ministers are not doomed to the same hard fate. They can indulge in a variety of style and a diversity of action which is always interesting and sometimes surprising. If you want a variation in Lord Salisbury at the Conference at Constantinople, you will find it in Lord Salisbury at the Congress of Berlin. No one has practised with greater success the art of expounding opposite opinions. 'Age cannot wither nor custom stale his infinite variety.' He crushes Russophobism with big maps one day, and he takes Cyprus to fight Russia in Armenia the next. How can we hope to compete with such a man in startling effects and picturesque contrasts? Though not equal, perhaps, in flexibility, his colleagues too, are not without resource. The Secretary of State for India told one story about Afghanistan last

August. He will have the advantage of telling quite a different one next February. Circumstances are favourable to the freshness of his ideas. And even the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is not altogether of an imaginative turn, can always divert the public mind by a contrast between his estimates and his revenues. It is no use entering on a rivalry of this sort where we are sure to be beaten. There is all the difference in the world between narrating a history and composing a romance. You can get a great deal more variety out of the latter than out of the former. I feel that as a party we want the genius of romance. We are not the masters of the art of surprise. We do not understand grand *coups*, and, therefore, I fear that, poor, obstinate, consistent dullards that we are, we must stick to our monotony."

The grand reply to the artillery of the Opposition was left for Lord Salisbury, who spoke at a great Conservative demonstration held at Manchester on Friday and Saturday, October 17 and 18. On October 9, Sir Stafford Northcote was entertained by the Dublin Corporation, but he confined his speech almost wholly to the prospects of trade and finance, and the impending distress in Ireland. He touched lightly on the Afghan Question, simply saying that "the general policy of the Government was unchanged," and that they "remained hopeful"—General Roberts had by this time fought the battle of Charasiab—"of a proper arrangement in that country." "The key-note to our policy," he declared, "is that we cannot afford to allow any country but ourselves to dominate over the foreign politics of Afghanistan. That is the way in which an unimaginative man like myself looks at the state of things. I am aware there are much finer views which have been given elsewhere, and views put forward with great tact." On October 11, Mr. Cross was present at the opening of a new Conservative Club at Leigh, and replied more directly than the Chancellor of the Exchequer had done to the attacks of the Opposition. All these attacks, he said, proceeded upon a false assumption, namely, that "the present Government had gone about, for some wicked purpose of their own—no one could conceive why—to disturb the peace and the balance of power in Europe." Mr. Cross defended the Treaty of Berlin against Lord Hartington and Sir William Harcourt. "What we attempted to carry out was this. We said we would not go to war if war could possibly be avoided, and we did not go to war. We said we could not allow Russia to enter Constantinople—and mainly owing to our action Russia never did enter Constantinople. We said, 'We will not have the treaties of 1856 and 1871 broken by one party unless the other contracting parties consent;' and we have made that good by the Treaty of Berlin. Then how can they say we failed? We succeeded in every one of the three objects we undertook, and carried out that which I believe met with the approval not only of this country but of Europe." The policy of the Government in Afghanistan, Mr. Cross said, "was to have a strong,

friendly, and independent Afghanistan," but it must be all three, and not dependent upon the influence of Russia. Mr. Cross spoke to the same effect at a Conservative gathering at Clitheroe, on the 14th, and followed the *Times* in twitting the Opposition with the evanescent effect of these speeches. "Speaking," he said, "of the attacks that they have made upon us, they take, of course, all kinds of ways; but I do not think the way to turn a Government out of office is to make such speeches as they have done. There have been brilliant speeches, no doubt, which have excited the laughter and amusement of their audiences, and the speakers have carried the cheers of those who have heard them with them, and those people have gone home rejoicing in the brilliant specimens of oratory they had heard; but when they come to think over what they have heard, they say, 'We have had a most amusing evening;' but next morning they remember nothing of it."

But the most imposing answer to the Opposition was the Manchester demonstration, heralded weeks beforehand and looked back to for weeks after. The great speech was made at a banquet at which Lord Salisbury, and other members of the Ministry, were entertained on Friday, and the great popular gathering was held on the following day. In one respect Lord Salisbury somewhat disappointed expectation. He said nothing to indicate what course the Government meant to take in consequence of the new turn of events in Afghanistan. Lord Salisbury merely reiterated what had been said by Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Cross. "We have not yet received full information from General Roberts or from the Viceroy of India, and we cannot indicate at present the precise policy, in all its details, which it will be our duty to pursue. But the policy in its main lines has not altered. It is defence, not dominion, that we seek."

But if Lord Salisbury was more reticent than had been vaguely hoped about the future, his party had no cause to complain of want of vigour in his reply to the attacks on the past policy of the Government. He struck a note to which his audience at once responded when he began by taunting the Opposition with having conceived a sudden affection for his Circular concerning the San Stefano Treaty, and its purpose of resisting Russian encroachment. "That Circular," he said, "which was a good deal commented upon at the time, may be briefly described in this way. It enumerated a considerable number of points, nineteen or twenty, the tendency of which was, according to the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano, to place Russia in a dominant position over Constantinople and the Ægean Sea. It further pointed out that government over the Turkish Empire, and over parts of the Turkish Empire in which England was especially interested, would be attained in three ways—by the effect of the Russian conquests and arrangements upon the position of Constantinople on land; by its effect in placing the Black Sea at the disposal of Russia; and by the influence which the conquest of certain Armenian strongholds might have upon the populations of

Mesopotamia and Syria; and what it especially said was—and this is a matter which it is unnecessary I should read to you, and which it is more simple to paraphrase—what it especially said was, that it was not one point or two points of the treaty of San Stefano to which we objected. What we objected to was the result of their combined operation upon the inhabitants of the Turkish Empire. To show we have abandoned any portion of that Circular you must show that we have abandoned the protection of the Ægean Sea, of Constantinople, and of the Asiatic portion of the Turkish dominions at the instigation of aggressive power." The occupation of Cyprus, he contended, was "merely following out the traditional policy of the English Government. When the interest of Europe was centred in the conflicts that were waged in Spain, England occupied Gibraltar. When the interest of Europe was centred in the conflicts that were being waged in Italy, England occupied Malta. Now that there is a chance that the interests of Europe will be centred in Asia Minor, or in Egypt, England has occupied Cyprus." In reply to the argument that instead of supporting the rotten despotism of Turkey as a barrier against Russia, the Government ought to have supported the rising nationalities, he maintained that "there were no homogeneous nationalities to set up." "I do not wish," he said, "to speak in any but kindly language of the struggling nationalities of the Balkan peninsula. For many reasons they appeal to our sympathies, and they excite our admiration. We have in them, associations of classical learning, and sympathies of religion; but these things do not alter the broad hard fact that they are mere unorganised populations, totally unequal to contend with the resources of a military Empire."

For some three weeks before Lord Salisbury made his speech, there had been rumours of the conclusion of a defensive alliance between Austria and Germany, which was supposed to have been the object of Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna. Lord Salisbury declined to pronounce an opinion upon the accuracy of this rumour, but the enthusiasm with which he referred to it was taken as a sort of official confirmation. He described the news as "glad tidings of great joy." An alliance of the kind would be a new guarantee for the peace of Europe; it would establish a new bulwark against Russian aggression. "If," he said, "you don't trust the Turk who is on the rampart of the fortress, at least you cannot refuse to trust the Austrian sentinel who is at the door."

A short speech, made by Lord Salisbury to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of Commercial Treaties, occasioned not a little comment, because it was supposed to show a leaning to Protection. As a matter of fact, Lord Salisbury only repeated with somewhat more emphatic expression what had been said by Lord Beaconsfield in the debate on Lord Bateman's Reciprocity motion. The Chamber of Commerce had urged upon him the development of our trade with foreign countries, more especially with Spain and Portugal, through the re-adjustment of the wine duties. Lord

Salisbury answered in effect that the Government would do their best, but that the blunder made by their predecessors in adopting free trade before they had negotiated its adoption by other countries, had left them without leverage for obtaining concessions from foreign nations. "We have," he said, "to open the doors to the access of trade when the keys have, unfortunately, been thrown away by the mistakes of our predecessors. When I speak of our predecessors, I am not talking party politics; I mean our predecessors of a generation ago. Now the doctrine of free trade, which has obtained so complete a victory in this country, has passed through two phases—there have been two different versions of it. There was the theoretical version of it when there was no practice to guide us, which was sanctioned by Sir Robert Peel; and there is the more practical version of it, which was sanctioned by Mr. Gladstone in the days of Sir Robert Peel. It seems to have been generally believed that free trade was so evidently true, that no sooner should it have been proclaimed in this country, than all other nations of the world would hasten to adopt it; but an experience of 15 years convinced Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cobden that that estimate had been too hastily formed, and the subsequent experience of some 20 years has shown us that it was entirely groundless. Treaties of commerce were looked upon as a species of political heresy, and vast numbers of duties were repealed which might have been made conditional on reciprocal repeals in other countries; and, of course, steps of that kind once taken obviously enough cannot be retraced. The result is that the materials which are in our hands for the conclusion of treaties of commerce are exceedingly meagre."

The vast assemblage in the Pomona Gardens was estimated by the managers of the meeting at from 150,000 to 200,000, and the reception given to Lord Salisbury, by those who succeeded in getting admission to the large hall in which his speech was delivered, was, the *Standard* said, "a handsome compensation for the invective of months."

A counter demonstration was held by the Liberal party in the same place on the following week, which was admitted on all hands to be not less numerous, and was declared by the special correspondent of the *Daily News* to be more homogeneous and more orderly. A controversy followed as to which of the demonstrations was the more spontaneous; but the general opinion was that so far as the display of numbers went, the Manchester demonstrations were a drawn battle, and that it was difficult to found any sure influence as to the relative strength of the parties on the result.

Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright were the speakers at the Liberal gathering in the Pomona Gardens on October 25. Lord Hartington had replied in detail at a meeting on the previous day to Lord Salisbury's defence of his Circular, summing up his criticism in the remark that it was "an explanation of the reason why the demands of the Circular were not complied with, and why the fact of those demands not having been complied with does not

signify so very much after all. At the Saturday demonstration, Lord Hartington spoke briefly, and the burden and heat of the day fell upon Mr. Bright, who occupied himself chiefly with a reply to Lord Salisbury's attack on the free trade legislation of thirty years ago, and with an eloquent summary of the questions that would come before the country at the general election. It was remarked that though Mr. Bright seemed overcome by the vastness of his audience at the beginning of his speech, his voice as he proceeded seemed to regain all its old power, and penetrated to every corner of the great hall. His attacks upon the policy of the Government and its leading members were fierce and direct. He described Lord Salisbury as "the man who has prostrated his intellect to the Premier in the hope of purchasing a succession that may never come." Of the Prime Minister he spoke as "the man who, of all others, with the most bitter invective, with the most audacious insinuations, with the most violent slanders, did his very utmost to injure the character and to destroy the power of Sir Robert Peel." And speaking of the attempt to force England into a war with Russia, he in a comprehensive indictment declared that "there were criminals at headquarters, fools and imbeciles among the people, and baseness enough amongst the proprietors and the writers of some newspapers, to give for a time a semblance of popularity to the madness and the guilt of such a war." The audience was deeply stirred by the conclusion of Mr. Bright's speech. "Since this Government," he said, "came into office your great empire upon the map has grown much greater. They have annexed also the country of the Transvaal, in South Africa, which is said to be as large as France; they have annexed Zululand in South Africa, and they have practically annexed—for it is now utterly disorganised, and they seem to be left alone to repair, if possible, the mischief they have made—they have practically annexed Afghanistan. They have added also to our dominions the Isle of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, and they have incurred enormous and incalculable responsibilities in Egypt and Asia Minor. All this adds to your burdens. Just listen to this, they add to the burdens, not of the empire—Canada and Australia and all those colonies have nothing to do, as a rule, with these things—they add to the burdens, not of the empire, but of the 33,000,000 of people who inhabit Great Britain and Ireland. We take the burden and we pay the charge. This policy may lend a seeming glory to the Crown, and may give scope for patronage and promotion, and pay a pension to a limited and a favoured class. But to you, the people, it brings expenditure of blood and of treasure, increased debts and taxes, and adds risks of war in every part of the globe. Now look at our position for one moment: you have to meet the competition of other countries. Your own race on the American continent are your foremost rivals. Now, nobody denies that statement. I believe they are 50,000,000 now. Happily for them, they have not yet bred a Beaconsfield or a Salisbury to misdirect their policy and

waste their resources. Now, if at some distant period—it may be centuries remote—an Englishman, one of that great English nation which is now so rapidly peopling the American continent, if such an Englishman should visit and explore the source of his race, and the decayed and ruined home of his fathers, he may exclaim, 'How are the mighty fallen!' and 'Whence comes this great ruin?' and the answer will be, 'In the councils of the England of the past.' I pray that it may not be said in the days of a virtuous Queen that wisdom and justice were scorned, and ignorance, passion, and vain-glory directed her policy and wielded her power."

In one of his Manchester speeches, Lord Hartington had contrasted the deep interest taken throughout the country in the oratorical campaign that was going on with the languid interest taken in Parliamentary debates, and had declared it to be an evidence of a growing feeling that the present Parliament had ceased to control the policy of the nation. A report presented to the council of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, which held a conference on the same day at Birmingham, showed another means that was being used to influence electoral opinion—the circulation of printed speeches and tracts. During the course of the year, it was said, upwards of 100,000 pamphlets of this sort had been distributed among the affiliated associations. The various Liberal Associations were no less active in this direction.

The campaign went on with no diminution of vigour after the Manchester demonstrations. Sir M. Hicks-Beach spoke at Birmingham on the 27th, Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Holms at Hackney, Sir Henry James at Taunton, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Brassey at Birmingham on the 28th, Colonel Stanley and Sir John Holker at Preston on the 29th. Colonel Stanley's speech was rendered remarkable by an attempt to "draw" him on the question of a general election. The question whether it would be held immediately or postponed till another year, about this time reached its culmination of intensity, and many complaints were made by intending candidates of the inconvenience to which they were put by the uncertainty. The *Gazette* of October 29 announced the prorogation of Parliament to December 19, and this was generally held to negative the idea of an immediate dissolution. Still an uneasy impression prevailed in many quarters that Parliament would be dissolved in the course of the following week. Rumour even went so far as to fix the date for Monday, November 3. By a curious accident, the sentence in which Colonel Stanley responded to inquiry on the subject, was so variously reported as to stimulate rather than gratify curiosity. Like Hotspur's wife, he said, he could not reveal what he did not know; but the question would be decided by "time itself before many——." The essential word in this sentence, which everybody was dying to hear, was lost in consequence of some noise in the meeting, and was reported in three different ways by different newspapers. One newspaper

represented Colonel Stanley as saying, that the question would be decided "before many hours;" another, "before many months;" and a third "before many years."

When the usual series of Cabinet Councils was held without any intimation of a dissolution, it became apparent how the question had been decided. Still the campaign went on, stimulated on the Liberal side by their remarkable gains in the North of England in the November elections of Municipal Councillors. One of the most effective attacks on the Ministerial policy was made at Grantham on November 4, by Mr. Lowe, whose keen invective was apparently whetted by the presence of some dissentients at the meeting.

Meantime an incident occurred in our relations with Turkey, which was hailed as a practical reply to Opposition criticisms of the Cyprus Convention, and a proof that it was not to be allowed to remain a dead letter. In his speech at Manchester on October 17, Lord Salisbury, speaking at the time of a new ministerial crisis in Turkey, had alluded in menacing terms to the dilatoriness of the Porte. "I do not wish," he had said, "for a moment to deny that there is in the internal condition of Turkey much that we must regret. I fear that in high places there is feebleness, and that fanaticism is allowed an influence which ought to be denied to it, and that Turkey may be entering upon a path of resolute resistance to reform which can only ultimately end in her ruin." A Blue-book containing correspondence about Asia Minor, issued on October 23, showed in detail what was the manner of the resistance offered by the Porte, how a reforming Governor like Midhat Pasha in Syria was thwarted by the officials at Constantinople, and how reforms were put off by the appointment of dilatory commissions of inquiry.

Early in November it was reported through Reuter's agency that Sir H. Layard had sent an ultimatum to the Porte, declaring that England would no longer tolerate the sufferings of the Christians in Asia Minor, and that the British fleet had been ordered to Turkish waters to support his demand for an immediate institution of reforms. It was said that this action had been precipitated by the Russian leanings of the new Turkish Ministry. The report created a vivid sensation, which gradually abated when the startling intelligence was reduced to more correct terms. It was denied that Sir Henry Layard had presented an ultimatum to the Porte, and it was said that the British fleet had not received orders to proceed to Turkish waters. It was not denied, however, that the Ambassador had remonstrated in more imperative terms than he had ever used before against the delay in introducing reforms. Although the incident was minimised from its first proportions, it was still held to mark a new departure in our relations to the Porte.

The crowning incident of the electoral campaign was Mr. Gladstone's visit to Scotland in connection with his purpose

of contesting Midlothian at the General Election. His resolution to contest this seat had been finally declared at the beginning of the year, and his visit to the constituency had long been looked forward to as an opportunity for a great demonstration of the Liberalism of Scotland. People of all classes and parties were probably never engrossed for so long with the movements of any public man. For a week his speeches and his audience were the universal theme; he and they were praised, blamed, held up to admiration, to ridicule, backed up, denounced, caricatured, philosophised about. On one point all agreed, in wonder at the stupendous energy of the veteran orator. His tour was well described as the most active and energetic of his active and energetic career.

Mr. Gladstone set out from Liverpool for Edinburgh on Monday, November 24, and from that date, with the exception of two days' rest at Taymouth Castle, his life till his return to Hawarden on Monday, December 9, was a long procession of enthusiastic receptions and unwearied speech-making. Probably no statesman ever had so many separate gatherings in his honour crowded into the space of a fortnight, and certainly no orator ever in that time made so many separate speeches. Wherever the train which carried him stopped for five minutes, he had to listen to an address of homage and congratulations, and no address was received by him without a reply. On his way to Edinburgh he was warmly greeted at Wigan, Preston, Carlisle, Hawick, and Galashiels; and on his way back from Glasgow similar greetings awaited him at the principal towns along the line. His route by day was marked by flags, poles and arches decorated with garlands and evergreens, and crowded housetops; by night bonfires were lighted in his honour, and he was accompanied by escorts of torchbearers.

In a speech made at Carlisle on the 24th, Mr. Gladstone struck the keynote of his subsequent addresses. "It is," he said, addressing a large assemblage from Carlisle and the neighbouring towns and villages, "a crisis of an extraordinary character which brings you together, necessarily at much inconvenience, many of you coming from a considerable distance, to greet me for a moment on my way northwards. It is, I may say, a crisis of an extraordinary character, and no other than that would have induced me at my time of life, when every sentiment would dictate a desire for rest, to undertake what may be called an arduous contest. Every circumstance marks this occasion that is now approaching, whether it be a little nearer or whether it be a little farther, we do not know, as one of unequalled interest and importance—I say, gentlemen, of unequalled interest and importance, because already in eleven former dissolutions and elections it has been my fortune to take an active part, but in no one of these eleven, although they have extended very nearly over half a century, have I known the interests of the country to be so deeply and so vitally at stake as they are upon the dissolution that is now approaching."

Every one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, small and great, was marked by this sense of the transcendent importance of the impending crisis in his country's fate. He was not in Scotland on holiday work, but for the purpose of doing the utmost that in him lay to awaken the country to the necessity of delivering itself from a Government which, he was passionately convinced, was guiding its affairs to ruin. His series of speeches and fragments of speeches were in fact one long address, intended to prove the various counts of an indictment which he had deliberately framed before he set out. In answering the request that he would stand for Midlothian he had laid down as follows the heads of the accusation which he now devoted all his powers of oratory to making good. "The management of finance," he wrote, "the scale of expenditure, the constantly-growing arrears of legislation, serious as they are, only lead up to still greater questions. I held before, as I have held in the House of Commons, that the faith and honour of the country have been gravely compromised in the foreign policy of the Ministry. That by the disturbance of confidence, and lately even of peace, which they have brought about, they have prolonged and aggravated the public distress. That they have augmented the power and influence of the Russian Empire, even while estranging the feelings of its population. That they have embarked the Crown and people in an unjust war—the Afghan war that is full of mischief, if not of positive danger to India. That by their use of the treaty-making and war-making powers of the Crown they have abridged the just rights of Parliament, and have presented the prerogative of the nation under an unconstitutional aspect which tends to make it insecure."

In his first speech to the Midlothian electors, delivered in the Music Hall of Edinburgh, on the 25th, Mr. Gladstone dealt chiefly with the foreign policy of the Government. He contrasted their management of foreign affairs with that of their predecessors, and expounded his conception of the necessities of an Imperial policy in the following passage:—"Our unfortunate friends and fellow-citizens, the Tories, are constantly called upon to believe that at the time when the Government took office the state of the country was, in regard to its foreign relations, most unsatisfactory, and that in no State were our relations cordial, because by every State we were undervalued and despised. There was not a cloud upon the horizon at the time when the charge of foreign affairs was handed to Her Majesty's present Government. Well, does that imply that they had nothing serious to do? Oh no, gentlemen. Depend upon it, and you will find it to your cost before you are five years older, you will know it better than you do to-day, depend upon it—the daily inevitable calls on the responsibilities of this empire will task and overtask the energies of the ablest in her service. There is not a country in the history of the world that has undertaken what we have undertaken—and when I say that we have undertaken I do not mean that the present Government have undertaken—that

I will come to by and by—but what England in its traditional established policy and position has undertaken. There is no precedent in human history for a formation like the British Government. A small island at one extremity of the globe peoples the whole earth. But it is not satisfied with that; it goes among the ancient races of Asia and subjects 240,000,000 of people to its rule there. Along with all this it distributes over the world a commerce such as no imagination ever conceived in former times, and such as no poet ever painted, and all this it has to do with a strength that lies within the narrow limits of these shores—not a strength that I disparage; on the contrary, I wish to dissipate, if I can, the idle dreams of those who are always telling you that the strength of England depends, sometimes they say upon its prestige, sometimes they say upon its extending its empire, but upon what it possesses beyond these shores. Rely upon it, gentlemen, the strength of Great Britain and Ireland is within the United Kingdom. Whatever is to be done in defending and governing those vast colonies with their teeming millions, in protecting that unmeasured commerce in relation to the enormous responsibility of India—whatever is to be done must be done by the force derived from you and from your children, derived from you and your fellow-electors in the land, from you and the citizens and people of this country. And why? They are between them some 33,000,000 of persons. They are a population less than the population of France, less than the population of Austria, than the population of Germany, less than the population of Russia; but the populations of France, Austria, Germany, and Russia are quite able enough to settle their own matters within their own limits. We have undertaken to settle the affairs of a fourth or nearly a fourth of the entire human race scattered over the world; and is not that enough for the ambition of Lord Beaconsfield? It satisfied Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning; it satisfied Sir Robert Peel; it satisfied Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, and the late Lord Derby; and why cannot it satisfy, I wish to know, Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues."

In his speech at Dalkeith on the 26th, Mr. Gladstone touched again upon the foreign policy of the Government, dwelling with special emphasis upon the number of covenants and engagements with which they had bound the country, comparing them to the threads with which Gulliver was bound by the Lilliputians. He dealt also with peculiarly Scotch topics, the proportion of Parliamentary representation to numbers, the law of hypothec, and the Church Establishment. "The latter," he said, "was a question for the determination of the people of Scotland, and it was no part of his duty to press it either forward or backward." On the Temperance Question, he declared himself in favour of local action, and speaking of Home Rule, said he should be glad to see some of the overwhelming business of Parliament transferred to local bodies, provided it was done without weakening or compromising the authority of the national legislature. In his speech, on the 27th, at West

Calder, he confined himself mainly to agricultural topics, though at the close he defined what seemed to him to be the true principles on which the foreign policy of England should be founded. "The true foreign policy of England," he argued, "should be directed towards fostering the strength of the empire by just legislation, and by economy at home, then by producing the three great elements of national power—wealth, union, and contentment. Its aims should be to preserve to the nation and the world the blessings of peace; it should cultivate and maintain to the utmost the concert of Europe; it should avoid needless and entangling engagements; it should acknowledge the equal rights of all nations; and, subject to these limitations, it should be inspired by a love of freedom. In violation of one or other of these principles, he charged the Government with having completely estranged the feelings of the 80,000,000 who peopled Russia, and whilst doing this they had aggrandised the power of Russia by additions of territory on the Danube and in Asia Minor. This aggrandisement of power had by the same agency been extended in another direction, by alienating the Sclavonic races, formerly subject to Turkey, and driving them into the arms of Russia."

Mr. Gladstone addressed two meetings on the 29th—a gathering in the Corn Exchange in the afternoon, at which he spoke for an hour and a half on national finance, and later in the evening a working men's meeting in the Waverley Market, to which he delivered a shorter address. Lord Rosebery presided at both meetings, and gave an eloquent, but it was admitted not overstrained, description of the unbounded enthusiasm with which Mr. Gladstone had been received. "He has passed," Lord Rosebery said, "through one long series of well-ordered triumphs from his home in Wales to the metropolis of Scotland. There has been no village too small to afford a crowd to greet him, there has been no cottager so humble that could not find a light to put in his window; as he passed mothers have brought their babies to lisp a hurrah, old men have crept forth from their homes to see him before they died. These have been no prepared ebullitions of sympathy; these have been no calculated demonstrations. The heart of the nation has been touched." The enthusiasm with which Mr. Gladstone was received was never called in question, but many predictions were hazarded that the effect would not be lasting.

Before Mr. Gladstone had completed his business in Scotland, by delivering his rectorial address to the students of Glasgow on December 5, one of the seats at Sheffield was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Roebuck, and the contest for the vacancy was regarded as a sort of test of the effect produced by the oratory of the great autumn campaign. Grave doubts were expressed whether Sheffield was not too exceptional a constituency to furnish a fair test of the feeling of the country. The influence of Mr. Roebuck's memory secured for the Conservative candidate many votes from members or ex-members of the Liberal party; the publican interest,

a strong body in Sheffield, made a dead set against the Liberal candidate because he had voted for the Permissive Bill; and the issue was still further complicated by the division of the constituencies into sections of Home Rulers, Roman Catholics, Jews, and Tichbornites. But undoubtedly the election was generally regarded as a testing one, and every nerve was strained by both parties. The poll, taken on the 22nd, was singularly close; Mr. Waddy, the Liberal candidate being successful with 14,062 votes, while Mr. Stuart Wortley, the Conservative, was only 478 votes behind him. Both parties claimed a moral victory; and the feeling of the country was left as uncertain and open to dispute as before.

While the Sheffield election was in progress, attention was again violently turned to Afghanistan by news of the perilous position of Sir F. Roberts at Cabul. The tribal combination at first was not considered to be serious; but when the news came that Sir F. Roberts had withdrawn within the cantonments at Sherpur, and that his line of communications along the Jellalabad valley were threatened, the gravest fears were entertained. No demonstration that the situation of Sir F. Roberts was in nearly every essential respect different from that of General Elphinstone at the close of 1841, sufficed to dispel from the public mind a vague apprehension that the disasters of that terrible time might be repeated. Strong dissatisfaction was expressed on all hands that in consequence of the system of official supervision of newspaper correspondents, we had no independent means of learning the true state of the case. But the alarm was soon at an end, the position of Sir F. Roberts was re-established by the dispersal of the clan gathering, and Afghanistan, with the exception of desultory attacks on outposts, was reported quiet.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE—ITALY—GERMANY.

I. FRANCE.

During the last months of 1878, public affairs in France had been persistently embarrassed by the consequences of the 16th of May. The partial senatorial elections, which took place on January 5, 1879, brought the majority in the Upper House into harmony with the majority of the Chamber, which had been returned in answer to Marshal MacMahon's appeal to the country. Eighty-two seats had to be filled; sixty-six Liberals were elected to sixteen Reactionary candidates, and a Republican Government could now count on a majority of at least fifty in the Senate. The Right had lost forty-two; the Left not a single seat; the defeat of the Opposition was overwhelming, and a mortal blow was thus dealt to the hopes of those whose schemes were based on the fall of the Republic; the country having thus for the second time pronounced an unmistakable verdict in its favour, it was clear that radical changes would be necessary in the existing Administration, which was the outcome of compromise.

On January 4, at the meeting of the Republican Union it was resolved to await the programme of the Cabinet, before deciding on any hostile step, but the majority evidently shared the opinion of M. Boysset, who, although he expressed deep gratitude to M. Dufaure for his past services, at the same time maintained that the Cabinet under his leadership would never become sufficiently Republican and Democratic to satisfy the national sentiment. On the 13th, the Left Centre also met, and agreed like the other sections to await the declarations of the Cabinet, but affirmed in doing so the absolute necessity for ministerial changes. On the 14th, M. Jules Grévy was re-elected President of the Lower House, and on the following day, M. Martel, who had at one moment offered to retire in favour of M. Jules Simon, was nominated President of the Upper. Meanwhile a slight change had been made in the Cabinet itself: General Borel had been replaced by General Gresley—formerly head of the War Office General Staff—to whom was due the organisation of the territorial army, and of other important military reforms. On the morning of the 13th a

further satisfaction was also given to the Left, for the decree pardoning between 1,700 and 1,800 Communists was approved by the Cabinet, and signed by the Marshal, and on the 16th, both the Chambers having met at Versailles, the anxiously looked for ministerial programme was made public. After referring to the recent senatorial elections as "a new and signal adhesion to the Republican constitution," and justifying the participation of France in the Berlin Congress, M. Dufaure turned to the domestic policy of the country: alluding to those who had taken part in the criminal acts of 1871, he stated that a new law would permit the already numerous pardons which had been accorded to be further extended; he promised that the Government would watch over the observance of the laws regulating the relations between civil and religious society; and declared that the Government, as regarded functionaries, would be inexorable to those who attacked or calumniated the Republic they were called upon to serve. Amongst the Bills already before, or soon to be laid before the Chamber, M. Dufaure specified the General Customs Tariff, a Bill for settling the situation of Algeria, a Municipal Bill, and one on Trades Unions; he stated that in renewing the commercial treaties, which had been precipitately denounced in the previous year, France would not deviate from the principles which had extended her commerce for so many years past; pointed out that the financial situation continued to improve, and that the surpluses of the last few years amounted to 170,000,000 frs. In the Army and Navy, he promised useful reforms, remarked that the Minister of Public Instruction would ask that the conferring of degrees should be intrusted to the State exclusively, and that Elementary Education should be made compulsory; in conclusion, he added, that a Bill should be submitted for increasing the number of Councillors of State, and another which related to judicial reforms.

This declaration was fairly well received in the Senate, but in the Lower House there was a total absence of enthusiasm. When the different groups of Deputies met upon the following day, the Extreme Left promptly condemned the programme as insufficient; the Pure Left declared that the chief points should have been strongly accentuated, and even the Left Centre showed its dissatisfaction in affirming that it "did not doubt that a sincerely Republican Ministry, supported by a parliamentary majority, would eventually give full satisfaction to the claims of its friends and of the country as regarded public officials."

Here was the point at issue: the condition of the Council of State, and that of the Magistracy—both at almost open war with the established form of government—urgently demanded attention; the leaders of the Republican Party were not unreasonably anxious to obtain from the Cabinet a distinct pledge that the proposed measures of reform should be such as would ensure, for the future, the harmonious co-operation of the executive and

legislative powers; they were, not unreasonably, eager to be assured that the officials of the Government should be men, not only sworn to service, but honestly ready to serve. On this point, the Left and the Cabinet joined issue on the 20th. Whilst paying a deserved compliment to the conduct of the Dufaure Ministry, throughout the trying year of 1878, M. Senard, one of the oldest and most respected members of the Left Centre, attacked the policy of the Cabinet in regard to the judicial staff and public functionaries in general, and insisted that more frequent communication between the Cabinet and its supporters, in both Houses, would be desirable in the interest of the Government itself. This means of promoting the despatch of public business appeared to M. Dufaure impracticable, and destructive of ministerial responsibility; his course of action in respect of public functionaries he vigorously defended, stating that five Procurators-General had been dismissed, and two transferred, whilst 168 Justices of the Peace had also been transferred, and 177 dismissed; but, although he added that he did not consider the work at an end, he carefully refrained from giving any distinct promise or explanation as to the course in future to be pursued. M. Madier de Montjau, and M. Floquet, who followed, both insisted on the undoubted fact that the Dufaure Cabinet did not represent the majority, and that the speech which had just been made threw no light on a programme which that majority considered insufficient. At the same time it was felt wiser to avoid for the moment a direct conflict; on the suspension of the sitting the moderate groups united, and offered a door of escape to the Government, in the shape of a resolution proposed, on resumption of the sitting, by M. Jules Ferry in the following terms: "The Chamber of Deputies, confiding in the declarations of the Government, and convinced that the Cabinet, henceforth in possession of its full liberty of action, will not hesitate after the grand general vote of January 5, to give the Republican majority the legitimate satisfactions it has long demanded on behalf of the country, especially as regards the administrative and judicial staff, passes to the Order of the Day." This resolution, which was accepted by the Government, was adopted by a large majority after M. Floquet, who had the priority, had failed in carrying the Order of the Day, pure and simple. It was, however, felt that a truce had been concluded rather than that a victory had been won, and it was evident that there was no permanence in the situation, and that the demands, on which the Left were distinctly agreed, would ultimately be firmly enforced.

On the 27th it was announced that M. Léon Say, at least, had energetically begun the work of "purifying" his department. Five Treasurers-General were superannuated; four were placed on the unattached list, and two were dismissed. The list of these changes was submitted at the Cabinet Council held on the Saturday previous, and, on the following day, were signed by the Marshal,

who was, it is said, also informed by M. Dufaure, that each Minister had his list ready, and that, if the changes proposed were not made, the result would only be changes far more sweeping, imposed by new men, unchecked by the scruples which tempered the decisions of the Ministers then in power. At the Cabinet Council of Tuesday, the 28th, M. Dufaure, accordingly, himself laid before the Marshal the decree which removed the five Procurators-General. This decree the Marshal professed himself ready to sign; but when it came to the turn of General Gresley to submit the list dealing with high military commands, his tone changed. General Gresley proposed to deal with nine out of the eighteen Generals commanding corps; four were to be transferred, and five—Bourbaki, Lartigues, Bataille, du Barail, and Montauban—were to be deprived of their commands. The proposal made by General Gresley was by no means arbitrary, for the law provides that those holding these posts should be relieved every three years, and of these eighteen generals thus appointed, nine at least had held their commands over five years, but the Marshal positively refused to supersede them. The view which he seems to have taken was, that those who had been allowed to pass the first term of three years were virtually re-appointed, and ought to be permitted to finish the whole of a second period of office. The Cabinet adjourned, and after consultation, seeing that the propositions which they had made really embodied the minimum of that satisfaction justly due to the majority of public opinion in the country, determined to make no concessions. The Marshal, on being informed of this decision, asked his Ministers to meet him at Versailles on the following day: they, in return, after a second consultation, despatched M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior, to provoke an explanation by asking, in the interest of public tranquillity, for instructions as to what were his intentions, and the measures which they might possibly entail, but the Marshal contented himself by repeating that he would preside at the Cabinet Council on the morrow.

It was, however, understood that the Marshal had resolved to resign, and it was surmised that the decree relative to the military changes was only the ostensible pretext for this decision. It was conjectured that the real reason lay in his fear of the impeachment of the de Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet, the which, were it carried, would involve his fall on an indirect accusation of high treason. The Left knew perfectly well that, as long as Marshal MacMahon remained chief of the State, the harmonious working of a truly Republican government, such as the country had distinctly demanded, was absolutely impossible, and they were resolved to put an end to a halting state of affairs which seriously affected the public tranquillity, and troubled with a sense of insecurity the commercial interests of the country. Having at last become aware of these facts, having at last realised that his downfall was inevitable, on Thursday, the 30th, at the Cabinet Council at Versailles,

the Marshal formally announced his resignation, and the Ministers at once waited on the Presidents of the Chambers, to whom the letter of resignation had been carried by one of the Marshal's officers, and concerted with them the measures necessary in consequence. Shortly after three o'clock, M. Grévy, in the Chamber, and M. Martel, in the Senate, opened the sittings. Both Houses were comparatively empty; no one, it seemed, was prepared for so speedy a turn in the course of events, but members poured rapidly in, and the Marshal's letter, which ran as follows, was read in the deepest silence:—"At the opening of this session, the Cabinet laid before you a programme of measures which, while satisfying public opinion, could seemingly be voted without danger to the security and good government of the country. Waiving all personal ideas, I had given it my entire approbation, for I was not sacrificing any of those principles to which my conscience bound me to remain faithful. The Cabinet, in the belief of responding to the opinion of the majority in the two Chambers, now proposes to me, as regards the great commands, general measures which I deem contrary to the interests of the army, and consequently to those of the country. I cannot subscribe to them. In view of this refusal, the Cabinet resigns. Any other Cabinet taken from the majority of the Chambers would impose the same conditions on me. I accordingly think it my duty to curtail the duration of the trust with which the National Assembly invested me. I resign the Presidency of the Republic. In leaving office, I have the consolation of believing that during the fifty-three years I have devoted to the service of my country as a soldier and as a citizen, I have never been guided by other sentiments than those of honour and duty, and perfect devotion to my country."

In the Chamber of Deputies there was no sign of satisfaction or approval during the reading of the Marshal's letter, and in the continued stillness M. Grévy went on to read the articles of the Constitution, providing that in case of a vacancy, both Houses should immediately meet to proceed to the election of a new President—pending whose appointment the Cabinet remained charged with the executive power—and added that at 4.30 the Congress would assemble in the Chamber of Deputies. The sitting closed, and at the given hour the Deputies, who had reassembled, were joined by the senators, and M. Martel opened the proceedings by again reading the President's letter, at the conclusion of which he announced that a vote would be taken for the election of a President for seven years. The vote was secret, each member ascending the tribune to drop his ticket in the box. At a quarter-past six M. Dufaure voted, being greeted with great applause, and at a quarter to seven the election of M. Jules Grévy (by 563 votes, to 99 given for General Chanzy, and about 130 abstentions) was proclaimed, amid shouts of *Vive la République!*

The Congress havingdispersed, the Deputies made their arrangements for the next day, on which their first business was the

election of M. Gambetta, to succeed M. Grévy as President of the Chamber. His acceptance of this post had been, it would seem, previously arranged, for he had resigned four days earlier the presidency of the Budget Commission. Early in the year, on January 11, at the meeting of the Republican Union, M. Gambetta had distinctly refused to permit himself to be put forward as a candidate for the succession of the Marshal, and he now, with equal firmness, moderated the demands of his party, who would gladly have seized on the opportunity offered by the retirement of M. Dufaure (who had resigned his portfolio on the fall of the Marshal) to remodel the Cabinet, so that it might truly represent the actual parliamentary majority. The questions which had to be dealt with immediately were, however, such as could be safely entrusted to the existing Cabinet, were it ever so slightly modified. The return of the Chambers to Paris, the laws on public instruction, the transformation of the Council of State, and the gradual changing of public officials, were all matters which might be undertaken with less risk of opposition by a Ministry of known Conservative tendencies, than by men whose opinions were avowedly and frankly liberal. It was, therefore, desirable that M. Dufaure and those who retired with him should be replaced, as nearly as possible, by others of the same moderate shade.

On this principle the new Cabinet, the formation of which was entrusted to M. Waddington, was constructed. M. de Marcère retained the portfolio of the Interior, M. Léon Say that of Finance, and General Gresley that of War; but M. Dufaure was succeeded by M. Le Royer, of the Pure Left, as Minister of Justice; M. Jules Ferry, also of the Pure Left, replaced M. Bardoux as Minister of Public Instruction; M. Lepère, of the *Union Républicaine*, became Minister of Commerce; M. de Freycinet as Minister of Works; M. Cochéry held the Post and Telegraph Department; and Admiral Pothau was followed by Admiral Jauréguiberry in the Ministry of Marine. The majority of the members of the new Cabinet belonged therefore, it will be seen, to the Pure or Conservative Left, and a ministry thus constituted could not possibly be expected to go beyond the Dufaure programme of January 20, more or less liberally construed. It was understood, therefore, from the outset that the duration of the Waddington Cabinet was simply a question of the amount of toleration which it could obtain from the more liberal section of the Republican Left. From prudential reasons the chiefs of the party were ready to give it conditional support, and it might therefore hope, if it avoided any egregious mistakes, to remain in power until the year 1881 brought with it fresh elections, and a renewed expression of national feeling.

On February 6, the message of the newly elected President was read in the Senate by M. Waddington, and in the Chamber by M. de Marcère. "The National Assembly," said M. Grévy, "by raising me to the Presidentship of the Republic, has imposed great duties on me. I shall unceasingly strive to fulfil them, happy if, with

the sympathetic co-operation of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, I am able not to fall short of what France has a right to expect from my endeavours and my devotion. Sincerely submissive to the great law of the parliamentary system, I shall never enter into conflict with the national will expressed by its constitutional organs. In the Bills it will present to the Chambers, and in the questions raised by parliamentary initiative, the Government will be inspired by the real wants, the undoubted wishes of the country, and by a spirit of progress and pacification. Its especial anxiety will be the maintenance of peace, security, and confidence, the most ardent of the desires of France, and the most imperative of her wants. In applying the laws which give character and direction to its general policy, it will be imbued with the ideas which dictated them; it will be just and liberal to all; the protector of all legitimate interests; the resolute defender of those of the State. In its solicitude for the great institutions which are the pillars of the social fabric, it will devote a large share to our army, the honour and interests of which will be the constant object of its dearest preoccupations. Always taking into fair account vested interests and past services, now that the two great powers are animated by the same spirit, which is that of France, it will take care that the Republic is served by functionaries who are neither its enemies nor detractors. It will continue to uphold and develope the good relations existing between France and foreign Powers, and thus contribute to the consolidation of general peace. By this Liberal and truly Conservative policy, the great powers of the Republic, ever united, ever inspired by the same spirit, ever advancing with prudence, will produce the natural fruits of the government which France, enlightened by her misfortunes, has given herself, as the only one capable of ensuring her repose, and promoting the development of her prosperity, force, and grandeur."

The reading of this message in the Lower House was preceded by the delivery of M. Gambetta's inaugural address, in which he indicated the line which he proposed to take, both as President of the Chamber and as Leader of the Left. "Elected by the Republican majority, a resolute guardian of your rights and prerogatives, I know," he said, "my duties of protection towards minorities;" and then followed an appeal to the malcontent members of his own party—an appeal in favour of the new Cabinet. "We ought," he added, "all of us to feel that governments of combat have lived out their time. Our Republic, having at length issued from the strife of parties, must enter on the organic and creative period. I beg you to concentrate your ardour, your intelligence, your talents, your every effort, on the great educational, military, financial, industrial and economic questions before you, the solution of which is legitimately expected by the rising generation, the army, the producers, the whole nation."

Before, however, the great educational and other questions indicated by M. Gambetta could be reached, the fate of the

Amnesty Bill and of the threatened impeachment of the de Broglie-Fourtou Ministry had to be settled. The Amnesty Bill was introduced in the Chamber by M. de Marcère on February 11. It provided that all those were amnestied who had been or should be pardoned by the President of the Republic within three months after the promulgation of the law proposed, and, after various minor provisions, concluded by enacting that all those were excluded from its operation who had been condemned, either in person or by default, for common law crimes or offences committed prior to 1871, and involving a sentence of more than twelve months' imprisonment. During the sitting at which this Bill was presented M. de Sourigues interrogated M. Léon Say as to the intention of Government relative to the conversion of the Five per Cents. He stated that terrified fundholders had already parted with 800,000,000 frs. to speculators, who benefited by the existing uncertainty, which seriously prejudiced public credit. M. Léon Say, though he gave only an evasive answer, added that "when he thought the time had come for the conversion he should confer with the Budget Committee." By this remark he strengthened the impression that the conversion was either actually impending, or that he himself, at least, was in favour of the measure; and thus the speculation with Rentes, of which M. de Sourigues had complained, was further stimulated.

Meanwhile, the Committee on the Amnesty Bill reported, and the debate on its provisions opened on February 20 in the Chamber of Deputies; the alterations made in Committee having been accepted by the Cabinet, with the exception of a proposed extension of the Amnesty to political offences prior to the Commune—a proposal which was evidently aimed at including the outbreak of October 1870, by which the Government of National Defence was nearly overthrown. On the 28th the Bill was passed by the Senate, the various amendments, including Victor Hugo's for a plenary amnesty and M. Berenger's for a revival of M. Dufaure's Bill, being negatived without discussion or division. On the same day M. Léon Say was interpellated in the Chamber on the silence which he had maintained, up till the preceding day, in the matter of the conversion rumours. He declared, in reply, that he had taken the first opportunity of informing the Budget Committee of the decision arrived at. "The Cabinet," he said, "met yesterday. At a quarter-past eleven it decided against the proposed conversion, and he had immediately made its decision known to the syndic of brokers. He had also called together the Budget Committee, and informed them that the economic and financial situation of the country, as well as the state of the money market, rendered the conversion inopportune, and that the situation was not likely to change to-morrow."

These statements were not felt to be altogether satisfactory. The syndic of brokers, with or without the knowledge of the Minister of Finance, had gone with his news to M. de Rothschild

before making it known on the Bourse; and on March 12 a proposal for an enquiry into these circumstances was therefore made by M. Lengle. The Committee appointed to examine his proposal reported against it. After hearing a statement made by M. Léon Say in his own defence—a statement which he prefaced by strongly objecting to any enquiry—the members declared themselves satisfied with the explanation given, as far as the Minister himself was concerned, and as regarded the Syndic, it was agreed that an investigation would be futile since, whatever doubt might rest upon his conduct, he was in no wise amenable to the authority of the Chamber. The Syndic, however, had in his turn justified himself at the Bourse. On March 5 he went into the facts at great length —facts which, according to his declaration—which was unanimously accepted by the *Chambre Syndicale*—had not unfortunately been "exposés à la Tribune par le Ministre des Finances avec toute l'exactitude désirable." But, as has been said, and in spite of this declaration, when the subject was under consideration in the House M. Say had expressed his strong objections to an enquiry, which might have dispelled suspicions, the mere existence of which, however groundless, is sufficient to damage a public man.

The unlucky cloud which gathered about the Minister of Finance was accompanied by the awkward episode which terminated in the fall of M. de Marcère. Grave accusations had been brought, in various journals, against the conduct of the police. The Prefect, M. Albert Gigot, singled out the *Lanterne* and prosecuted that paper. He obtained a conviction, but, in the course of the trial, admissions were made by several police officials which showed the existence of intolerable abuses, and called for a searching investigation. At the request of M. Gigot himself, M. de Marcère appointed a commission of enquiry, some of the members of which, deeming that the limits set to their labours, and maintained by the Prefect, precluded a thorough examination, protested and retired. M. Gigot offered his resignation; this M. de Marcère not only refused to accept, but he yielded on all the points pressed by M. Gigot as the condition of his retaining office, amongst which was the maintenance of M. Ansart, whose conduct, as chief of the municipal police, had been marked by a discreditable scandal. But M. de Marcère now became in his turn the object of the most offensive attacks in the *Lanterne*, whereupon he abandoned the Prefect, together with the subordinate whom he had previously resolved to support. When he was interrogated on this head in the Chamber on March 2, M. de Marcère had absolutely no valid defence to offer for vacillations which, it might be colourably maintained, were likely to disorganise an important department of the public service, if indeed they had not already done so. The discussion was resumed on the following day, when M. Clémenceau, who had been for some time steadily gaining in influence with the Extreme Left, attacked M. de Marcère with incisive logic. The Minister of the Interior was abandoned by his col-

leagues, and on his undertaking to resign, the Left withdrew the resolution proposed by M. Clémenceau—which declared M. de Marcère's explanations insufficient—and the whole Chamber voted the Order of the Day.

M. de Marcère was replaced by M. Lepère, who was succeeded in the Ministry of Commerce by M. Tirard, a Radical deputy for Paris. Half the Cabinet was now made up of members from the Pure Left; but as M. Waddington continued Prime Minister, it could not be expected to take up a more decided attitude than before, and, in the conduct of public business, it alternately yielded to vigorous pressure from the Left, or was arrested by fear of Conservative opinion. On March 9, M. Brisson submitted, in the Chamber of Deputies, the report of the Commission on the crisis of 1877. The report began by describing the illegal measures, the intimidation and corruption to which the de Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet had recourse in order to force universal suffrage to rescind its vote of 1876, and give a majority against the Republic. These measures having been unsuccessful, dreading the results of the enquiry directed to be made by the newly-elected Chamber, and finding that the Senate was not inclined to countenance a second dissolution, the de Broglie-Fourtou Ministry, on November 23, suddenly disappeared, leaving in its place General Rochebouet, who, finding himself in a minority in the Chamber, prepared, in concert with General Ducrot, to meet by force "the disturbances" which it seems to have been his evident intention to provoke. But these nefarious schemes were cut short on December 13 by the formation of the Dufaure Cabinet, upon which the General resumed his command of the 18th Army Corps, leaving behind him telegrams which, in spite of the care taken to make definite arrangements only by word of mouth, contained evidence of a political conspiracy sufficient in the opinion of the Commission to justify the impeachment, before the Senate, of the Ministry of the "16th May," headed by the Duc de Broglie, and of that of November 23, headed by General Rochebouet. The Waddington Cabinet was of course afraid of going so far, and a compromise was arrived at, the impeachment was rejected in favour of an Order of the Day affirming that by their culpable enterprise against the Republic the Ministries of the "16th May" and of November 23 had betrayed the Government they were bound to serve, that they had trampled under foot the laws and public liberties, and that they had recoiled only when they had brought France to the brink of a civil war. In conclusion the Minister of the Interior was called upon to placard the resolution in all the Communes of France. On the occasion of this debate M. Waddington's attitude showed that he had none of the qualities necessary to the spokesman of the Cabinet on an occasion requiring energy, presence of mind, and a clear head. He himself is said to have avowed his total inability to speak or even read a speech if interrupted or disturbed by any noise; and during this debate

on the Impeachment the frank and vigorous opposition of the Extreme Left to the Government policy seems to have been regarded by him as something monstrous and reprehensible. Rumours of his intended resignation had to be contradicted, by the announcement in the *Temps*, that M. Waddington had "only" been to M. Grévy to complain of the frequency of "these attacks," and had received from the President a decided answer as to the necessity of allowing full play to the Parliamentary system.

The line taken by M. Waddington, in opposing the impeachment in the Chamber, was that it was impossible to go on with useful work if the agitations of a trial for high treason were indulged in: purely political questions ought, he declared, to be set aside, and attention should be devoted to public interests, foremost amongst which M. Waddington specified the educational question. On March 16, three days afterwards, M. Jules Ferry submitted his Bill on the Higher Education, together with that on the Supreme Council of Public Instruction. The first abolished the mixed examination board for degrees, instituted in 1874; confined academic degrees to candidates registered and examined in the State Universities, and prohibited the use of the title of University or Faculty by any but State Establishments. Members of religious communities not recognised by the State were forbidden to teach, and the power of granting the compulsory purchase of sites and other advantages, which is at present employed by the Council of State, on the recommendation of the Supreme Council of Public Instruction, was to be placed in the hands of Parliament alone. The second Bill reorganised the Council of Public Instruction, the law of 1872 on that subject having expired. M. Ferry's Bill excluded from the new Council the four prelates selected by the Episcopate, and also the representatives of other State churches, together with the three representatives of the Council of State, those of the *Cour de Cassation*, and of the Ministries of War and Marine. Twenty members of the new Council were to be life members, of whom fifteen were to be nominees of Government, taken from the body of professors and school inspectors; and to their number were to be added twenty-six, to be elected, for six years only, by various educational bodies, to whom four representatives of non-State Education were to be added by the Government. These two Bills, taken together with the reforms which it was understood would be recommended by the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Instruction—which had originated with the Bill on Compulsory Education submitted by M. Bardoux on January 24—were calculated to place all grades of education wholly beyond ecclesiastical control. The exclusion of the ecclesiastical element from the Supreme Council, in which it had hitherto been predominant; the depriving the so-called Catholic Faculties of the power of granting degrees, were reforms certain to excite opposition, though as for the Catholic Faculties, they are as yet so little in favour that, in 1877, they could only show a total of 290 students

for examination, as compared with 7,866 contributed by the State. The proposal to take away the right of teaching from all those who belonged to unauthorised congregations—the proposal embodied in Clause 7 of the Bill on the Higher Education—aroused the most violent protests not only from those directly interested, and from the whole ultramontane faction, but also from many who, without sympathising with those against whom the measure was aimed, protested in the name of liberty of judgment and liberty of parental choice. The Jesuits, who would be chiefly affected should Clause 7 become law, possess 27 colleges in France, officered by 848 teachers; twenty-six other communities would also be interfered with, who possess 61 establishments and 1,089 teachers. There would, however, even should these bodies be deprived of the right they now enjoy, be no difficulty in obtaining an education of a distinctly religious character, as there would remain twenty-eight religious recognised communities engaged in the work of teaching, whose members would only be required to comply with the same tests of efficiency as those applied to lay teachers, in place of the "letters of obedience"—episcopal certificates—which are now current. These communities possess no less than 22,769 teachers, 768 colleges, and 2,443 schools. It is indeed admitted that for some time past the Catholic intermediate schools have been increasing at the expense of the secular schools.

On March 20, the Committee on these two Bills were nominated, and on April 6, it was agreed, in concert with M. Ferry, that the famous Clause 7 should stand thus: "No person is allowed to direct a public or private establishment of any kind, or to teach therein, if he belongs to a non-authorised community." They also agreed that the violation of this or any other clause should be punished with a fine of from 100 fr. to 1,000 fr. for the first offence, 1,000 fr. to 3,000 fr. for the second, and the closing of the establishment for the third. Meanwhile, petitions against both Bills from the Catholic faculties, and from the bishops, headed by Monseigneur Freppel, Bishop of Angers, continued to pour in, and the decisions of the Departmental Councils for or against Clause 7 began to be looked for as a certain indication of the state of feeling in the country. In other directions also the Cabinet had been active. On March 18, M. Le Royer submitted his Bill for the remodelling of the Council of State, the principal provisions of which were for an increase of numbers from 24 to 32, and for the creation of a legislative section, whose duty it would be to draw up or advise on Bills. It was also decided to support the proposal for the return of the Chambers to Paris, which was passed in the Chamber of Deputies on March 22, by a large majority, M. Lepère announcing, in answer to M. de Cassagnac, that the Government were in favour of the measure, but deemed that, since it involved the revision of Art. 9 of the Constitution, the proposal ought to receive the assent of the two Houses united in Congress. M. Lepère would, however, seem to have gone farther than his

colleagues, or some of his colleagues, were willing to follow; for on April 1, when the matter came on for discussion in the Senate, M. Léon Say ascended the tribune, and demanded the adjournment, on the ground that the Government, "though it had formed no opinion on the merits of the question," was entitled to time to reflect on the measures which in either case it would be necessary to take, and after protests from the Right, the adjournment was carried by the votes of the Left.

This policy of procrastination seems to have been partly determined by fear of an adverse vote in the Senate, and partly by dissensions within the Cabinet itself, which was also seriously divided on the question of the Police Bill demanded by the Left Centre. This Bill, which reasserted the absolute dependence of the Paris police upon the Executive Government, was unwelcome to M. de Freycinet, in his actual capacity of representative of the municipality. M. Lepère, M. Tirard, and M. Cochéry opposed the proposition on principle, whilst MM. Waddington, Say, Le Royer, Gresley, and Jauréguiberry were in favour of submitting the Bill at once. In this way the matter hung fire, and the decision on the Police Bill, together with the decision on the return to Paris, was put off, as if in the hope that during the coming recess some light might be thrown on their difficulties.

On April 5, both Houses adjourned; on the 6th were held twenty-one elections to vacant seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Fourteen of these vacancies were due to the elevation of Republican members to the Senate, five were occasioned by death, one by the election of President Grévy, and one by the nomination of M. Andrieux, in place of M. Albert Gigot, as Prefect of Police. M. Andrieux was re-elected at Lyons without opposition; Dr. Lombard succeeded M. Grévy without contest; but in seven constituencies there were rival Republican candidates. At Aubusson indeed, no less than eight offered themselves, and in most places the interest of the day was, really, whether the Moderate or Advanced Left would have the advantage. The 8th arondissement of Paris, which had been represented by the late Admiral Touchard, was almost the only place contested by the Reactionaries. On the occasion of the last general election Admiral Touchard (Orleanist) defeated the Republican candidate by 6,334 to 5,241. After this recent experience there was really no hope of the seat being carried by the Republicans, who might well afford to lose one arondissement out of twenty, and on the second ballot of April 26, M. Godelle (Bonapartist) was returned by 6,509 votes, against 5,011 polled by M. Clamageran. The provincial elections showed one Legitimist, and one Bonapartist; for at Muret M. Niel was returned, solely through the divisions of the Republican party; but in the remaining constituencies, with the exception of Rheims and Blois, which were carried by moderate Liberals, the more advanced candidates of the Left were everywhere triumphantly returned. At Bordeaux, M. Lavertujon, of the Pure Left, had found himself opposed by the

candidature of Blanqui, then in prison, and ineligible. Ever since the days of the Restoration, when he was wounded in the riots of 1827, Blanqui, when not in prison, had been engaged in conspiring against every form of government—Despotic or Liberal, Imperial, Royal, or Republican—which may have happened at the time to exist in France. In spite of his energy and his sufferings—he has for several years lived in the infirmary ward at Clairvaux, and has been very indulgently treated—Blanqui has lost the esteem of a large number of his fellow-conspirators, for he has failed to clear himself from the suspicion of having, on the occasion of the attempted rising at Maret, endeavoured to secure the favour of Louis-Philippe's Government, by informing against his accomplices. A document found amongst the King's papers after his flight in 1848, and made public at the very moment that Blanqui was menacing the existence of the Provisional Government, contained information that could scarcely have been furnished by anyone else. There were, however, large numbers who looked upon him as a martyr, and his election for Bordeaux on the second ballot, by 6,796 votes, as against 5,330 given for M. Lavertujon, was thought likely to be made use of as a means of further embarrassing the Government.

The threatened conflict with the Paris municipality as to the grant of 100,000 francs which that body had voted for the relief of the returned Communists was avoided by the Government giving way. M. de Marcère, in announcing that he intended to ask the Chamber to vote an equal sum for the same purpose, had declined to approve the grant proposed by the Municipal Council, on the ground that although that body had the right to vote aid, it had not the right to select the recipients. M. Lepère not only obtained the assent of both Houses, before their adjournment, to the Government grant proposed by M. de Marcère, but also sanctioned the payment of the sum voted by the Municipality into the hands of M. Louis Blane, Secretary to the Committee for succouring the "amnistiés." This concession was severely commented upon by the reactionary party, and their discontent was further increased by M. Lepère's decision to refer to the Council of State a pastoral by the Archbishop of Aix on Christian education. As a contrast to the brilliant future drawn by M. Jules Ferry in his speech at the Sorbonne on April 19, when distributing the prizes of the provincial learned societies, came, on the very next day, the pastoral which the Archbishop ordered to be read in all the churches of his diocese. M. Ferry, in the name of the Republic, greeted the learned societies which belonged to the party of free research. By culture alone, he said, could powerful democracies be maintained. The Republic had already increased the grant for elementary education, which in 1870 stood at 11,000,000 francs, to 30,000,000 francs; the vote for the higher education had been doubled; the provincial faculties were being regenerated; provincial Fine Art societies were being bound together by the work of the Inventory Commission; museums were being cared for;

and the teaching of drawing was to be carried even into the elementary schools. But these same schools were, on the following day, apostrophised by the Archbishop as "Godless schools, which would soon transform children into little monsters of iniquity and immorality whenever they did not become little prodigies of imbecility!" and after vigorous abuse of the authorities in terms which plainly singled out individuals, the pastoral wound up by a call on the flock to resist the Bill by all legal means. The decision of the Council of State—a decision which had the approbation of a large majority—was published in the *Journal Officiel* on May 15. It recited that it was a fundamental maxim of French public law that the Church had power only over things spiritual; that while bishops have the right of submitting observations on things temporal to the Chief of the State, and may, as citizens, present them in petitions to the legislative powers, or publish them as private writings, they cannot exercise this right under the form of pastoral letters, which should have for their sole object the instruction of the faithful in their religious duties. The pastoral of the Archbishop of Aix was accordingly suppressed, and when questioned by M. Lockroy on this subject shortly after the meeting of the Chambers (May 19), M. Lepère announced that an investigation was pending as to the factious addresses of priests to the Archbishop—a kind of clerical outbreak which could not be tolerated—and also as to the truth of the allegations as to the coarse and insulting expressions used concerning ministers by the same prelate at the opening of a monks' school at Château Renaud. In this case, however, the evidence was contradictory, and the intended prosecution was dropped.

The opposition to the educational reforms proposed by M. Ferry did not proceed from ecclesiastical quarters alone. Of the 87 Departmental or General Councils which had been recently sitting 31 adopted resolutions against the University Bill; in 28 the subject was not raised; 12 declined to vote on it; but only 14 declared in its favour; and although these proportions were altered before the close of the season, the balance remained unfavourable. Petitions against Clause 7 were got up with great activity; Monseigneur Freppel, the Bishop of Angers, signalised himself, like the Archbishop of Aix, by the violence of his opposition, and the *Univers*, anticipating future prosecutions, addressed a note to the members of the Council of State, in which it "pointed out" that no Catholic could conscientiously pronounce in a case in which a bishop appeared as defendant before a tribunal which did not possess the right to judge him. This attitude of unmeasured and angry hostility called forth equally strong manifestations from the other side; and on May 29, when M. Spuller presented the report of the Committee on the Educational Bills, M. Devès submitted his report on the religious Estimates, in which he recommended an increase of the stipends of aged priests at the expense of a reduction of 3,000 francs on those of Archbishops, and of 2,000 francs

on those of Bishops—a measure which was regarded as aimed to punish the insubordination of the Archbishop of Aix and Bishop of Angers at the expense of their more moderate colleagues.

The debate on the Bill opened on June 21. On the 26th and 27th M. Ferry himself made a long and able defence of its provisions, and on the 28th the House decided to consider the various clauses. This division was a strictly party one; most of the moderate Republicans, who as a rule disapproved of Clause 7, voted with the majority, but prepared to bring forward amendments. On July 5, the other clauses having been previously agreed to, Clause 7 came on for discussion, and this also received the assent of the House after a debate which lasted four days, in which M. Paul Bert greatly distinguished himself. On July 15 the Bureaux of the Senate elected their Committee on the Bill. The Left Centre members made a firm stand against the anti-Jesuit clause, and the Conservatives voting with them, five out of the nine returned—MM. Buffet, Daguenet, Parieu, Jules Simon and Voisins—were hostile to this clause. M. Jules Simon, when the ballot for chairman took place on the 18th, accepted the four Conservative votes, and co-operated with them in order to secure his own election. On the 28th all the clauses except Clause 7 were disposed of; on the 31st the consideration of this clause also was concluded, and on a division being taken it was decided, as it had been all along foreseen, by 5 to 4 to report against it. The remaining clauses were agreed to without discussion; but on the consideration of the Bill in its entirety it was determined by 6 to 2 to recommend its rejection, the majority being formed by those who objected to it altogether and those who did not think it worth having without the disputed clause. M. Jules Simon was then nominated reporter, and, as the Chambers were upon the point of rising, the question was for the moment disposed of.

In the excitement occasioned by the University Bill, that which dealt with the remodelling of the Supreme Council of Education had passed almost unnoticed through both Houses, M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire being elected reporter by the Committee of the Senate on July 30. The return of both Houses to Paris, previously discussed both in the Senate and the Chamber, had been decided by a vote of the two Houses assembled in Congress on June 19. On the 3rd of the same month the Blanqui election had been annulled in the Chamber by 372 to 33, in spite of the violent opposition of the Advanced Left led by M. Clémenceau, who, on May 27, had loudly demanded Blanqui's immediate liberation. The division list on M. Clémenceau's motion had a serious significance. The "Noes" were made up by 257 Republicans—chiefly of the Left Centre and the Pure Left—2 Bonapartists, 1 Orleanist, and 1 Legitimist; but the 156 "Ayes" contained no less than 70 Bonapartists. Hitherto, only the violent faction headed by M. de Cassagnac had combined with the Radicals to disturb the Government; but on this occasion they were joined by the remainder of

the party, headed by M. Rouher himself—a coalition big with menace to the future peace if not to the very existence of the Republic. In spite of this demonstration, Blanqui's name was not included in the last list of "amnistiés," which appeared on June 5. A middle term was found, and a few days later his pardon was signed; he being thus set at liberty whilst still deprived of full civil rights—a measure in virtue of which the Extreme Left could continue to represent him as a martyr.

The Reactionaries were in their turn deeply aggrieved by the reform of the Council of State. On July 12, the Chamber having passed a law under which the Cabinet immediately appointed twenty new members in lieu of those whose term of office had expired, only four of these last were re-appointed on account of their judicial experience; eight—three out of whom were Republican nominees—were retained because they had not completed their term of service, but with these exceptions the Council was completely renewed.

The elections to the Senate had also passed entirely into the hands of the Left, who had agreed to fill up any vacancies which might occur in rotation, by candidates taken in turn from the Left Centre, the Pure, and the Advanced Left; the first elections under this system being those of General Gresley and Admiral Jauréguiberry, on May 26.

The reform of the Council of State was the last measure of importance passed during the summer session, the closing hours of which were occupied in discussing the Budget, agreeing to the prolongation of the Commercial Treaties, and in passing the estimates; in taking those on Foreign Affairs, M. Waddington made a statement to the effect that the diplomatic activity of France had been confined to the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, to the affairs of Greece, Roumania, and Egypt. Roumania, he said, had France to thank for her acquisition of the Dobrudja; the claims of Greece had been steadily backed by France; and, as to Egypt, France would continue, in harmony with England, to pursue the establishment of a good administration. The Ecclesiastical Estimates were carried on the same day, with the reduction of the stipends of Archbishops and Bishops which had been proposed by M. Devès as a set-off against the increase in the salaries of aged priests, a provision which was certain to prove unacceptable to the Senate. The Cabinet itself, however, was not likely to intervene at all on this point. No less than half of its members were Protestants, the claims of the body to which they belonged had in consequence been recognised, and about three weeks before the adjournment, M. Lepère filled up the nine vacancies in the Central Council—a body created in 1852 for the purpose of advising the Government on matters connected with the interests of the Reformed Church, but which had practically ceased to exist. On July 31 the Session ended, and both Houses separated to meet again on November 27, not at Versailles, but at Paris.

The great event of the Session, the only event which seriously affected the present and future of France, took place without the region of Parliamentary struggles. The melancholy death of Prince Louis Napoleon, the ex-Prince Imperial, the news of which had reached Paris on June 20, changed the whole face of public affairs. For the moment it brought to the Republican Party great and instant relief. The Imperialists were divided in their councils. Prince Jerome Napoleon, who, before the birth of Prince Louis, had by a Senatus-Consultus been recognised heir-apparent to the throne, was a leader in the last degree distasteful to every section of the party. The ex-Prince Imperial, himself, in a codicil attached to his will had, however, appealed to his mother to make common cause with his uncle, "recognising the possibility that on Prince Victor, the eldest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, would one day devolve the burden of the Empire," and although the clerical section—to whom Prince Napoleon had always shown a profound hostility—loudly demanded preliminary guarantees, the main body—seeing no immediate opening, and feeling that whilst waiting for a future any nominal head would do—accepted the situation without protest. "In the Napoleon family," said the *Ordre*, "rivalries are impossible; consequently, the recognised head of the Napoleon Dynasty, and therefore of the Bonapartist Party, Prince Napoleon can only meet from all those faithful to the Empire with a resolute and devoted co-operation." But, as Prince Louis had pointed out, Prince Napoleon is the father of Prince Victor, and in Prince Victor—whatever may be the momentary divisions and embarrassments of the party—the Bonapartists are likely to find all the power and energy that had been denied them in his unfortunate cousin. One or two, here and there, rallied to the Republic; the Legitimists made futile efforts to attract the rest, who thenceforth began to steadily develop the policy which they had inaugurated on May 27—on the occasion of M. Clémenceau's demand for the liberation of Blanqui. Allying themselves with the Irreconcilables, they will be found voting with this body in the House, making common cause with it in electoral campaigns, and carrying out a policy the immediate object of which is the disturbance of the existing order, in the ultimate view of the establishment of a dictatorship by an appeal to a people weary and perplexed by harassing struggles, the exact purpose of which it cannot understand.

The Legitimists, undaunted by the ill-success which had attended the earlier communications made to their party by its chief, circulated another letter in the beginning of August, in which the Comte de Chambord assured his followers, by the pen of a M. Joseph du Bourg, that he held himself "prêt à tout faire." This statement was apparently too all-embracing to please the Orleanists. M. Hervé published in the *Soleil* a letter justifying his refusal to attend the great banquet given at Chambord on the fête of Henri Cinq, September 29; the more moderate followed his lead, and kept aloof from the various similar celebrations made on

the same day at Bordeaux, and at other points where the party had a following or a great local representative. The Government did not in any way interfere with these demonstrations, but contented itself with dismissing any officials who had attended them, and preserved its impartiality by visiting with the same penalty those who had been present at the Blanqui Banquet at Bordeaux, and on October 19, M. Le Royer forwarded a circular to the Procureurs-Généraux insisting on vigorous and even-handed repression of all offences against the Republic. The Blanqui Banquet had been held on September 23, and attracted much attention, having been attended by some seven hundred Socialists, but Blanqui himself unfortunately attacked Louis Blanc in the course of the proceedings, and was ignominiously expelled from the feast which had been spread in his honour.

Louis Blanc, in his turn, had been making a tour in the south, stirring up a noisy clamour for the plenary amnesty, which he eagerly claimed for the very men whom he had himself denounced in 1871, in the severest terms. Close on the heels of Blanqui and Louis Blanc came M. Ferry, and he in a series of effective speeches advocated the cause of Clause 7, throughout the same districts, to audiences already enthusiastic in its favour. In the north, the opposition to the measure continued to gather strength, and, coupled with the agitation in favour of the plenary amnesty, threatened to give birth to a coalition fatal to the Cabinet, who increased the difficulties of their position by their own indecisions. The appointment of M. Gent at the end of October as Governor of Martinique was in the highest degree obnoxious to the navy, from whose ranks that post had been previously filled; rumours were also circulated in Opposition journals concerning a family scandal of 30 years back, as to which it was impossible for the public to determine whether M. Gent had been the criminal or the victim. Terrified at this conjunction, the Minister of Marine cancelled the appointment on the strength of which M. Gent, who has rendered valuable services to the Republic, had already resigned his seat for the Vaucluse, and nominated a naval officer to the coveted post. M. Lepère, a personal friend of M. Gent, is said to have tendered his resignation, and to have only been diverted from his purpose by the representations of M. Gambetta; but although he ultimately decided to retain his portfolio, it was perfectly clear that the Cabinet had entirely lost the confidence of the Advanced Left,—the group which was represented by M. Lepère in the Government. The distrust felt was aggravated by the continued neglect of Ministers to place themselves in communication with their supporters in the Chamber, so that their intentions and even the drift of their general policy could be defined by no one. The old cry for a programme again made itself heard, and just as M. Legrand in January had proposed that the Cabinet should submit its programme to the different groups of the Left, so M. Floquet, in addressing his electors on October 17, argued that the Repub-

licans, instead of tacitly accepting Ministries, should enforce a programme subject to concessions of detail, and the minimum programme which he proposed to enforce was almost identical with the reforms demanded by M. Brisson on the 26th in his address to his constituents, that is:—a suspension or modification of judicial irremovability, the transfer of the Gendarmerie to the Home Department, the weeding out of reactionary functionaries, liberty of the Press, of public meeting, and of associations, except the imposition of certain restrictions as regarded those of certain religious orders. The first three of these points were selected by the Bureaux of the Left on November 30, as those on which it was most desirable to interrogate the Cabinet.

The Chambers had re-assembled on November 27, and the Cabinet, yielding to pressure direct and indirect, prepared to make concessions wrung with difficulty from its Conservative members. On the 28th, M. Le Royer endeavoured to be beforehand with the advocates of the plenary amnesty, by publishing a report in which he stated that of the 4,311 Communists unpardoned at the close of January 1879, 3,118 had been partially amnestied, and 203 had had their sentences commuted; of the remaining 1,198, 368 had been pardoned since the expiration of the amnesty law, and 209 have received a commutation of sentence, thus leaving only 830 excluded from clemency. Of these 830, 554 were tried in person, and 276 by default. Sixty-five were members of the Commune, 89 had committed common law offences against the person, 104 had committed common law crimes against property, 521 had been previously convicted for non-political offences, and 51 belonged to the class described by M. Le Royer as "persons who, irrespective of all political considerations, and for causes of unquestionable unworthiness, ought to be excluded from a measure of clemency, or men who, seriously implicated in the insurrection, evince abroad, according to all the information received, such an attitude as to render any measure of clemency towards them impossible.

The inference necessarily drawn from this plausible statement was that of the 830 excluded from clemency only 309 had not been condemned before March 18, 1877, for offences of a non-political character. This assertion was challenged within the week by the "Committee of the non-amnestied Communists" residing in London. They declared themselves ready to prove that 352 were not condemned before March 18, and as to 478 other cases the Committee had not yet obtained precise information, but they charged the Government with not having carried out its own principle, and with having set free many chiefs whilst refusing to amnesty subordinates. These flaws in the official report were coupled with a belief that the opposition to the plenary amnesty derived its strength from the fact that it would set Rochefort at liberty, and that the return of those who had most actively participated in the excesses of the Commune would be viewed with equanimity, did it not involve the presence of the dreaded fanatic who, in

1871, had made himself equally obnoxious to the Commune of Paris and the tribunals of Versailles. The terror which Rochefort inspired actually divided the ranks of the Left: when their bureaux met again on December 1 to discuss the proposed programme, they came to a deadlock on the question as to whether the plenary amnesty should or should not figure in it. Each of the four groups being equally represented, the Pure Left and Left Centre advocated its exclusion, whilst the Advanced and Extreme Left urged that it should be included.

On the following day, December 2, the Cabinet declared by the mouth of M. Waddington, that the programme agitation placed it in an intolerable position, and demanded that Parliament, at the earliest opportunity, should say whether or no the Ministry possessed its confidence. The challenge was answered on December 4, but the debate of that day, which ended in the carrying of a vote of confidence, saddled by significant admonitions, could not be looked upon as conclusive. It was clear that the temporising policy which had prevailed during the whole of M. Waddington's tenure of office no longer commanded the support of even moderate men, and that although the majority were most unwilling to overthrow the Ministry, they were equally resolved to obtain from it the needed measures of reform. All that M. Waddington could say on the magistracy—although there had been talk of a Bill prepared by M. Le Royer as far back as September—was that, when it was ready it would be presented to the Chamber, and as M. Le Royer and his Under Secretary, M. Goblet, resigned a few days afterwards (December 12), it can only be supposed that he shrank from the task which was allotted to him. M. Le Royer's resignation began the process of gradual disintegration which ended on December 26, when M. de Freycinet was officially entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry, the list of which appeared on the 29th. M. de Freycinet himself took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; MM. Ferry, Lepère, Tirard, Cochéry, and Jauréguiberry remained at their posts; M. Varoy succeeded M. de Freycinet in the Ministry of Works; M. Magnin, with M. Wilson as Under Secretary, entered the Ministry of Finance; M. Cazot—who accepts with slight modifications the project prepared for the reform of the magistracy by MM. Le Royer and Goblet—became Minister of Justice, and General Farre replaced General Gresley as Minister of War. The Ministry thus formed, with one exception, answered to the immediate necessities of the situation, the Left Centre no longer preponderated, and the majority of the Republican party in the Chamber were satisfied. The position of M. Ferry depends of course on the fate of Clause 7, the discussion of which the Senate —having received M. Jules Simon's report—has deferred till next session; that of Admiral Jauréguiberry seems also doubtful, for it is understood that his colleagues refuse to accept any responsibility for complications which may arise concerning his previous action in the "affaire Gent."

Disturbed by the Ministerial crisis, the Chamber during the session could give but little attention to the transaction of business. On the 18th, when discussing the Budget—which had come back to them from the Senate with the figures relative to the reduction of the stipends of archbishops and bishops struck out—it was decided to avoid a conflict with the Upper House, by not contesting their right to amend the Budget. The amendments were therefore rejected without comment, and the estimates, as previously established, again came before the Senate, who resolved, after a division on December 21, to give way.

The details of the Budget itself were of the most satisfactory nature. In spite of the steadily increasing amounts spent on the reorganisation of the army, and on the fortifications of the eastern frontier, notwithstanding repeated reductions of taxation, and important ameliorations introduced into different branches of the administration, there had been—as was pointed out by M. Wilson, in his report of June 8—ever since 1875, an unbroken series of considerable surpluses. As for the current year, it again showed an enormous excess of revenue over the estimates established on the basis of those of 1878, an excess, of which about 30,000,000 fr. have been employed in the reduction of taxation, whilst 50,000,000 fr. more have been allotted to the increase of salaries and other improvements in various branches of the public service. In spite of bad harvests, and of the ever-increasing ravages of the phylloxera, which in this year reached the choice districts of Burgundy and Bordeaux, the financial position of France presents a remarkable contrast to that of her neighbours, and forms even an exception to that of the rest of Europe. Yet notwithstanding these splendid results, the year 1879 closed with a sense of something like disquiet. The de Freycinet Cabinet was suspected to be—like the Waddington Cabinet, though in a less degree—wanting in solidarity, and therefore presenting many points open to attack from the variously ill-contented elements of Right and Left. The return of the "amnistiés" adds to the diversity of the warring tendencies which embarrass and perplex public affairs. The result of the next elections alone will show whether sober or extreme councils are likely to prevail, but if France succeeds in avoiding the perils created for her by the energy and variety of the one-eyed fanaticisms to which she has given birth, and establishes a strong and coherent administration, no limits can be set to her future power and prosperity.

II. ITALY.

The year 1879 found the Italian administration passing through one of those crises which have been frequent since the majority in the Lower House has been formed by the Left. And here it may be as well to say that Left and Right in Italy do not by any

means represent parties of the same character and principles as these words designate in France, for the Left is made up of the most incoherent elements—amongst the various groups of which it is composed may be found Republicans, Socialists, and even Conservatives, as all those who are ill content, not only with that which has been done in the unification of Italy, but are ill content because that which has been done has not been done in the way which they desired, swell the ranks of the Left. Exactly on account of the great variety of factions into which it is broken up the Left becomes a formidable adversary, for it is impossible to detach more than one or two groups on any question: there remains, therefore, always a sufficient majority for the Government, and a change of Cabinet means only a change in the adjustment of the various divisions out of which the majority is combined. And not only is the Left thus divided, but the different groups of which it consists are also broken up into fractions, so that when the noisy agitation for Italia Irredenta attracted attention in France, and French papers prophesied that Italy was on the verge of a Republic, the *Fanfulla* showed the folly of the inference by pointing triumphantly to the divisions existing amongst the Republican leaders: "When Signor Saffi speaks," said the *Fanfulla*, and any frequenter of the debates in the Lower House can bear witness to the fact, "Signor Alberto Mario laughs, and Signor Campanella protests; the three can only agree in speaking ill of Signor Bertani." Now, Bertani is their avowed parliamentary leader.

With the exception of the extension of the franchise, it can hardly be said that any great question of principle plainly distinguishes the policy of the moderate Left from that of the Right, and it will be found that the great differences existing between the policy advocated by each of the different groups of which it is composed have caused the successive Cabinets which it has maintained in power to differ the one from the other, in their conduct of public affairs, even more widely than they have differed, at any rate theoretically, from the Opposition.

The fall of Signor Cairoli, on December 11, 1878, was followed by the formation—for the third time since the accession of the Left to power in March, 1876—of a Cabinet with Signor Depretis at its head, in the composition of which were represented the more moderate, if not the most respectable elements of the party. Signor Depretis himself held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; Signor Calatabiano that of Commerce; Finance was allotted to Signor Magliani; Public Instruction to Signor Coppino; Justice to Signor Tajani; Public Works to Signor Mezzanotte; War and Marine were held respectively by General Maze and Admiral Ferracini. The polls for the re-election of Ministers were held on January 5; some were unopposed, others whose seats were contested were returned by large majorities, a result which destroyed the hopes of those who believed that a change of public opinion

had already taken place in favour of the Right. On January 14 the Chamber reassembled, and Signor Cairoli called a meeting of his followers—the 189 of December 11—for the same day, to decide on the line of conduct to be followed during the ensuing session.

Bound by ties of honourable friendship to many of the leaders of the Right, Signor Cairoli would willingly have taken his group —the so-called Monarchical Left—into Opposition, but it had already become clear that he did not possess a sufficient following in the Chamber to make his permanent return to power likely; it was therefore equally evident that the next elections would take place under the auspices of Depretis and his colleagues, and that a coalition with the Right, however desirable, would probably entail the loss of their seats. Cairoli was therefore obliged to relinquish his project, and to give his support to Depretis, who in the afternoon of the same day brought in, in a very thin House, the new Treaty of Commerce between Italy and Austria.

On January 20 the Senate also reassembled, and the sitting was occupied by a series of interpellations as to the line which would be taken by the Government in the direction of its foreign policy: the points chiefly urged by Signor Vitelleschi and other speakers were that Italian influence should be employed in carrying out the Treaty of Berlin, so as to maintain Italian sympathies with those Eastern nationalities which might in future become an important element of European civilisation, and that, above all, Government should pursue a consistent policy free from the varying shifts which had marked its course in the past. The debate continued for three days, in the course of which Signor Depretis declared that all vigilance should be exercised to maintain the complete execution of the Treaty of Berlin, and that the Government, in accordance with the other Powers, would endeavour to protect the interests of the creditors of Turkey. As regarded the Egyptian Question, he preserved a strict reserve, remarking that negotiations were pending, but added that the interests of Italy peremptorily required that no modification should be permitted in the *status quo* in Tunis. These declarations were accepted by the House, and an order of the day was voted which affirmed the equal importance of domestic with foreign policy in terms which made it a vote of censure on the fallen ministry of Cairoli, and a warning to his successors to restrain with more vigour those Republican associations which under the name of Barsanti Clubs had, it was supposed, in the course of the previous year, seriously affected the discipline of the army.

The toleration extended to these clubs had, indeed, contributed to deprive Cairoli of the support which had at first been accorded to his Cabinet by the chiefs of the Right. Gradually the pressure of the more progressive groups of the Left had led him to widen his programme until—as stated by himself in his speech at Pavia on November 15, 1878—it appeared to include an extension of the

franchise which involved the enfranchisement of the army, and a reform of the administration, which would have rendered the Communes to a great extent independent of State Control. The Minister of the Interior, Zanardelli—in speaking at Iseo on November 1—followed the lead of his chief; thereupon three of the more moderate members of the Ministry retired, and on the meeting of the Chamber the illogical line of action taken by the Government, in repressing Socialist associations whilst it refused to touch the so-called Republican clubs, furnished a rallying point which united men of widely different opinions in an attack which drove Cairoli from power.

But the accession of Depretis, although it brought with it the prospect of a more consistent internal policy, was not looked upon with favour by the Right. The high personal character of Cairoli, of whom his very adversaries always speak with the warm respect due to a man of "perfetta fede," and the good credit for honour and honesty enjoyed by his colleagues, inspired even those who were most averse to the concessions which they had been induced to make with complete trust in the sincerity of their intentions and the uprightness of their conduct. Rightly or wrongly, Depretis and his allies enjoyed neither the same respect nor the same confidence; rightly or wrongly, the public and private career of many of the leading members of his group was looked upon with grave disapproval, not only by the Right, but by men of various shades of opinion, and this increased the uneasy suspicions with which not only the domestic, but the foreign policy of the Cabinet was regarded—suspicions which defined themselves in the course of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This debate, in which the chiefs of every group in the Chamber took part, opened on January 30 and continued over five days. On February 5 Signor Depretis replied in a speech in which he very carefully guarded himself from any distinct enunciation of the line of policy which he intended to pursue. He spoke in the double capacity of Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, having followed the example of Signor Cairoli, who, on the retirement of Count Corti in the summer of 1878, had himself assumed the charge of that portfolio. But both Depretis and Cairoli are far too much occupied with home affairs, and with the hopeless task of attempting to conciliate the different groups of the Left, to be able to give much attention to the business of the Foreign Office, the control of which thus practically falls to the lot of the Chief Secretary. Unfortunately, the Chief Secretary changes with every change of Government. When Cairoli was in power Count Maffei, who owed his first appointment in this capacity to Count Corti, filled the post; on each restoration of Depretis Maffei was instantly replaced by Count Tornielli, a nominee of Melegari, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the first Depretis Cabinet of March, 1876. The influence exercised by these two Chief Secretaries in

turn has been exactly contrary the one to the other. The claims of Greece, which had been advocated by his whilom chief, Count Corti, at Berlin, were steadily upheld by Count Maffei during Cairoli's tenure of office; but the friends of Greece knew that from his successor, an ardent Catholic, Greece could hope neither for countenance nor support. Italy was indeed at once committed to a complete change of policy, and Count Corti, who in the previous autumn had become Ambassador at Constantinople, found himself obliged, in accordance with the instructions despatched from Rome by the Depretis-Tornielli combination, to take a line, as regarded the Greek Question, of direct opposition to that of the French ambassador; of direct opposition, in short, to the very policy which he had, in complete accordance with M. Waddington, represented at Berlin. Count Maffei also found himself no happier when sent, in the course of the spring of 1879, as Minister to Athens. He was there obliged to give the lie to all the reassuring statements which, as Chief Secretary, he had persistently made to the Greek Minister at Rome. It was soon suspected that Italy was made a party to all the various movements which were set on foot in opposition to that strict execution of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, to which Signor Depretis had distinctly pledged himself in his speech of February 5.

As soon as the execution of Article XXIV. was mooted, Signor Corte, the resident Italian Consul at Prevesa, was joined by the Consul from Smyrna, Signor de Gubernatis, the well-known Catholic agitator; and it was understood that reports were forwarded to Rome absurdly exaggerating the Albanian character of Epirus, whilst, on the other hand, an effort was made to induce the Albanians to demand an Italian protectorate. But suspicions became certainty when, on May 27, a letter was brought to Corfu which had formed part of the contents of a bag missed before the mails were landed from a steamer coming from Brindisi. This letter, dated Rome, April 6, and written on paper of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, was addressed to Mouktar Pasha by Signor Corte, who announced that he had communicated to the Italian Ministry Mouktar's "projet d'immigration et de colonisation en Epire," and all were ready to favour this idea: that is to say, that the Italian Foreign Office were prepared to countenance the importation of Mahommedan Albanians into the Christian Greek-speaking portions of Epirus. Nay more, Signor Corte went on to express the hope that Turkey would oppose the occupation of Novi Bazar by Austria.

At the very moment that these intrigues were being carried on by the Italian Foreign Office, home affairs demanded serious attention. April 2, 3 and 4 had been spent in debate on interpellations regarding the seizure by the authorities of a Republican flag at Milan; and although the result was a vote of confidence in the Government, carried by 236 to 37, the discontent of the Extreme Left was only the more embittered. The professional

intriguers of the Republican party found that they had injured the cause they meant to serve in creating the Italia Irredenta agitation. It became, therefore, necessary to seek another method of embarrassing the Government. The Left, on their accession to power in March 1876, were pledged to deal with the extension of the franchise. Three years had elapsed: nothing had been done, nor did there seem to be any near prospect of the question being dealt with. The feeling of the Right was well known to be adverse to anything like substantial change. Of course there were those who feared for their seats, who feared that the party to which they belonged might be indefinitely cut off by this measure from any chance of return to power; but the most sincerely patriotic and high-minded among their leaders saw in the unequally developed condition of the various parts of the kingdom a grave reason for shrinking from dealing, instantly, with a state of things which was as unsatisfactory in their eyes as in those of their antagonists. They allowed that the standard (the payment of 40 lire in taxes) was absurdly high; but the northern provinces could not be touched, unless the present limits in the southern were also enlarged, and this, in their opinion, would have brought in elements adverse to the future prosperity of the country; and further, it was felt that a really large measure—a measure which should pave the way for manhood suffrage in the future—was not only likely to bring immediate difficulties, but was big with distant danger. The impression prevails that the future of Europe may possibly involve Italy in war at no distant date. Should things go well with her arms, no home troubles need be feared; but should the hour of reverses overtake her, then the terrified multitude in whose hands would then rest the larger proportion of political power might, nay would, become tools in the hands of those enemies of Italy and of civilisation alike who await the opportunity for a reactionary movement which might place her, scarcely rescued, once more within the clutches of ignorance and superstition.

Other Italians, and amongst them are the names of noble patriots, know no such fears, and the great figure of Garibaldi was brought on the scene to abet a political intrigue which it was hoped might at least force Depretis and his colleagues to resign. On April 5 he arrived in Rome, having made his journey from Caprera at the cost of terrible suffering, for he was actually in the agonies of a fit of the gout. The speculations concerning his sudden determination to visit Rome were soon set at rest by a letter which he issued about a week after his arrival, in which he convoked a meeting of the leaders of the Republican Party for the 21st. In this letter Garibaldi laid down that manhood suffrage was the basis of reform; that those who obey the laws ought to make them; and that those who are obliged to fight in defence of their country should also have the right to elect their syndics and their representatives to Parliament. On the day appointed, 90

persons attended the meeting at which Garibaldi presided, an Order of the Day was proposed by him, and voted almost unanimously, which embodied a project for a national union, with a committee for carrying on a legal agitation throughout Italy in favour of manhood suffrage, and for obtaining from Parliament the abolition of the oath of allegiance hitherto required from all the Deputies. On the following day a second meeting was held, and a Central Committee was appointed to which the work of organisation was entrusted, and the campaign was opened, which had been announced by Garibaldi, in a letter written before his departure from Caprera, and printed in the *Capitale* within a few days after his arrival in Rome. In that letter Garibaldi had denounced the Depretis Administration, saying that since the Chamber had removed Cairoli from power it was evident that it no longer possessed the confidence of the nation, and he had threatened the House of Savoy with danger unless measures were taken to remedy the misery of the people, which was, he declared, actually more desperate than under their ancient rulers.

The abolition of the Grist Tax, which pressed and still presses with force on one of the first necessaries of life, was indispensable, if the misery to which Garibaldi appealed was to be alleviated. The equilibrium established, for the first time, in the financial position of the country by the able Finance Minister of the Right, Signor Sella, had not been disturbed to any very serious extent by the Left when Seismit-Doda (in the Cairoli Administration of 1878) had declared for its repeal. On March 19, 1879, Magliani, who came in with the return of Depretis, although calculating that the Revenue would by no means yield the brilliant surplus which had been conjured up by his predecessor, and aware also that the expenditure would be at least seven or eight millions (lire) more than the amount already provided for, still talked of a surplus of 40 millions. On January 27, the Right had taken the sense of the House on a motion put by Minghetti, declaring that the Chamber would reserve its opinion as to the abolition of the Tax till the definitive Budget had been laid before it, and the new Bills announced by the Minister of Finance had been presented, but this motion was negatived by 255 to 99, and a counter motion by Cairoli, as amended by Signor Crispi, was carried by 241 to 88. This motion expressly declared that the Chamber remained faithful to the vote of July 7, 1878, relative to the repeal of the Grist Tax, but when, on May 4, Signor Magliani laid his financial statement before the House, he accompanied it with the intelligence that the surplus would be insufficient to permit of the fulfilment of the vote of July 7, by the abolition of the Grist Tax. Even the gradual repeal, which he indicated as possible, would, he confessed, in the very first year, bring him face to face with a deficit of 18,000,000, but he hoped by spreading the process over a period of five years to reckon on the total abolition of the Tax in 1883. These proposals, which were

hardly sufficient to satisfy the Extreme Left, were considered—in view of the enormous sums required for military and other expenses—highly imprudent by the Right, and the attitude of the Senate, when the Bill in which they were embodied came before it, was so distinctly adverse that, in the debate of June 23, Signor Depretis raised the question as to whether the Senate had the right to modify laws on taxes which had been voted by the Chamber of Deputies, and avowed that although aware of the disastrous consequences of a conflict between the two Chambers, he would rather challenge the rejection of the Bill than accept the amendments which had been proposed by the Central Bureau. In spite of these remonstrances, after four days' discussion the Senate was only brought to approve the abolition of the tax as far as regarded maize and grain of inferior quality; a vote which, in spite of the efforts of Depretis to effect a compromise, amounted to a partial rejection of the Bill, and which was received as a direct challenge by the majority in the Chamber.

On the 27th, when the report of the Commission on the Bill, as returned by the Senate, was read in the Lower House, it was received with angry dissatisfaction. At the same time the Commission presented an Order of the Day affirming the prerogative of the Chamber of Deputies in financial matters, and requiring that a separate Bill should after the summer recess be brought in for the total abolition of the tax in 1884; a counter-declaration made by the minority was also read, and a struggle ensued, in the course of which a division showed itself in the ranks of the Right, by which the Cairoli group adroitly profited to effect the overthrow of the Depretis Cabinet. The Extreme Left steadily insisted on the absolute rejection of the Bill, but on July 2 Baccarini (Minister of Public Works in the previous Cairoli administration) proposed to vote an Order of the Day, over all other Orders of the Day, and on this plain vote of confidence the Ministry found themselves—although supported by the Bertani group—in a minority of 92. Depretis at once placed his resignation in the hands of the King, who, after the failure of efforts made to effect a reconciliation between Depretis and Cairoli, entrusted Cairoli with the formation of the new Ministry, which was constructed as follows—Grimaldi, Finance; Baccarini, Public Works; Villa, Interior; General Bonelli, War and Marine; and Cairoli, Foreign Affairs and Commerce.

The Chamber met again on July 17, and Cairoli, in his opening speech—in which he again pledged himself to administrative reform, and the extension of the Suffrage—took note of the fact that both Houses were in favour of the abolition of the tax on the grinding of grain of an inferior quality, but added that it was also necessary that the tax on inferior qualities should be dealt with immediately, and that the people should be assured of its final and total abolition; on this point, he hoped that the Senate, rather than risk a conflict with the Chamber, would give way. On the very next day, July 18, the new Bill for the Abolition of

the Grist Tax was presented, discussed, and voted in the Lower House: it was divided into two parts; the first embodying only the original measure as modified by the Senate; the second, providing for the total removal of the tax in January, 1884, and for its partial abolition from July 1, 1880. But the Senate, when the new Bill came before it on July 24, whilst confirming the first part, firmly refused even to discuss the second until the Chambers should reassemble in November. The Deputies were, however, anxious to return to their homes; the Estimates were rapidly passed, and the Session came to a close.

It was generally felt that Cairoli held, not only his two portfolios, but also his post of Prime Minister *ad interim*. He was to be left in charge during the recess, but it was perfectly well understood that it would be impossible for him to face the difficulties which would await him when the Chambers met again, unless his Cabinet by some unlooked-for change acquired strength and credit. Although the Left had added largely to the Senate within the last few years, the majority still belonged to the Right, and, apart from the opposition certain to be offered to the complete abolition of the Grist Tax, it was believed that the compulsory Civil Marriage Bill, which had been passed on May 19, after a six days' debate in the Chamber of Deputies—would have to encounter serious resistance, and the prospect of the long-promised Railways Bill—which after having been made the subject of a "crisis," had got no farther than a commission of inquiry, the majority of which were understood to be in favour of State direction—was not encouraging. The foreign relations created by Depretis were also, as might be guessed, another source of embarrassment. In the Chamber of Deputies, on July 21, when the final estimates for Foreign Affairs were voted—the preliminary estimates having, as usual, been discussed in the February previous—and in the Senate on July 28, in reply to the interpellations of Signor Mamiani, and others, Cairoli had given repeated assurances that as regarded Greece, the Government considered itself bound faithfully to maintain the Treaty of Berlin, but in order to make good these pledges, he was forced once more to begin to reverse the policy of his predecessor. The way was paved by a despatch, forwarded to General Menabrea in August, in which it was pointed out that the sum of the recent debates in the Senate and Chamber showed that as regarded the foreign relations of Italy, more especially as to Greece, the policy of Signor Depretis had not the sympathies of the country. It was therefore evident that, although he was unwilling to make an abrupt departure from the line to which his predecessor had committed himself, Cairoli was prepared to abide by the declarations which he had made during his previous tenure of office. But after these frequent changes Italy could not possibly be looked upon by any power as a certain and stable ally, and on the appearance, in the same month, of Colonel Haymerle's pamphlet, "Italicæ Res," the comments of the independent con-

tinental press plainly showed the unfriendly dispositions which the vacillations of her Foreign Office had provoked. Even the usually friendly *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in referring to Colonel Haymerle's comments on the Italia Irredenta agitation, declared that as regarded that so scandalous disorder, the Minister of War, and not the diplomatic service, was the proper intermediary between the two nations. In spite of the official disavowal in the *Fremden Blatt*, many of the leading organs of Italian public opinion maintained that the time and manner of the appearance of "Italicæ Res" confirmed the belief which had from the first prevailed, that the pamphlet had been issued with the knowledge and approval of the Austrian Government and of the Austrian Court. The fierce resentment, therefore, with which its publication was originally received remained unappeased, and added to the patriotic susceptibility which, earlier in the year, had seen, in the official ceremony of the landing of the French Consul at Tunis, a serious injury to Italian honour and interests. The abortive endeavours of the Depretis Cabinet to obtain a share in the settlement of the Egyptian Question were also looked upon with deep annoyance, an annoyance increased by the contents of the Green-book which appeared in September; and by the circumstances attending the resignation by General Cialdini of his post as ambassador at Paris, until finally Prince Bismarck's omission to call on Count Robillant, the Italian ambassador at Vienna, when he visited that city, was suspected as an intentional insult.

The uneasy feeling which had been aroused by Colonel Haymerle's comments on the insufficiency of the Italian army for any trial of strength with Austria was not allayed by the two articles contributed by General Mezzacampo to the *Nuova Antologia*. *Quid faciendum?* was followed by *Siamo pratici*, and in *Siamo pratici* the ex-Minister of War plainly showed that the present military Budget, which is already (in spite of the heroic self-denial of Italian officers) more than the country can bear, and which reaches 176½ millions (lire), requires at least a few more tens of millions—"alcune decime di millioni"—in order to put it on an effective war footing; and only with an effective army, concluded General Mezzacampo, could Italy hope to make her voice heard and respected in the councils of Europe.

As if all these things were not enough for one vacation, the Italianissimi, who had remained quiet for some time, suddenly opened fire with *Pro Patria*, the text of which was that all territory south of the Alps belongs to Italy; that, without Istria and Trieste, Italy is excluded from the Adriatic; without the Italian Tyrol the Alps, her natural frontier, are in the hands of her natural foe; and without the Alps and Adriatic there can be no Italy. *Pro Patria* ended with the cry, "Arm our youth, send them to the Alps, man our fleet before Austria can move, and raise the war-cry: Italy, one from the Alps to the sea!" The Republicans are perhaps, as the *Fanfulla* declares, one and the same as the Italianissimi. They

may number only a few hundred, but they are active and able, and they had every interest in embarrassing Cairoli; first, because his matured convictions have led him honestly to support the dynasty of Savoy, and secondly because, as Prime Minister, he had made every effort, both public and private, to prevent the renewal of that Irredenta movement with which at heart he was known to sympathise.

But all these troubles were as nothing compared to the prospect which awaited the Ministry with the meeting of the Chambers. When the House broke up on July 26, the different fractions of the Left were so ill-disposed, that the last hours of Parliament were within a little of seeing a despairing protest against those whom they were forced to leave in possession; but they comforted themselves with the thought that their vengeance would keep, and as day by day the hour approached, it became clear that the Administration had rather lost than gained during the recess, and would be absolutely at the mercy of its opponents. The vacant portfolios of Agriculture and Marine failed to seduce any amongst the chiefs, who seemed determined to hold aloof until they could exact, in the open field of Parliamentary warfare, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; they were determined to repay if possible, in November, that debt which had been due since July. Conscious that he could not command a majority in the House, Cairoli, early in November, was forced to endeavour to effect an understanding with Depretis, who, however, declined to bind himself by any engagements until the Session had opened. Gradually it became clear that the resignation of the Finance Minister, Signor Grimaldi, was the only price at which a reconciliation could be obtained. Signor Grimaldi, who had lost the confidence of the Left by the appointment to offices within his patronage of members of the Right, had also boldly declared that there was no surplus on the estimates for 1880, and that he could not advocate the abolition of the Grist Tax before the Senate until the Lower House had voted fresh imposts to fill up the void which would be caused by its suppression. Seismit-Doda, who held the portfolio of Finance in the Cairoli Administration of 1878, had talked of a surplus of 60,000,000; his successor, in the Depretis Cabinet of 1879, had avowed that 12,000,000 were all that he could see any chance of; but Grimaldi, four months later, instead of a margin, could find only a deficit of 6,000,000 (lire). Now the abolition of the Grist Tax was the *raison d'être* of the Cairoli Ministry. It was clear that the Senate—which had refused its assent to the entire Bill on the ground that the 12,000,000, declared by Magliani were insufficient to meet the consequent loss to the revenue—could not possibly pass the Bill in the teeth of an acknowledged deficit. To impose new taxes in order to meet it, as Signor Grimaldi indicated, would have been equally distasteful to the Right, and to the majority in the Senate, who certainly do not regard this "infamous tax" with the same loathing as the Left, and many of whom are

ready to plead rather for a reduction of the burdens pressing on the manufacturers and other employers of labour, so that they may, as is speciously argued, be enabled to raise the wages of their workmen, and thus indirectly help them to pay the Grist Tax. The Cairoli Cabinet, therefore, was divided against itself. Grimaldi refused to resign, and demanded that he should at least be allowed to present his Budget and justify his views before the House; but he found only a single supporter in the Cabinet, Signor Vare, the Minister of Justice. Suddenly, Signor Perez, Minister of Public Instruction, resigned his portfolio (it is suspected at the instigation of Signor Crispi), and the Cabinet, thus reduced to five in all, was forced to follow his example.

When the Chambers met on November 19, Cairoli announced the resignation of the Ministry, and added that the King had charged him to form a new Administration, and requested the House to adjourn until the 27th, by which date the necessary negotiations would, he hoped, have been completed. The only practical solution was of course the recomposition of the Cabinet with the aid of Depretis, who took from Signor Villa the portfolio of the Interior; Baccarini retained that of Works; and Bonelli, that of War, transferring the Ministry of Marine to Admiral Ferdinand Acton; Public Instruction was filled by De Sanctis; Finance by Magliani; and Commerce by Miceli. In this combination the "interests of the South" had not been consulted sufficiently for future safety, Signor Nicotera refused his support, and Crispi and Perez, unable to obtain the posts they desired, ostentatiously left Rome for Naples. The friends of Signor Grimaldi, also, maintained that he had been shamefully ill-used; they made much of the fact that Signor Cairoli telegraphed his receipt of Grimaldi's financial statement, in the course of September, with words of high praise as to the courage, honour, and ability which it displayed. The compliments were imprudent, but they were compliments, and as such scarcely committed Cairoli to unconditional support of a Budget which upon reflection and examination he might be unable to approve. Whether Signor Grimaldi, as has been asserted, endeavoured to betray his colleagues in the interests of the Right; or whether he has been grossly injured, and the Left have preferred a fancy Budget which may further the objects they have in view to the unwelcome truths which the late Finance Minister professes to have told them, can only be known in 1883, when the final balance-sheets of revenue and expenditure for 1879 and 1880 will be made public.

On November 27 the Houses met, and Cairoli read the list of the new Ministry, and again affirmed, both in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies, the immediate necessity for dealing with the Grist Tax, and with Electoral Reform. He was ill-received even by men of his own party, and before many days were over, the decidedly adverse feeling of the majority made their

position so insecure that the Cabinet resolved to pay the heavy price at which it was alone possible to obtain the compromising support of the "lord of the rats and mice"—Signor Crispi. What that price was is unknown, but it has been noticed that in December 1877, when Crispi joined the second Depretis Ministry, a Marseilles house having large railway interests, to which he was legal adviser, obtained from the Italian Government the sum of 6,000,000 (lire), in settlement of certain disputed claims. On December 8, 1879, the papers announced that the same company had obtained an award of 3,000,000 (lire), in composition of other claims still in dispute. The news from Naples has also excited grave suspicion and anxiety. The official confirmation of the recent municipal elections has been withheld, and it is feared that the Cabinet have been forced in this way to co-operate towards the re-establishment of the Camorra, with the "Robber-Duke" of San Donato at their head, in the control of the municipal revenues.

The Budget, as manipulated by Signor Magliani, showed a difference of 13,153,000 (lire), as compared with that of Grimaldi, —a difference arrived at partly by inducing the Ministers of War and Marine to reduce their estimates, and partly by speculating on possibly higher yields from the Income Tax and from Succession Duty. When, however, on December 2, Cairoli, in the name of the Government, peremptorily desired the Senate to proceed to discuss the Bill on the Grist Tax, on the 10th at furthest, he met with determined opposition on the ground that time must be allowed for the consideration of a new Budget differing so widely from the old. In the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Crispi, who had been made President of the Budget Commission, steadily supported the Ministry, but even with his help they obtained only very small majorities. On the 23rd, the Senate adjourned till January 12, 1880, on which day they decided again to discuss the Bill for the abolition of the Grist Tax. The rejection of this Bill is supposed to be certain, and in that event it is understood that the Cabinet will have recourse to extreme measures, and will force the Bill through the Upper House by the creation of sixty new Senators.

The year has, therefore, ended without a single measure of any importance having been carried. Even the promised electoral reforms which formed almost the chief point of the Cairoli programme, are still unrealised. A Bill, indeed, lies before the Chamber, but it has never got beyond its first stage. It is, however, supposed that Ministers have every intention of pushing it through, and this done, the King can no longer refuse to dissolve Parliament. The results of an appeal to the country, under these circumstances, may be largely modified by the alliance which gave a significant character to the municipal elections in the autumn. The party which, on that occasion, showed itself in force for the first time, and allied itself for the most part with the "Moderates," is not, strictly speaking, clerical. It is a new party calling itself

"Conservative"; or, as in the recent pamphlet of Senator Jacini, "National-Catholic." By the purely Clerical party this party is disavowed, but it is observed that they are not anathematised by the present Pope, as they certainly would have been by Pio Nono. Leo XIII. confines himself to the permitting them to be anathematised in the advanced organs of the Clerical party, which is not quite the same thing.

The group which is likely to be formed by these Conservative National-Catholics, in a new Chamber, will probably play an important part, and may under an enlarged franchise reach proportions which will seriously affect the present state of parties in Italy.

III. GERMANY.

The history of the German Empire for the year 1879 has been marked rather by the internal stability, considered by some critics problematical, of its new organisation and authority, under constant stress at home and chronic danger abroad, than by any very remarkable events, if we except the capital historical fact of the new Austro-German alliance, and the sudden eclipse of the German National Liberal party. In every department, against the prophecies of doubtful friends and the qualms of sceptical admirers, the German Government has maintained a firm, and when necessary, "iron" hand—without the blood now flowing and destined, it is feared, to flow in torrents across its Eastern frontier. And on the whole so far it has triumphantly borne out a deliberate policy of *Opportunism* regardless of external opinion, at home or abroad.

Probably no word better describes Prince Bismarck's policy for the year 1879, than that of *Opportunism* as distinguished from Empiricism. The year 1879 would seem to illustrate Prince Bismarck's opportunism in almost every detail. Thus, the recent pretensions of the Russian Empire, developed by the late Turkish war, had outgrown the limits, jealously watched by German statesmen, of strict reciprocity of service. In 1879 Prince Bismarck took the first opportunity of trampling these pretensions under foot, all the traditional ties of amity between the Courts of Prussia and Russia notwithstanding. It had long been clear that, sooner or later, the "German Empire" must take the place of "Prussia" in the balance-sheet between Prussia and Russia. It was certain beforehand that the German nation, once united, would brook no mere Prussian mortgage on the indefinitely larger German estate. The moment chosen by Prince Bismarck to score out the word Prussia in the Muscovite account, and to write in the larger title of Germany on a fresh leaf, was when Russia, exhausted abroad, distracted at home, nevertheless showed manifest symptoms of general aggression at almost every point of her circumference. The same opportunity coincided with the tightening of all those

bonds between Germany and Austria which Prince Bismarck had long declared to be one of the chief ends of his policy.

As another instance of opportunism, may be named the Anti-Socialist legislation which followed the crimes of Hödel and Nobiling. These crimes were but sporadic effects similar in character to those which have happened, and are happening in almost every capital in Europe. But Prince Bismarck took the opportunity they furnished him of securing a wider object, that of putting an iron break upon the too rapid impulse of social speculation and development at home. In doing so, the greatest statesman of the age, who has so rarely retraced his steps, submitted to a very crucial sacrifice. On one side was his own creation, both instrument and result, of the vast consolidation of the German Empire—namely, the National Liberal party. On the other was the sheet anchor of State authority. Prince Bismarck's cardinal idea has always been the greatness and stability of Germany—and not any particular party—even the great party of his own creation. He judged that opinion in Germany was travelling too fast, and sacrificing the National Liberal party, he deliberately reversed the imperial engine, and allowed "Reaction" to be written across the year 1879 in every department of German politics. "National Liberal Party," "Free Trade," "Liberty of the Press," "*Culturkampf*," "Liberty of the Subject," "Liberty of Speech in Parliament," "Mixed Schools"—all these questions of principle were for a time, at least in appearance, deliberately sacrificed to Opportunism, and the more vital principle of German statesmanship to keep the central authority ever supreme above the mere tide of popular feeling, firmly and triumphantly vindicated.

In March it began to be evident that Prince Bismarck's relations towards the National Liberals were becoming more and more strained. The National Liberal party of Germany has acquired so great a title to respect and even admiration on the part of constitutional English politicians, that the announcement of the impending rupture was received in this country with anxiety and regret. Prince Bismarck and the German Government are not in the habit of cutting their cloth according to their neighbours' predilections—no matter how flattering and amiable—and it might have been foreseen, as indeed it happened, that when the architect of German Unity disagreed with a party, even so distinguished and patriotic, and of his own creation, he would subordinate that party's temporary influence to the welfare of Germany. This sudden change of front on the part of the German Chancellor bewildered alike both friends and foes, at home and abroad. Not in Germany only, where, during 1879, the strongest political passions were developed in every grade of society, but throughout Europe, impartial politicians, dispassionately observing events, would whisper a doubt whether the "blood and iron" Chancellor had not reached the limit of his influence, and having allowed his own offspring, the National Liberal party, then grown to maturity,

to slip from his grasp, whether he had not prepared the way for a separation fatal to both alike, as well as to the cause of German Unity and preponderance.

In February the German Reichsrath had almost unanimously refused permission to the Government to imprison two Socialist deputies who had returned after being expelled from Berlin;—in June the Clerical and Conservative press in Germany were loudly exulting over the defeat and disintegration of the National Liberals. Prince Bismarck was moving steadily forward, and if in obedience to the principles of opportunism, after the Prussian Cabinet crisis, he accepted the resignation of the Minister of Finance, Herr Hobrecht, the Minister of Public Worship, Dr. Falk, and the Minister of Agriculture, Herr Friedenthal, it soon became clear he was acting in the fullest conviction, and in no levity of heart. If his speech on July 9, in which he announced his separation from the National Liberal party and his adherence to the Clerical-Conservative coalition, fell like a thunder-clap upon the German and European Liberals, the one person in Europe who was not taken by surprise was, we may be sure, the Chancellor himself, whom subsequent events have shown to have carefully calculated every consequence of his momentous step. At that time, friend and foe looked on, one with foreboding, the other with exultation, at what both considered would be certain shipwreck of the great statesman's reputation against the central rock of German politics. But if Prince Bismarck had created the National Liberal party, he had also in the creation taken care that neither he nor the German Empire should be devoured by any Frankenstein of his; and the event proved that at the proper moment he was able without revolution to assert his absolute independence of any single party whatever, and his devotion to the superiority of Germany as a whole. In September the *National Zeitung* was of opinion "that a reasonable revision, as distinguished from a repeal, of the May laws, could not be resisted." Later in the same month, Dr. Falk declined to contribute to the *Deutsche Revue*—a very significant act on his part. But coming events had only too surely cast their shadows before them, and in the October elections, the National Liberals, after an unbroken parliamentary ascendency of some ten years' duration, suffered a disastrous defeat, losing one hundred seats. Dr. Lasker, their great leader, was thrown out, and 95 Ultramontanes returned.

The Anti-Socialist legislation of Germany during the years 1878 and 1879 is likely to remain typically characteristic of German thoroughness on the one hand, and on the other to afford an endless theme of controversy between the partisans of *laisser faire* and the advocates of State authority. So far the German Government has proved outwardly victorious, and its action can scarcely fail hereafter to be carefully analysed in comparison with the contemporary conduct of the Russian despotism towards the Nihilistic conspiracy,—the French Republican amnesty to the

Communists,—and the hyper-lenient treatment of Irish disaffection under the constitution of Great Britain. England, France and Germany are all, in various degrees, constitutional countries; Russia does not even claim to be constitutional. But the German methods adopted for repressing Socialism after the crimes of Hödel and Nobiling have been compared by adverse critics to the semi-barbarous action of the Russian authorities against Nihilism. So far, almost every step the Russian despotism has taken has been followed by fresh disasters, but every step adopted by the German Government has, all temporary checks to the contrary, led steadily forward to a higher vantage ground than the German Government had ever yet been able to occupy.

The action of the German Government in carrying out the Anti-Socialist policy was no doubt, as compared with French and English methods, haughty, hard, even bitter and relentless. On the final passing of the Socialist Law, Prince Bismarck is said to have chuckled, rubbed his hands, and exclaimed,—*Jetzt geht die "Sauhatz los,"* (Now for the pig-sticking!), an expression perfectly in harmony with the modulation of the great composer, to whom the world owes the Handelian theme,—"Blood and Iron," and the Rabelaisian motive—"Let Paris stew in its own gravy." The German executive eye was minutely intent on every Socialistic phenomenon, great and small; and the machinery, both civil and military, being perfect, and the sympathy of the vast bulk of the nation entirely with the Government, nothing escaped the microscopic eye and iron hand of the administration. On the one side, a perfectly well-defined policy and machinery with exact knowledge, and all the threads of action, well in hand; on the other, a whole country imploring the Government to beware of weakness in the application of the law enthusiastically granted. Up to the end of 1879, there had already been issued 457 injunctions under the "Sauhatz law." Of these, 189 were to clubs and societies; 58 were to periodical publications, and 210 to non-periodical publications. In January 1879, a certain Carl Hirsch had established a grotesque caricature of the French *Lanterne* at Brussels, for German distribution. The German police immediately banned it, and six other publications were gazetted as suppressed, according to the provisions of the Socialistic Law. Franz Duncker, ex-member of the German Parliament, was sentenced to a fine of 10*l.* for an article in the *Volkszeitung*, criticising the Socialist Bill, and simultaneously Prince Bismarck brought in a bill to curtail the licence of speech of members in the Reichstag. As an instance of the deeply matured opportunism of Prince Bismarck on which we have dwelt, may be mentioned the pretty well-ascertained fact, that so far back as 1872 the Emperor of Germany had a Disciplinary Bill in view when a member in the Reichstag had praised the Paris Commune. But Prince Bismarck waited six years before he found the moment he deemed opportune.

To imagine that the German Government had no difficulties

to contend with, and, as it is too often pretended by cynical friends, were all the time riding a cock-horse, we find at the end of January, the Lower House of the Prussian Diet rejecting a Government motion to pass to the order of the day by a majority of 299 to 62, and afterwards adopting the Progressist and National Liberal motion, in favour of the existing guarantees of liberty of speech. In February the Wurtemberg Chamber followed suit in the same sense. Bavaria and Wurtemberg were said to oppose the Disciplinary Bill, whereas Saxony, Baden and Hesse had voted for it, with Prussia. In a stormy meeting of the Federal Council to consider its provisions, Prince Bismarck urged the retention of two most stringent clauses, and was defeated. A Socialist deputy, Herr Fritzsche, who had been expelled Berlin, and returned on the Emperor's general convocation of Parliament, in defiance of the police decree, to represent the interests of his constituents in the Imperial Parliament, was immediately confronted by a petition to Parliament on the part of the President, on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor, for its consent to the criminal prosecution and imprisonment of the delinquent deputy. The Government knew quite well that all the political parties had already expressed themselves privately against this infringement of parliamentary liberty, yet the very next day they introduced a measure of the same kind with reference to Herr Hasselmann, who was in the same position as Herr Fritzsche. Both deputies took their seats in the teeth of the Government, nor were they disappointed in the parliamentary result; for the next day (February 19), after a brilliant defence of parliamentary freedom on the part of Dr. Lasker, the Reichstag by an overwhelming majority defeated the Government, and forbade the imprisonment and criminal prosecution of the Socialist deputies. The Liberal majority followed up this victory in the early days of March, by rejecting the so-called "Muzzle Measure," or "Gagging Bill" (*Maulkorbgesetz*) (*Jowl-basket-law*), by an overwhelming majority. But Prince Bismarck and the Government steadily pursued their way, all majorities against them notwithstanding.

As an illustration, however, of the extraordinarily personal difficulties which the German Chancellor had to encounter, and the extraordinary tenacity which he displayed, and has always displayed even in the midst of an almost feminine susceptibility and irascibility, the following description, by an eye-witness, of a scene in Parliament two days after his great defeat, appears well worthy of record. The Imperial budget was under discussion. Some member or other wanted to stop cattle-smuggling from Russia. Prince Bismarck said, "Yes. Unluckily Prussian officials notoriously abetted smuggling. However, that was no doubt due partly to the very mild punishments provided by the (Liberal) Cattle Plague laws." Here a great orator of the National Liberal party got up and told the Prince he was introducing an element of personal discord into the discussion. The Prince appealed to the House who in

this respect was the saint and who was the sinner, and an altercation ensued. But the Prince having suffered a crushing defeat two days before, following closely on the heels of an almost equally crushing defeat a few days earlier, and feeling that on this occasion, do what he would, his temper had fairly slipped out of his hands, determined that it should not happen again—at all events that day. Whatever Prince Bismarck may want, it has never been human nature, and if he has any virtues, they are, at all events, not mechanical. Having been betrayed into anger, when Deputy Richter rose to speak, the Chancellor immediately left the House. Presently the Prince returned. Deputy Richter was announced again, and the Prince immediately jumped up and again ran away. Later on Deputy Richter again began to speak, and then the Prince suddenly disappeared, to reappear no more that day. The House burst out laughing. This casual picture of a sitting in the German Parliament is sufficient to show that if Prince Bismarck is able to carry the confidence of the German nation in the end, his victories are due to the consent of the immense majority of Germans thinking every matter quietly over their pipes, and sympathising with his aims on the whole, rather than to any system of Russian despotism, with its bleak, incalculable Siberia behind, and a vast system of open and despotic blood-shedding in front, supplemented by almost every species of foreign aggression, wherever a chance of aggression appears even hypothetically possible.

A few days later it was telegraphed from Paris that the Socialist Hirsch had been expelled from Belgium, at the instance of the German Government. A debate arose in the Reichstag concerning the inviolability of letters; the Postmaster-General got up and declared no sealed inland packet had ever been broken, but he admitted that at the frontier the Customs did, if they saw fit, open foreign packets, and impounded forbidden literature. A teacher who had spoken disrespectfully of the Crown Prince was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in April. The trial of three Russian students in April as guilty of jeopardising order, gave rise to the remark that Germany had already donned the uniform of the International policeman, an epigram which those who relied upon it would find on occasion to be more epigrammatic than true. In June, however, instead of trying Russian students, the German Government, under the Socialist law, forbade the sale of four Russian publications, and the rule applied to Belgium in the west was applied on a considerably larger scale to Russia in the east, the knife cutting both ways. In August the arrest of various Socialists in Dresden was telegraphed from Paris. A few days later it was telegraphed from Berlin that the King of Saxony had pardoned and set free a number of State offenders, imprisoned for insulting the name of the German Emperor during the days following attempts on His Majesty's life in the previous year. Stress was laid in August on the statistics of the operation of the Socialist

law in the Catholic parts of the Empire, from which it resulted that the suppressions were fewer there than in other parts, whence the friends of the Vatican argued that the Church was the best friend of the State. The prohibition in November of Madame Ristori's performance of *Maria Antoinetta* a second time, gave rise to much speculation on account of the obscurity of the motive, inasmuch as it was understood that Madame Ristori's permission to appear once had depended on the intercession of a high personage. If it was apprehended, as alleged, that the antagonism between Republican and Monarchical sentiments, exhibited in the play, might lead to unpleasantness in the public theatre, after a few performances on the Royal stage, it would afford another curious indication of the ever-present attention bestowed by the German Government upon the minutest details of national life. At the same time, the state of siege under the Socialist law was announced to be prolonged another year, and while the edict should remain in force that the 106 persons expelled under its clauses should not be allowed to return.

The return of Prince Bismarck to a radically protectionist policy was an event calculated, in a remarkable degree, to strike the imagination of this country, and indeed to provoke serious concern and irritation in the cradle of Free Trade. Various theories were put forward to explain this aberration of the German Chancellor's mind; and one most complacently insisted upon was the essential limitation of his intellect in certain directions and his defective education, and indeed, not to mince matters, his fundamental ignorance of Economics and Commerce. A curious commentary, however, upon this view was afforded by the Berlin Correspondent of a leading London journal, who in May bore emphatic testimony to Prince Bismarck's detailed acquaintance with the principles of commerce and political economy—an acquaintance "few can boast of." This testimony in the greatest Free Trade organ of the world, at a time when Prince Bismarck was provoking the keenest hostility of every Free Trader, is a considerable admission against the theory of Prince Bismarck's ignorance of political economy. We shall probably be nearer the truth if we accept the Chancellor's account of himself in his great speech of July 9, in which he emphatically scorned the idea that "the German Government can belong to a party." So with regard to Free Trade, Prince Bismarck leans to Free Trade or Protection, as, and when, he deems either to be in the present or ultimate interest of the German Empire as a whole. The fundamental postulate of Free Trade is unquestionably that it is that condition of things which is best for mankind at large on humanitarian principles. Hence, all the great apostles of Free Trade have invariably thrown their whole weight into the peace propaganda. It is true that, so far as mere wealth is concerned, it is demonstrable that, in the absence of war, Free Trade is best for any country, even should all other countries be Protectionist. But

it is possible for a nation to be relatively poor and powerful with a Protectionist policy, and to be relatively wealthy and powerless with a policy of Free Trade. We may without presumption feel certain that it is this consideration, and not any ignorance of the principles of Political Economy, even in their minutest application, which has influenced Prince Bismarck in the year 1879, when after a long-continued and deliberate impulse given to German Free Trade he suddenly, for State and Imperial purposes, regardless of abstract principle, returned resolutely and unflinchingly to Protection. Such a course of action on the part of English statesmen would be simply impossible as things now are. But Prince Bismarck knew only too well that the German people, who, after fifty years of education, united round him as one man to carry the unity of the German Empire, would not turn round upon him on a question of Protection or Free Trade. The correctness of this belief was shown by the fact that as early as March, Prince Bismarck was receiving addresses from all parts of the empire, "To execute with a strong hand what you have conceived for the welfare of the Fatherland;" and the *National Zeitung*, a Free Trade journal—the organ of the defeated and smarting National Liberals—in its summary of the year 1879 wrote, "We entirely agree with those who are of opinion that the new commercial policy [of Prince Bismarck] cannot be held answerable for the present state of affairs, whether for good or for evil. If the revival of trade has not taken place in as great a degree as we hoped, this cannot be ascribed to the new policy. To be sure, sufficient time has not yet been allowed to judge of its effects." The *National Zeitung* proceeds to lay emphasis on the fact that much German distress this year has been averted by American corn, and asks whether any Protectionist is prepared gravely to maintain that German agriculture suffices to feed Germany? To this, Prince Bismarck would probably reply that nations, like individuals who have great tasks before them, may sometimes have to suffer hunger in a greater or less degree, and that there is a great difference between the man who suffers hunger because he is too shiftless to procure food, and the man who deliberately fasts with a definite object before him. These, of course, are principles and doctrines which a genuine Free Trader would view with unmitigated abhorrence. But our task here is to understand the feelings of the German nation and Prince Bismarck in the year 1879.

As early as January Prince Bismarck had been addressed by the Holstein farmers on the evils caused by Free Trade, to which the Prince calmly replied that their complaints were well-founded, and that he hoped, with the help of the Legislature, to give them relief. A fortnight later Lord Odo Russell's letter to Lord Salisbury upon the effect on English iron industry of the new German Customs' policy was reproduced in the German papers; and shortly after the *Berlin Post*, a semi-official organ, went so far as to advocate a retrospective duty, if, as threatened, two million hundred-

weight of English iron were sent to Germany. Towards the end of February, speaking in the debate on the Commercial treaty with Austria, Prince Bismarck said that the necessity of protecting home industries must be considered in every such engagement, although he was not altogether opposed to commercial treaties, adding frankly, as is his wont, "he had no wish to deny that he had changed his views in regard to commercial policy." This, we may observe, was an implicit admission that he had been a Free Trader, and that if his views changed now it was for State and temporary objects. Report said that the German Chancellor had expressed his vexation in private at Lord Beaconsfield not having spoken decidedly in favour of Protection. But we should be greatly surprised to learn that a return to Protection in this country and a return to Protection in Germany ever ran on all fours in the Chancellor's mind. About the same time Prince Bismarck had an interview with the great Ultramontane Particularist, Windthorst, the result of which, being kept a profound secret, was only brought to light a month later, when Windthorst defended the new policy. The resignation of Freiherr von Stauffenberg as Vice-President of the Reichstag, and the election of Baron von Frankenstein two days later, were justly held to be most important events. The Liberals refrained from voting; for it was the first occasion on which an Ultramontane had held such high office; and the Catholic press, describing the event as a great victory for the Catholic, meaning the Ultramontane party, professed to see in it an almost certain sign that Prince Bismarck, the "Diocletian of the Nineteenth Century, would soon be compelled, or elect, to relax his persecuting rigour, and it would probably be found that he had taken the first step towards Canossa. Meanwhile Prince Bismarck was seen to have shifted the centre of gravity of his policy from the National Liberals and the *Culturkampf*, and to have taken his stand on the Agrarians, Protectionists, Ultramontanes and the German Conservatives throughout Germany generally. The results upon which he calculated immediately followed. The Corn duties were passed by 226 to 109 at the end of May, and a protective tariff and tariff law voted by 217 to 117 after three months' debate in July, whereupon the Session closed. It was prophesied in some quarters that such a coalition would be dissolved by the constituencies. But at the Prussian elections the German Government found itself at the head of an overwhelming majority. Of the 433 members of the previous House only about 230 were re-elected. In the first Session of the present Assembly the National Liberals numbered 175 members, the *Fortschritt*, or Progressist party, 68, to which might be added some 9 other Liberals in general: total, 252. On the other hand the Right included 33 Free Conservatives (a fraction of the Old Conservatives, who turned semi-Liberal when Prince Bismarck required assistance to consolidate the Empire), and 27 New Conservatives. As a curious makeweight to the 9 General Liberals sat also 9 General Conservatives, who however had

the possible, if doubtful, filibustering aid of 5 men picturesquely called by the Germans "Savages," or "Wild men," claiming to vote according to the impulse of the moment. "Wild men," "General Conservatives," "New Conservatives" and "Old Conservatives," the steady supporters of the German Government, in the first Session of the late Assembly, showed a total of only about 74; the Centre, or Ultramontane party, had 88 members, and the Poles 15. The new Assembly is very differently composed. The National Liberals lost 78 members. The Progressists lost 34. These two Liberal fractions therefore together lost 112 seats, which all fell to Conservatives and Ultramontanes—the latter gaining 6 new members—the "sacred city" of Cologne returning nothing but Clericals. Dr. Lasker, the accomplished and impassioned leader of the National Liberals, was not re-elected; while Dr. George von Bunsen, who, when addressing his electors in the summer, told them that Prince Bismarck's days were numbered, found that he had been numbering his own.

Taking the various fractions in the new Assembly approximately, the Conservatives of all shades have 170, or more than double their previous number, Ultramontanes 95, National Liberals 97, Liberals 17, Progressists 34, Poles 18, Danes 2, Guelph 1, Social Democrat 1, Christian Democrat 1. As an absolute majority in the Chamber must consist of at least 217, the Conservatives alone, though more than double their previous number, are not exactly masters of the field; but with the aid of the Ultramontanes, there can be little doubt that they will have no difficulty in following Prince Bismarck's lead in any direction. The *National Zeitung*, chief Liberal organ, fully admitted the final establishment of a compact and supreme Bismarck party. The *Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung* rejoiced that "the electioneering war-cry, 'Away with Bismarck!' had proved the rock on which the Lefts have split." The *Germania* (Clerical organ) professed to see the condemnation of the *Culturkampf* and the victory of the Vatican in the result of the elections. On this head it may be safe to remember that if the Ultramontanes number 95, the Liberals still reckon 148 votes, which on all Vatican questions are likely to be delivered with remarkable precision, so that in all Prince Bismarck's bargains, as a passionate Protestant and layman, with the Papacy, the honest broker of the German Empire may be credited with having carefully reckoned beforehand where and at what moments he might safely rely on the fundamental sentiment and ruling passion of the German Liberal party.

The 12th of July must ever remain a landmark in parliamentary annals. Defeated at the beginning of the Session on the Muzzle Measure, Prince Bismarck had now vanquished his foes and secured victory at all points. By a majority of exactly a hundred, the numbers being 217 to 117, the German Parliament voted the new Protective Tariff and Tariff Law. At the end of the longest and most laborious session on record, and a keen parliamentary and national strife occupying nearly three months, the

breach with the long-standing traditions of Prussian history was accepted, the relations of the various political parties in parliament to all appearance inverted, Clerical-Ultramontane and Lutheran Conservative joined hands to support their most implacable persecutor, who, in his turn publicly abandoned to their own resources the very *National Liberals*, who had been the *Ironsides* of his own creation, in every previous struggle to consolidate the German Empire. The scene as related by an eye-witness is worthy of record. While the vote was being taken, the Chancellor was observed waiting for the end, on the raised seat occupied by the Federal Council. Leaning back in his chair, one leg thrown over the other, he complacently slapped the sole of his right foot with his left hand, or playfully tilted up his sword, and upset the papers on the table before him. Von Moltke, standing immediately below, was seen to mount the few steps leading to the Prince's side, and stumbling over his scabbard entangled in the rail—vehemently congratulated his great companion in renown. It was observed, that through a singular freak of nature, the great strategist looked a diplomatist, while the great chancellor looked a soldier. Perhaps this paradox may be found to have deeper root in German civilisation and intention, than in any mere freak of nature. For it is in the essence of German State Education to make the soldier a diplomate, and the diplomate a soldier. Such indeed were the Normans of old, who founded the British Empire, now sometimes called, after a thousand years, *Un Pouvoir Fini*. A few days later, Prince and Princess Bismarck were on their way to Kissingen, where exactly five years before the Prince was shot at by Kullmann, a cooper—a Catholic, not a Socialist.

The main events connected with the *Culturkampf* in 1879 are the prophecy of its abandonment in Count Harry Arnim's pamphlet of "*Quid Faciamus Nos*," written with violent hostility to Prince Bismarck, which appeared a few days before the new year, provoking a general European controversy—and Prince Bismarck's quiet fulfilment of his adversary's prophecy, by leaving the *Culturkampf* to its own resources—the National Liberals to their fate—and joining hands with the Ultramontanes, so far only, however, as to secure an electoral victory at the end of the year. With the aid of the agrarians and protectionists the German Chancellor had given at the end of the year a crushing rejoinder to his enemy's prophecy. Count Arnim had asked how Prince Bismarck would construct a bridge over the gulf between the *Culturkampf* and an unbearable state of things—a state of things that would engulf Prince Bismarck—and the Prince within nine months had left the *Culturkampf* to itself, but so far from landing in an unbearable state of things, he had reappeared on a higher vantage ground than ever, supported by the overwhelming majority of the German nation, and subsequently indefinitely reinforced by the moral and political support of the Austrian Empire. Meanwhile, Dr. Falk was presented as occupying a position resembling rather that of

Prometheus bound than that of Minister of Public Worship, and the ministerial bench was described by the Ultramontanes and Poles in their attacks on the Government in connection with the *Culturkampf*, as being converted into a torture bench. But the October elections proved a more than sufficient reply. It should be borne in mind that the so-called *Culturkampf* of Germany is one whose roots, stretching down to Luther and Melancthon, is not, as Count Arnim would have led the world to suppose, in the palm of any individual, be it even the greatest statesman of the age. The *Culturkampf* is the resultant of the spontaneous development of both German Protestant and Catholic education, fostered and cherished by all the German powers great and small, ever since the battle of Jena. It was this general educational impulse which led without bloodshed to the consolidation of Germany. It was no sudden creation of Prince Bismarck's; generations of German statesmen and German patriots had prepared the instrument to his hands. For the purposes of the Danish war, and subsequently after Sadowa, he gave that instrument a tremendous impulse, and if now he again leaves it to its own resources, we may be certain that it is no deflection from the well-calculated purpose of long-established German and mainly Protestant policy. Prince Bismarck is not ashamed to define himself as occupying the position of an honest broker; the duty of the honest broker is to buy cheap and sell dear for his client. Prince Bismarck buys cheap and sells dear, for his client, the German Empire. It is a very cheap bargain for him to leave the *Culturkampf* to itself so deeply rooted in Germany as to need direct support no longer. And the more especially now, when every fresh triumph of the republic in France is a direct blow to the Ultramontanes. The German Chancellor has never shown any remarkable disposition to be in a fuss about what was being done comfortably for him by other people.

In the relations between Germany and the new Pope, the present year has been marked by a spirit of conciliation equally honourable to the honesty and wisdom of both parties. A devout Christian himself, Prince Bismarck takes too lofty a view of human affairs to cherish unreasoning hostility to the form of Christianity professed by the majority of Christians, even though his form of Christianity should belong to the opposite camp. And when the present Pope was elected, whose piety, elevation, and accomplishments were known to be equalled, if not even surpassed, by his practical knowledge of civil administration, and from whose mind the *Odium Theologicum* was known to be wholly absent, it might have been predicted, as indeed it happened, that Prince Bismarck would immediately improve the occasion, and throw his whole weight into the scale of the present occupant of the papal chair against the Ultramontane party. Added to this, we, in this country as a rule, barely realise the substantial and unfeigned tolerance which German education has introduced into all classes—fanatics and bigots apart—among all the different creeds. This

is but the natural fruit of the absolute encouragement, without let or hindrance, of learning for learning's sake, which has led to every German advantage—paradoxical as it may seem—military, civil, political, no less than theoretical. Such a result was due directly to the Protestant doctrine of the supremacy of the State over every creed whatsoever. So long as Prince Bismarck was confronted by that particular sect in Catholicism which is especially hostile to the supremacy of the civil authority, he, in accordance with his methods and character, admitted of no compromise, the less so as the trump card in the Ultramontane game was to play France off against him. It is well known that the election of the present Pope was supremely distasteful to the Ultramontane party, and by so much therefore welcome to Prince Bismarck, who, as a genuine opportunist, thereupon parted company with his valued lieutenant and coadjutor, Dr. Falk, probably as much valued as ever. Count Arnim's prophecy, at the beginning of the year, of the great Chancellor's approaching confusion, thus received an even more humorous commentary, in the side light of events. True, Prince Bismarck has or seems to have reversed his religious policy, but only because the Papacy had seemingly reversed its own, at least in the person of the present Pope. The two Powers may and will continue to bargain, but the conclusion of each bargain in every case remains with the German Government still. It may be prudent for all parties to remember Prince Bismarck's quiet hint at a dinner in February, that peace with Rome was not so near as many believed.

The military progress of Germany, almost of more concern to her immediate neighbours than almost any other feature of German life, has become, in reality, the most difficult to follow, since, never very communicative, and now, encouraged by success and informed by experience, less communicative than ever, the German Government takes every means, naturally and rationally, to keep its military affairs as much as possible to itself. Towards the end of January, the army estimates laid before the *Bundesrath* showed an increase of some 80,000*l.*, a sum which, if translated, might possibly, in our expenditure, figure at ten times that amount. In February, the German staff "*appeared to be devoting much attention to the study of the Afghan campaign.*" That the German military million-machine should condescend to turn a military eye upon a species of Montenegrin scuffle in a corner with a few tribes of Oriental banditti, was certainly calculated to gratify the nation whose soldiers would be—as a German officer lately vouchsafed to inform us all—the best in the world, "if there were any." At this moment, however, the German staff lost one of its oldest ornaments—Field Marshal Count von Roon died at Berlin, at the ripe age of seventy-six, having shared the labour with Count von Moltke of forming and fashioning the military instrument—or shall we call it the national instrument—which in Prince Bismarck's hands has achieved, in what may be called historically a

few years, a result unsurpassed by any event recorded in history, if, at least, we take into account all the various elements of dignity, magnitude, precision, and celerity. Niebuhr, writing to his son from Rome, where he was ambassador, profoundly said, "that the test of genius is the ratio between the smallness of the means and the greatness of the result." The measure of German genius and achievement lies precisely in the ratio between the intrinsic poverty of Germany and the indisputable grandeur of the results attained, notwithstanding, by faith—national faith—in labour, knowledge, and by trust in one another. "Faith, labour, and mutual trust"—Germany's truest motto—might fitly adorn the scutcheon of that army which von Roon and von Moltke silently developed, encouraged by the constancy and heroism of a typical Emperor, directed by a typical statesman, and supported by a patient and plodding, but enthusiastic, people.

In March, talking at a private soirée, Prince Bismarck, with his accustomed frankness, said that "partial disarmament was impossible;" for *how could Germany begin, having to "show front in four directions, and able to trust none of her neighbours.*" Considering that this utterance was in the middle of March, it would seem to throw a curious light upon the subsequent Austro-German alliance—Austria occupying, one might imagine, one of the four fronts—whoever occupied the other three. Was Prince Bismarck simply playing with the superficial thoughts of a mixed audience, or had he not yet made up his mind, even at that time, to the *entente cordiale* with Austria? His later letter to the Italian deputy Jacini, on the advantages of general disarmament—a letter over which all the European quidnuncs immediately put on their spectacles—would seem to open a curious vista into the grim irony of the blood-and-iron Chancellor.

The vote of the Reichstag in March for Underground Strategic Telegraphs; the proposed Extension (in April) of the Strasbourg Fortifications; and the Bill presented (in November) for making *nine* new strategic lines, are among the chief remaining events of any apparent importance, accessible to mortal gaze, in the military annals of the German Empire for the year 1879. But as the opinion of the more sober portion of the German nation on our own military system is one which far-sighted Englishmen would least of all neglect, it is worth while to quote the opinion of one of the best German papers on our African campaign. In an able and moderate article on the war at the Cape, the *National Zeitung*, commenting on the victory of Ulundi, observed that "Ulundi would have been a brilliant reply to Isandlana, had anyone doubted that an English army was still able to acquire the mastery over a horde of naked and ill-armed savages—an absurd proposition;" but the *National Zeitung* nevertheless insisted that "the English do not maintain their military system as it ought to be maintained by a well-ordered State in every part of its administration."

If it is difficult to arrive at any exact account of the progress

of military organisation in Germany, still harder is it to convey any accurate idea of the silent but steady headway of the German Navy. The military tribunal in Prussia, generally so swift and unbiassed, with very characteristic wisdom we think had sat down with much deliberation and hesitation over the first portentous catastrophe to the new German Navy. A humourist might be pleased to compare the relative attitude of the German military power and its newly hatched ships to an example familiar to most agricultural nations. The Prussian military authorities proceeded to study the whole question with a scientific calm deserving of all respect. The delay seemed no doubt tedious, and even unnecessary, to the naval critics of other countries; but Germany, bent as usual upon having an opinion of home growth, and of her own, took her own time in coming to a decision. After much consideration a court-martial was finally appointed to inquire into the cause of the Folkestone disaster of last year to the "Grosser Kurfürst." The military men who were called together to pronounce on the cause of the naval disaster, finally sentenced Rear-Admiral Batsch to imprisonment in a fortress for six months, Captain Klauser, one month, while Captain Kühne was acquitted. The present Chief of the Imperial Admiralty, Herr von Stosch, rose from lieutenant in 1835 to major-general in 1872, when he was raised to his present post. Field-Marshal von Roon, once acted simultaneously as Minister of War and of Marine, and historical critics have recalled the parallel between the present German Fleet and the English Fleet under Charles II., when men-of-war were entrusted to cavalry officers like Rupert, and strategists like Monk.

The ships most in favour in Germany are the armoured corvettes of which the "Sachsen" and "Bayern"—both launched in 1877—are the only completed specimens. Each vessel has armour of 16 inches, her displacement being over 7,000 tons, the engines working up to 5,600 horse power, giving a speed of fourteen knots with twin screw propellers. The armament consists of one 12-inch gun and four 10-inch guns—all carried *en barbette*. The ship has four funnels and a signal mast; an under-water armoured deck before and abaft the armoured central portion, protecting the machinery and approaches to the towers. Three more ships of this class will shortly be launched, and will form the second group of the German armoured ships. The first group consists of eight armoured frigates, the largest being the "König Wilhelm," an ungainly vessel. Next come the "Kaiser" and "Deutschland," the best of the German frigates. The Krupp 10-inch gun is the heaviest ordnance carried, and the armour is 10 inches thick at the utmost. In addition, for coast defence, Germany has a number of powerful gunboats, each with 8 inches of armour plating and carrying a 12-inch gun at a speed of nine knots.

In connection with the naval policy of the German Empire, the Samoan Treaty is likely to form a starting point and new departure on the part of the German Government in quest of the naval

stations required to protect, and possibly to promote, the extension of German commerce, rapidly and legitimately extending along the sea-board of the world, owing to the general superiority of the German clerks with which German education has, for the last thirty years, been supplying the firms, not only of their own, but of every other country. These clerks are relatively so highly educated, are such practical correspondents and thorough men of business, that eventually a very considerable percentage of them become in course of time, when not leading partners, trusted advisers of the firms to which they have rendered such valuable service, and very naturally their bias is towards the old country. This is a bare indication of the actual state of the case, but it is enough to show that the ramifications of German commerce along the sea-board of the globe are far greater than is generally supposed—far greater for instance, in point of weight and authority, proportionately, than the French ramifications, but more secret and subtle. The gossip of the year, relating to a certain house of Godefroy in Hamburg, its connection with the Samoan Islands, its London indebtedness to the house of Baring, the pale reflection of a South Sea Bubble interest in German circles, and tea-cup irritation against English influence—all this will no doubt hereafter have to be disinterred. Nevertheless, it will remain that Prince Bismarck supported Godefroy in Hamburg against Baring in London, and personally made a promise of a Government guarantee for a dividend on the shares of a joint-stock company, to indemnify and replace Messrs. Godefroy in the Samoan Islands.

However important the internal politics of the German Empire for the year 1879 may have been in the eye of the philosopher and historian, and however they may have engrossed the attention of German politicians at home, in comparison with Foreign politics, it can hardly be doubted that the great event of the year in German, not to say European, history, has been the alliance between Germany and Austria, emphasised to the world by Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna, and immediately hailed by Lord Salisbury in the quaint and unexpected form of Puritan delight as "*Glad tidings of great joy.*" The future alone, if even the future, may tell us when, where, and how Germany and Austria finally determined on taking a step so eminently wise and desirable, in the interest of themselves alone, but perhaps also of the world in general. Lord Salisbury's exclamation might almost lead one to believe, that having eagerly watched for this consummation of his most ardent hopes, he had doubted to the last, when a natural cry of joy escaped from his lips in public. On the other hand, as we have already noticed, Prince Bismarck spoke at one of his parliamentary *soirées* in March, of "having to show front in four directions." It would be entirely inconsistent with the great Chancellor's consecrated method of outwitting his enemies, by telling them the truth (if they elect, outwitting, to be so outwitted), to have used a *quasi* public expression of this sort, had the Austro-German

alliance been already settled. But if in March the indications of a coming German and Austrian alliance were hardly, if at all, outwardly perceptible, this was no longer the case in June, when the Emperor of Austria visited the Emperor of Germany at Gastein. The *Norddeutche Allgemeine Zeitung* observed "that the interview could only be taken to imply the strengthening of all the bonds of amity between Germany and Austria." At the same time, the Russian press, supposed to represent Prince Gortschakoff's views, was waging an exceedingly bitter controversy against the German press, supposed to be inspired by Prince Bismarck. Later in the year looking back Europe began to see that Russia already understood the shadow that coming events were casting before them. The *St. Petersburg Gazette* went so far as to advise the Russian Government to "leave the Bosphorus and the Danube for the present to their fate, and to tackle Prussia, the Imperial Chancellor having, in the matter of the Eastern Question, wholly leaned to the side of the Western Powers." The visit of the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of Germany, was followed little more than a fortnight after by an interview at Gastein, between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy, but even then the famous September visit of Prince Bismarck to Vienna, if contemplated by the statesmen themselves at Gastein in August, was certainly not so out of doors, for it took the world more or less by surprise, and provoked a degree of attention probably unsurpassed by any event in the twelvemonth. Prince Bismarck arrived in Vienna on September 21, and, as all accounts agree, was received with all but regal honours. Etiquette forbade the presence of the Emperor of Austria, but the chief of the Austrian Government, Count Andrassy, awaited the arrival of his illustrious guest at the railway station, at the head of a crowd of distinguished and representative men. The Emperor, who had come up to Vienna expressly to meet the Prince, had even placed a royal palace at his disposal, an offer gratefully declined by the Prince, who modestly preferred an hotel, to which he drove slowly through the densely packed streets, amid continued roars of "*Hoch Bismarck!*" The reception by the Austrian people of the great author of Sadowa, but thirteen years after the event, is one of the most curious and interesting phenomena probably to be found in history. This reception is said to have made a profound impression upon the German Chancellor, and may be accepted by outsiders as the harbinger of a deeper and more durable alliance than one merely cemented between diplomatists. What was the precise nature of the understanding between Germany and Austria entered into by Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy between September 21 and 25, is not known. But so much seems perfectly certain, namely, that Germany and Austria have finally come to the conclusion that their political interests are identical in every respect, and that their commercial interests ought to be more and more assimilated on a common footing of mutual advantage. To harmonise the German and Austrian tariffs is no doubt a task which will involve a great

many delicate points and difficulties which, in the absence of goodwill, might be insuperable. But where there is a will there is a way, and there is every reason to think that the adage will not be belied in this case. With regard to the political aspect of the understanding or treaty, we have been assured that it is intended in the interests of European peace, and we can well believe that neither Germany or Austria, separately or combined, meditate schemes of aggression, unless thrust upon them by their neighbours. Moreover the two central military Powers are naturally better able to maintain the peace of Europe, so far as this is possible, acting together, than acting against one another. But it is the unforeseen that happens, and although Russia and France have every imaginable reason for postponing any conflict with Germany as long as possible, the year 1879 closes with a rumbling in the air of coming storms, and the moaning of many political winds. The intense irritation and mortification displayed by Russia on the one hand, and the systematic reorganisation of France on the other, coupled with the stern language resorted to both by the German press and Prince Bismarck himself, have left a gloom over the closing year, deeper and more lurid than anything which has happened in European history since the close of the Franco-German war. The cordial welcome given to the new Austro-German alliance by the Government of this country in the person of Lord Salisbury, is, of course, another cardinal fact of the greatest possible import. It can hardly be doubted that Germany, single-handed, is at the present moment able to cope both with Russia and with France simultaneously. And if so, there cannot be much exaggeration in the abstract proposition, that Germany, Austria, and England together could, if they agreed, govern the world for some two centuries to come, perhaps for ever.

If Prince Bismarck were commissioned to design a seal for the year of Grace, Iron and Blood, in the annals of the new German Empire—1879—perhaps the shield might be found to carry, as the motto most condensing the Imperial Chancellor's policy for that year, "*Reculer pour mieux sauter.*"

From 1866 to 1877 the strongly, so-called, Liberal and almost Radical policy of Count Bismarck struck friend and foe alike with amazement. Looking at the swift transformation from the usual standard of German political locomotion, the great statesman's gigantic strides on the road of innovation and modern ideas fairly took the English Radical's breath away. The French Red pointed sulkily at German progress in the constitutional path, and shrugged his shoulders between envy and admiration; while the German Junker, furious at heart, but partly cowed, partly disarmed, by Prince Bismarck's Imperial achievements, devoured as best he might his dismay, as he surveyed the astonishing spectacle of what seemed to him every species of Radical intrusion upon the ground of his own divine rights. They little dreamt that the same iron hand, which between 1866 and 1877 had set the

helm of the German vessel steadily towards modern liberation, so long as he thought it necessary in the interests of his Imperial policy, would know, on the most favourable opportunity, how to swing the vessel round, and tack out of the gulf stream into waters of his own. In both cases Prince Bismarck has shown that he had accurately gauged his power at one time to drive the vessel of State through the waves against Conservative, Protectionist and Ultramontane, and at another to reverse the wheels when he deemed it prudent against the Liberal, Culture-man, Protestant, and Free Trader. Many hypotheses have been framed to account for Prince Bismarck's various changes of front—"Splendid abilities in one direction, and a limited intellect in another"—"Personal sympathies and antipathies" (this is always put in with placid complacency)—"Approaching second-childhood casting its shadow before it in the shape of a return to his old despotic and Protectionist prejudices;" while an accomplished Correspondent of the *Times*, writing in February last, says, "All the Chancellor's present trouble, and all the remedies proposed, may be traced to one common source—the lack of cash."

Without waiting for history to decide, we may even now discern, with quite as much certainty as the future is likely to vouchsafe, that Prince Bismarck does not consider the final cause of Germany to be Conservative or Radical, Protectionist or Free Trading, Protestant or Catholic, Military or Commercial. To be Germany, using each, any, or all these and any other principles, alone or in combination, as, and according as, they may from time to time appear to be conducive to the welfare of Germany as a living and organic whole—that is Prince Bismarck's avowed policy. Germany's final cause is to be Germany. The impulse from 1866–1877 is on these grounds perfectly intelligible and perfectly consistent. Prince Bismarck appealed to the Liberalism of the Professorial and Middle Classes, and led them full cry, until on the breeze of military success the vast apparatus and by no means contemptible Conservative particularism of the small German Powers and Courts fell of themselves without bloodshed or revolution, and indeed with such a total absence of convulsion, that the result must ever remain little short of historically miraculous in the eyes of Dame Partington. But then Prince Bismarck, as a consummate engineer, had taken care to secure all the ropes of the inclined plane, so that he could at a moment's notice stay the consequences of the forward rush, and regain that Conservative ground for the united empire, which he had deliberately sacrificed in detail, until the empire should be united.

Probably no statesman in any age ever made a more haughty and uncompromising declaration of humble devotion to patriotism, than did Prince Bismarck, when in his magnificent speech of July 9, he passionately defended himself against any affection for Constitutional government, apart from the welfare of his country. "*By no means*, gentlemen," said Bismarck; "*I am not the enemy*

of Constitutional Government, it is true; but had I believed a dictatorship, an absolutism, would have better ensured German unity, I should without scruple have counselled my Sovereign to proclaim himself absolute." Clearly, Prince Bismarck holds that the duty of government is to govern, and not to be governed, and that the true end of a constitutional system is to enable an honest Government to govern more honestly, and more wisely, than it would or could without a representative system.

To follow, in the space allotted to us, the internal development of the German Empire in its thoroughness and detail would be impossible. But to the historical student three great features of internal consolidation and organisation must ever remain eminent: the introduction of a common Judicature Bill for the empire at large, the bestowal of an autonomous government on the newly acquired provinces of Alsace and Lorraine almost before the blood of the late Franco-German war had ceased to drip, and the first but irrevocable step of the German Government in the acquisition of the German Railways.

These three great facts are, in the progress of this new German Empire in 1879, if not sensational, none the less cardinal, in a historical point of view. Were it not known that the Bill granting Alsace and Lorraine autonomy under the governorship of Field-Marshal von Manteuffel was brought in by the German Government, and carried before the German Emperor's visit to that country, it might be believed that the measure was intended as a reward for the reception he met there—a reception concerning which the Emperor wrote that "it confirmed him in the belief that the intelligent efforts of the Government and the growing confidence of the population would soon join Alsace and Lorraine with Germany in indissoluble bonds." To say that the German sword and military organisation of a conquered country had nothing to do with such a result would be absurd; but the substantial truth of the German Emperor's letter will probably be established. Here again the German conquerors had shown the wisdom of their permanent axiom—when tightening the executive, to relax and pay out the legislative cable, and *vice versâ*.

The promulgation of a universal Judicature Bill within three or four years of the constitution of the German Empire, out of the bewildering variety of some twenty-seven sovereign states and provinces (the number of which we have not before us), is one of those achievements which is more likely to impress solicitors and barristers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, than any other body of men in the world. But even laymen are able to understand the import of the announcement for the year 1879, that the new German Empire had, within less than half-a-dozen years, given some twenty-seven formerly independent sovereign states, and a variety of legally independent provinces, a universal and compulsory Imperial Judicature Bill.

To the historian and philosopher it must be, in the present

state of Europe, a moot point and nice question which of the two events in German home policy—the actual introduction of a universal Judicature Bill, or the acquisition by the German State of the German Railways, is likely hereafter to have proved the more important.

CHAPTER II.

EASTERN EUROPE.

The aspect of affairs in Eastern Europe at the beginning of the year was far from reassuring. Although six months had elapsed since the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin, peace had not yet been signed between Russia and Turkey. The Russian and Turkish troops still stood face to face within a day's march of Constantinople; Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia were administered by Russian governors and occupied by a Russian army; and although, thanks to the energetic representations of the French Government, commissioners had been appointed by the Porte to negotiate with Greece as to the proposed rectification of the Greek frontier, no satisfactory progress had been made towards a settlement of this delicate question. In Russia, the disappointment caused by the Berlin Treaty, which seemed to deprive her of the chief fruits of her victories, and by the refusal of the Government to grant liberal reforms, enabled the Nihilists to pursue their underground agitation with the tacit connivance of the people, thereby producing a state of affairs subversive of the authority of the Government, and menacing to the general tranquillity of the Empire. Austria-Hungary, thanks to her Liberal constitution, was free from the danger of political conspiracy; but the antagonistic feelings of her nationalities had been fiercely excited by the incidents of the war, and a complete disorganisation of parties was the result, portending increased power to the Slavs of the monarchy and possible alterations of the Constitution in a reactionary sense. Thus the desperate struggle between the Russians and the Turks still cast its shadow over the East; the conquerors as well as the conquered had suffered terrible losses in men and money,[1] and the former, in addition to the horrors of war, were experiencing those of the plague; while the countries which, though they did not actually participate in the conflict, had a direct interest in its issue, were in a more unsettled state than ever.

The most important of the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, so

[1] According to a Russian paper, the *Russkaya Pravda*, the expenses incurred by the Russian Government in the war amounted to 2,000,000,000 roubles (200,000,000*l.*)

far as the limitation of Russian influence in the East is concerned, was that relative to the separation of Eastern Roumelia from Bulgaria. Although the country inhabited by the Bulgarians extends far to the south of the Balkans, the Berlin Congress decided, chiefly in consequence of the firm attitude maintained on the point by the British plenipotentiaries, that the Balkans should form the southern frontier of the Bulgarian principality, and that the remainder of the Bulgarian territory should be constituted a province of the Turkish Empire under the name of Eastern Roumelia, with an autonomous administration under a Turkish governor. This arrangement was naturally unpalatable both to the Russians and to the Bulgarians, and both strove hard to prevent its realisation. An International Commission had been appointed, as prescribed by the Treaty, to elaborate a statute of organisation for Eastern Roumelia; but so many obstacles were thrown in its way that after it had sat for three months, the period specified by the Treaty, its task was not nearly at an end. In Bulgaria, too, much vexatious delay took place in the meeting of the assembly for the election of a prince; and as, until the new governments were established in both territories, the administration was to be conducted by Russian officials, it was not unnaturally suspected that for these delays Russia was responsible. In a despatch dated January 26, 1879, Lord Salisbury pointed out to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that in the various International Commissions which had been appointed to facilitate the execution of the Berlin Treaty, the Russian delegates were usually found to be in opposition to the delegates of the other six Powers; that the conduct of the Russian functionaries in Eastern Roumelia tended to promote the agitation in favour of a union of that province with Bulgaria; and that a combined Roumelian and Bulgarian militia had been formed under Russian officers, acting under the command of the Russian Governor-General at Sofia. These representations, however, do not seem to have led to any practical result. General Stolypin, the Russian Governor of Eastern Roumelia, and Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, the Governor of Bulgaria, continued to encourage the Bulgarians in the belief that the Article in the Berlin Treaty which prescribed the division of their country would not be carried out; and the election of a Prince of Bulgaria continued to be postponed, apparently in the hope that the agitation would become so formidable that the Powers, to prevent further disturbance, might consent to some arrangement which would bring about the political union of the two provinces.

Meanwhile, Russia took an important step which at least testified to her desire for peace. After much negotiation, the Treaty which was to settle the future relations between her and Turkey was signed on February 8. It provided that peace should be finally re-established between the two Powers; that the indemnity to be paid by Turkey to Russia should be 802,500,000 francs, the mode of payment being settled by a subsequent agreement between the

Czar and the Sultan; and that compensation to an amount not exceeding 26,750,000 francs should be paid to Russian subjects in Turkey for the losses they had sustained during the war. Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, made a declaration before signing the Treaty, to the effect that the evacuation by the Russian troops of all Turkish territory exclusive of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia would be completed by the thirty-fifth day after the exchange of the ratifications, provided the Porte should cede to Montenegro the districts allotted to her by the Berlin Treaty. This promise was strictly fulfilled, Podgoritza, Sputz, Velibrdo, and Zabliatz having been surrendered to the Montenegrins on the day the Treaty was signed. Turkey was thus at length freed from the presence of the enemy on her soil, and the attention of her statesmen was now turned to the question of internal reorganisation. The first and most pressing requirement of the country, without which any administrative reform was impossible, was money. On February 5, three days after the Treaty was signed, a convention was concluded with M. de Tocqueville, the representative of a combination of French financiers, for the payment of a loan of 8,000,000*l.*, to be guaranteed by the tribute from Bulgaria, the balance of the revenue from Eastern Roumelia, the surplus revenue of Cyprus, and the customs and indirect taxes, which were to be placed under a Commission composed of two Turkish, two English, and two French Commissioners. This scheme, however, fell through, chiefly in consequence of the unwillingness of the Powers to take part in it.

Almost simultaneously with the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish Treaty of Peace, an incident occurred in connection with the delimitation of the Bulgaro-Roumanian frontier which nearly led to a rupture between Russia and Roumania. The Commission of delimitation, with the exception of the Russian Commissioner, decided on fixing the frontier between the newly-ceded territory of the Dobrudja and Bulgaria at a point 800 yards from the outworks of Silistria, as being the only place in the district where a bridge could be built across the Danube. To this Russia objected, on the ground that Arab Tabia, a fort which commands Silistria, would fall within Roumanian territory under the proposed line of frontier; but inasmuch as all the fortresses on the Danube, of which Silistria is one, are under the Berlin Treaty to be demolished, this objection was regarded as untenable. While the matter was being discussed between the Powers, the Roumanian Government, acting on the decision of the majority of the Commission, ordered General Angelescu, the commander of the troops in the Dobrudja, to occupy Arab Tabia. The Russian officer who was stationed at the fort withdrew under protest, and the Roumanians then took possession of it. The Russian Government, on being informed of what had occurred, called upon Roumania at once to withdraw her troops; upon which the Cabinet at Bucharest laid the matter before the Powers, claiming their protection. The Powers decided to refer

the question to a Conference of Ambassadors, and Roumania then evacuated the fort, though the dilatory treatment of this, as of other frontier questions connected with the Treaty, afforded but little prospect of an early settlement.

As the time prescribed by the Treaty for the evacuation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia drew near, the Powers began to consider seriously the possibility of a rising against the Turks in the latter province as a consequence of the movement in favour of union. Various plans, all involving more or less a departure from the Treaty, were suggested with the object of averting this danger. Up to the last moment, indeed, hopes were entertained by an influential section of the Russian Government and people that some compromise would be agreed to by the Powers which would virtually give up the point of the separation of Bulgaria from Eastern Roumelia. The cancelling of the Treaty of San Stefano was a severe blow to Russian pride, and especially to the veteran Russian Chancellor, Prince Gortchakoff, who had hoped by his policy during the war to crown the labours of a long life devoted to the interests of his country. That after so many sacrifices Russia should not obtain an inch of ground in European Turkey beyond the slice of Bessarabia of which she was deprived after the Crimean war, and that Turkey, though lying prostrate at the feet of her conqueror, should be at the same time allowed to retain that Balkan range which had proved so formidable an obstacle to the Russian advance, seemed impossible to a nation which had hitherto been served with almost as much good fortune as ability by its statesmen; and the society of St. Petersburg and Moscow looked eagerly for one of those clever strokes of diplomacy by which Russia has often astonished the world. But these illusions were rudely dispelled when Count Schouvaloff, after proceeding from the London Embassy on a round of visits to the principal European Courts, arrived at St. Petersburg to report on the situation. He represented that a very unfavourable effect had been produced in Europe by the apparent contradictions between the repeated declaration by the Czar of his resolution strictly to conform to the Treaty of Berlin, and the attempts of various persons connected with his Government to make the most of existing difficulties and even to create new ones; that none of the signatory Powers were likely to tolerate, and still less to consent to, any departure from the Treaty, either as regards the evacuation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia by the Russian troops, or the separation of those provinces; and that Russia would be held responsible for any complications that might arise from her equivocal conduct. These representations produced a deep impression on the Russian Government, which was in no mood to risk a renewal of the war, perhaps against enemies more formidable than the Turks. Its finances were at their lowest ebb, and there seemed no prospect of obtaining a new loan in Europe, at any rate so long as the Russian troops remained on the other side of the Danube. The Nihilist agitation, too, was

daily growing more formidable; its last victim was no less a personage than Prince Krapotkin, Governor of Kharkoff, who, after having been condemned to death by the secret revolutionary tribunal for inhuman treatment of some political prisoners, was shot by an assassin on February 21, and died of his wounds a week after. Under such circumstances Russia could not afford to remain isolated. She therefore determined to abandon the position she had hitherto maintained as having a special mission in the East, and to join Europe in the attempt to regulate the affairs of the Christian nationalities on the Balkan Peninsula comformably with the Treaty of Berlin. The first step taken by her in this new phase of her policy was to order the evacuation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia to be begun on May 3. Instructions were also sent to the governors of the two provinces to do their utmost to discourage the unionist movement; and with a view to preventing any disturbances in Eastern Roumelia after the departure of the Russian troops, Prince Gortchakoff suggested to the Powers that the province should be temporarily occupied by a mixed force composed of military contingents supplied by the principal European States. This was the plan originally proposed by Count Andrassy at the Congress; but, after much negotiation, it appeared that none of the Powers were willing to assume the responsibility of sending troops into the province, besides which the Porte was opposed to the scheme as involving an interference with its sovereign rights. At the beginning of April a compromise, suggested by the Porte, was adopted. A governor was to be appointed, acting under the control of the European Commission, whose powers were to be prolonged for another year. This, it was hoped, would give the East Roumelian Government so much moral authority as to enable it to dispense with an army of occupation, while the militia of the province would suffice for the prevention of conflicts between its Christian and Mahommedan inhabitants. At the same time, in order to deprive the East Roumelians of all pretext for attempting to effect by violent means a union with the Bulgarian principality, it was tacitly agreed that the Porte should not for the present make use of its right to garrison the Balkans, although, in the event of the Governor and the European Commission considering it necessary to call in the Turkish troops under the sixteenth Article of the Berlin Treaty, they were to be empowered to do so. In accordance with this arrangement, Prince Vogorides, a Bulgarian by race and religion, who had already served the Porte in various capacities, was appointed Governor, under the Turkish appellation of Aleko Pasha; and it was significant of the feeling both of the population and their new administrator that, although ordered by the Sultan to present himself at the ceremony of his installation with the Turkish fez, Aleko decided at the last moment to substitute for it the Bulgarian kolpak. Meanwhile, in Bulgaria, the stipulations of the Treaty were finally carried out. After sitting since February 26, the

Assembly at Tirnova adopted the amended draft of the Constitution on April 28, and on the following day the election took place to the Bulgarian Throne of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of the Empress of Russia. The new sovereign, a youth of twenty, was present with Prince Charles at the siege of Plevna, and crossed the Balkans with General Gourko. His mother, the Countess Hauke, was a Pole; his half-brother, General Hauke, was known under the name of Bossak as one of the most intrepid leaders of the Polish Insurrection of 1863; he is related to the ruling families of Russia and England; and he obtained his education and military training at Berlin. His antecedents and origin, therefore, are not such as to bias him in favour of any of the Great Powers in the exercise of his functions as ruler of Bulgaria.

While the Berlin Treaty was thus being gradually, if slowly, carried out, it formed the subject of lengthy debates in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments. Under the Austrian Constitution international treaties have to be laid before the Reichsrath for confirmation, and the opportunity was taken for a warm discussion between the members of the House on the Eastern policy of Count Andrassy. The debate, which occupied the greater part of January, only served to bring prominently into light the internal dissensions of the German Constitutional party, and the Treaty was ultimately accepted on the 28th of that month by a majority of 42. In the Hungarian Parliament the debate on the Treaty did not take place until March 22, and four days after the bill for the "registration" of the Treaty, in accordance with the ancient constitutional practice of Hungary, passed by a majority of 55. In both Parliaments the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was strongly condemned, partly because it was effected without the previous consent of the two Legislatures, partly because of the bloodshed caused by the insufficient measures taken to carry it out; but no doubt chiefly—though this could not be openly stated—because the addition of new Slavonic territories to the empire would tend to strengthen the Slavonic opposition, already so formidable to the German and Hungarian elements which had heretofore been supreme in the two divisions of the empire. But though party strife ran high, the bond of attachment to the dynasty, which on more than one occasion has saved the monarchy from dissolution, was shown to have lost none of its strength. On April 22, the day after the convention with Turkey relative to the occupation of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-Bazar was signed at the Porte, was celebrated the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress; and the rejoicings which took place among all classes and in all parts of the empire were so enthusiastic and spontaneous that no doubt could be felt as to the fervent loyalty with which the people of Austria-Hungary regarded their sovereign.

The state of affairs in Vienna towards the end of April presented a startling and significant contrast to that in the capital of

Austria's northern neighbour and rival. On the 14th of that month a man named Solovieff fired four shots from a revolver at the Czar, who fortunately escaped unhurt; and on the 17th an Imperial ukase was issued, establishing a state of siege at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, and Odessa. The governors, general of these towns and the surrounding districts were empowered summarily to expel or arrest all persons whom they might consider dangerous, and to suppress any newspapers or periodicals which might appear to them calculated to promote subversive tendencies; and at St. Petersburg the owner of every house was compelled, on penalty of being fined 500 roubles, to keep a porter stationed day and night at his door, whose duty it was to prevent unauthorised placards from being posted on the walls. Notwithstanding this, incendiary proclamations were largely circulated all over the empire; revolutionary newspapers and pamphlets were published by the Nihilists in the principal towns, and found their way even into the Government offices; and high public functionaries, who had made themselves specially obnoxious by their cruel treatment of political prisoners, were assassinated by order of the secret tribunals, whose sentences were afterwards published in the principal Nihilist organ, *Zemlia i Vola* (Land and Liberty). Soon afterwards a new mode of terrorism was adopted by the Nihilists. Fires broke out almost simultaneously at Moscow, Irbit, Perm, Orenburg, and other large towns. These were traced to the agents of the revolutionary organisation, some of whom were captured with Orsini bombs, gun-cotton, and similar inflammable material in their possession. Among the Nihilists caught by the police were several noblemen and ladies of good family, and many hundreds were tried and found guilty of incendiarism and assassination. According to the *Official Messenger*, there were no less than 1,730 conflagrations in the empire during the month of May, and the losses caused by them were estimated at upwards of 2,000,000 roubles. These alarming manifestations of the power of the Nihilist conspiracy, and of the determination with which it carried out its plans, were followed by measures of increasing repression on the part of the Government, which seemed to consider that the only effectual means of checking the movement was to crush it by main force; and it must be admitted that the extravagant Socialist theories of the revolutionary organs, and the absence of any general demand for representative institutions among the more reasonable part of the population, did not encourage the idea that the true remedy for the evil would be a policy of liberal reforms. The autocratic system had sunk too deep into the spirit of the Russian nation to be easily eradicated, while the Government clung to power with a tenacity which baffled all the efforts of the few real advocates of liberty in the empire.

At the beginning of May the question of the date on which the evacuation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia by the Russian troops was to be completed formed the subject of negotiation between

Russia and the other powers. Under the Treaty of Berlin, as interpreted by England and Austria, the evacuation ought to have been completed by May 3; Russia, however, held that the Treaty only requires the evacuation to be commenced on that date, and that its completion might be deferred until August 3. It was obviously too late to insist on what had become an impossibility, for the whole of the Russian forces still remained in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia at the end of April; and the Powers accordingly agreed that the final evacuation might be delayed beyond May 3, on the understanding, however, that by August 3 at the latest, or sooner if possible, not a Russian soldier should be left in either of the above territories. The evacuation of Eastern Roumelia began in the first week of May; and a special commissioner, General Obrutscheff, was despatched by the Russian Government into the province with a proclamation from the Czar, stating that it was his firm intention to carry out the Treaty of Berlin, to evacuate all Turkish territory occupied by Russian troops, to instal the new administration in conformity with the Treaty, and above all to prevent any disturbance of public order. In accordance with this proclamation, the evacuation of Eastern Roumelia was completed on August 1. In Bulgaria, too, steps were taken for sending away the Russian troops, though the evacuation was necessarily delayed pending the installation of Prince Alexander, who, before entering upon his new duties, made a tour of visits to the principal European courts. He first went to Livadia to pay his respects to the Czar, and receive from a Bulgarian deputation the official notification of his election to the Bulgarian throne; thence he travelled to Vienna, Berlin, and London, and proceeded on a visit to the Queen at Balmoral. From England he went to Rome and Constantinople, to receive from the Sultan the berat of investiture as Prince of Bulgaria, and he did not arrive at Tirnova, the Bulgarian capital, until July 8. On the 18th of that month the first Bulgarian Ministry was appointed, consisting of five Bulgarians, known for their philo-Russian tendencies, and one Russian, the Minister of War. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Balabanoff, was one of the two delegates who visited Western Europe to enlist the sympathies of the various Governments on behalf of their countrymen after the massacre of Batak.

In Turkey the progress of time seemed only to make the situation more desperate. It was hoped that the withdrawal of the Russian troops would revive confidence in the commercial classes, and that the Government, profiting by the terrible lesson it had received, would enter sincerely and thoroughly on a policy of administrative reform; but, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of the Powers, the administration remained as corrupt as ever, and the finances fell into so hopeless a condition that even the Government officials and the officers of the army could not get their pay. The Grand Vizier, Khaireddin Pasha, who, as Minister of the Bey of Tunis, had shown considerable administrative capacity, was sin-

cerely anxious to enter upon the path of reform, but all his efforts in this direction were foiled by the determined opposition of other members of the Cabinet. The principal of these was Ghazi Osman, the Minister for War. Though a fanatical Conservative, and utterly incapable as an administrator, Osman, as the heroic defender of Plevna, was still the most popular man in Turkey, and even the Sultan himself seldom ventured to run counter to his views. The first reform proposed by Khaireddin was to establish three corps of gendarmerie, to be organised at Constantinople, and then sent to the vilayets of Adrianople, Kastambul, and Syria. It was, of course, impossible to carry out this plan without the concurrence of the Minister of War; and Osman raised up so many difficulties and delays that nothing was done in the matter. Personal hostilities, too, did much to thwart the policy of the Grand Vizier. Khaireddin, as a foreigner, had no friends among the officials, and was looked upon with suspicion and dislike by his colleagues in the Cabinet, whom his haughty and overbearing temper was not calculated to conciliate. He might, perhaps, with a little more patience have succeeded in circumventing Osman's dogged obstinacy; but he had a more formidable opponent in Said Pasha, the Minister of Justice, a man of great intelligence, suppleness, and ambition, who enjoyed the confidence of the Sultan more than any of the other Ministers. Abdul Hamid, who, without being a statesman, understands and takes a large share in the work of his Government, soon perceived the failings of his Grand Vizier, and only retained him out of deference to the wishes of the Great Powers. Under such circumstances no real reform was, of course, to be expected. None of the great projects with which Khaireddin assumed office were realised; his few supporters gradually dropped away from him, and it became evident that his tenure of power was drawing to an end. At the end of June Europe was startled by the news that Mahmoud Nedim, the most Russophile of Turkish statesmen, had been recalled to Constantinople by the Sultan, and shortly after, Khaireddin, finding all the powers of government were gradually being usurped by the Palace, resigned. On July 28 a decree was issued abolishing the appointment of Grand Vizier, and appointing Aarifi Pasha Prime Minister, with Safvet Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new Prime Minister was formerly Ambassador at Vienna, where he was known as an honest man, patriotic and well-meaning, but deficient in energy, and it soon appeared that his Ministry was only to be a transition one. The abolition of the post of Grand Vizier, a functionary who formerly enjoyed great power in the Turkish State, practically left the whole management of affairs in the hands of the Sultan, and Abdul Hamid decided everything according to his own will, only giving the same weight to the advice of his Ministers as he did to that of his courtiers and palace officials. Indeed, there is reason to suspect that what precipitated Khaireddin's fall was his desire to establish a Ministry which should be in some measure independent of the Sultan

and the influence of the palace. The Sultan, scared by the fate of his predecessor, saw in every attempt to increase the power of the Ministers a conspiracy against himself; and his aversion to ministerial responsibility and independence was not prompted by love of power, so much as by dread of assassination.

Another change of Ministry, promising to be far more important in its results, was in the meanwhile being carried out in Austria. The Liberal Cabinet of Prince Auersperg, after many fruitless attempts to secure a working majority in the Reichsrath, gave up the task, and the Lower House was dissolved on May 22. The German Constitutional party, of which this Cabinet was the representative, and which had almost uninterruptedly been in power for the last twelve years, had split up into fractions, owing chiefly to strong differences of opinion among its members as to the policy of the Government with regard to the Eastern Question and the maintenance of the army establishment, and it was found impossible to reunite them. Under these circumstances an appeal to the country was imperative, and arrangements were at once made for a general election. The result was disastrous to the German Constitutional party. They lost altogether forty-five seats, three of which were held by Ministers, and their defeat was rendered more complete by the accession to the ranks of their opponents of thirty-six Czech deputies, who had entered into a coalition with the German landowners. The Czechs had always refused to recognise the present Constitution, on the ground that it did not satisfy their claims to a distinct position in the Austrian State, somewhat similar to that of Hungary; and although they regularly elected their representatives to the Reichsrath, the latter had hitherto abstained, by way of protesting against the Constitution, from taking any part in the labours of that body. This policy of passive resistance was now abandoned, and the Czechs decided for the first time to take their share in the legislation of the monarchy, thereby greatly strengthening the Slavonic element in the House, and, of course, proportionately weakening the German element. As soon as the result of the elections was known, Prince Auersperg's Ministry resigned, and on August 13 Count Taaffe, the late Minister of the Interior, was charged with the formation of a new Cabinet. The new Reichsrath, though it had a much larger infusion of the Slavonic, Clerical, and Conservative elements than its predecessor, still did not contain any party which could be said to possess a working majority; Count Taaffe, therefore, sought to combine in his Ministry representatives of each of the principal sections of the House. The Count himself, who is a great landowner, a moderate Conservative in politics, and was the friend and companion of the Emperor in his youth, represents the aristocratic element; Dr. Stremayer, Minister of Justice, held the same post in the Auersperg Cabinet, and is a staunch Liberal; Count Julius Falkenhayn, Minister of Agriculture, is a strong partisan of the Clerico-feudal party; while the Slavonic element is represented by Dr. Ziemial-

kowski, a Pole, and Dr. Prazak, a Czech. Almost simultaneously with the news of the resignation of the Auersperg Cabinet came that of an approaching change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which under the constitution of the monarchy is distinct from the Cabinets at Vienna and Pesth, being, like the Ministries of War and Finance, responsible only to the delegations from the two Parliaments which meet alternately in the two capitals. Count Andrassy requested the Emperor to relieve him from the arduous labours he had performed for nearly nine years as Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, and the Emperor granted the request, at the same time showing his confidence in Count Andrassy's policy by inviting him to designate his successor. The post was offered to Count Karolyi, the Ambassador in London, who declined it on the ground of his want of experience in Parliamentary work, and it was ultimately conferred on Baron Haymerle, the Ambassador in Rome, who, with Count Karolyi, had accompanied Count Andrassy as Austro-Hungarian delegate at the Berlin Conference, and had taken a prominent part in the labours of that assembly. But before resigning the direction of foreign affairs into the hands of his successor—which was not formally done until October 9—Count Andrassy crowned his Eastern policy by two of its most notable achievements. In the second week of September the Austrian troops occupied the sandjak of Novi-Bazar without striking a blow, thereby placing Austria in a commanding position on the Balkan peninsula, dividing Servia from Montenegro, and enabling her effectually to check any further advance on the part of Russia. This occupation, though expressly sanctioned by the Treaty of Berlin, and effected with the concurrence of the Sultan, gave great umbrage at Moscow and St. Petersburg, and language of extraordinary violence was used by the semi-official Russian press—not only against Austria, but Germany, who was taxed with ingratitude for having abandoned her old ally, and threatened with a Franco-Russian alliance. To this threat Prince Bismarck replied with his usual decision by going to Vienna. What was the precise result of his conferences with Count Andrassy is not known; but it is certain that an agreement, whether verbal or written, was arrived at which amounted to an alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany against any attempt to interfere with the interests of either Power in the East.

This check to Russian policy in Europe was followed by a serious defeat of the Russian troops in Central Asia. In April a large expedition was fitted out at Tchikislar, on the shores of the Caspian, with the professed object of securing the trading route between Krasnovodsk and Khiva against the raids of the Akhal Tekke Turcomans. The expedition, under the command of Major-General Lomakin, started on August 11, and, after a few skirmishes with the enemy, attacked the fortified village of Dengel Tepe, which was occupied by a large force of Turcoman infantry and cavalry. After a desperate encounter the Turcomans were driven

out of the outworks, and the whole of the Russian army advanced to the assault. A fierce hand-to-hand struggle ensued; the Russians, who were scattered in small detachments, were overwhelmed by the masses of Turcomans attacking them on all sides, and, after suffering very heavy losses, were obliged to retire. A new commander-in-chief, General Tergukassoff, was appointed on September 20, but the army was so crippled by its defeat that it was considered advisable to send it back to Tchikislar to form the nucleus of a fresh expedition next spring. Another important incident of the Asiatic policy of Russia also took place about this time. By a convention concluded with the Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary at St. Petersburg, the greater part of the territory of Kuldja was ceded to the Chinese for the sum of 5,000,000 roubles; compensation was to be paid for the losses sustained by Russian merchants during the late Mahommedan insurrection, and they were also given the right of trading in the interior of China—a right not enjoyed by the merchants of any other Power.

An important question connected with the Treaty of Berlin was that of the Jews in Roumania. By Article 44 of the Treaty, "the subjects and citizens of all the Powers, traders or others, shall be treated in Roumania, without distinction of creed, upon a footing of perfect equality." It is not clear from the wording of this Article whether it was intended to apply to such Jews only as are subjects of foreign Powers, or to all Jews in Roumania, whether foreigners or not. The Roumanian Government held that the former interpretation was the right one, while France, England, and Germany upheld the latter. It was urged from the Roumanian point of view that there is a large proportion of the Jewish subjects of Roumania whom it would be dangerous to entrust with such rights as the franchise and the acquisition of land, which it would be necessary to do if the principle of treating them "upon a footing of perfect equality" with other Roumanian subjects were adopted. The Roumanian Constitution did not recognise Jews born in Roumania as Roumanians; they were subject to the laws of Roumania, because they cannot claim the protection of any other State; but in theory they were foreigners, and the Roumanian Government argued that if they were admitted to the full privileges of citizenship, both the Roumanian Parliament and the landholding interest would be swamped with Jews. It therefore proposed as a compromise to alter the Constitution, so as to admit of the naturalisation by Act of Parliament of such Jews as "have become assimilated to the natives." A bill to this effect was passed in both Houses in the middle of October, and upwards of 1,000 Jews have been naturalised under it, thereby obtaining all the privileges of Roumanian citizens.

In Austria and Russia the closing months of the year were marked by some important events. One of the causes of the split in the Austrian Liberal party was the military question, the German Radicals having made the reduction of the army the chief point of

their political programme. A bill brought in by the Government for continuing the army establishment of 800,000 men for another ten years, was passed unanimously in the Hungarian Parliament, but in the Reichrath at Vienna it met with an obstinate resistance from the Radicals in the Lower House, although it was accepted by the Upper, in which the majority consists of members of the Liberal party. As by the Constitution a majority of two-thirds is required for passing bills of this kind, and the opposition of the Radicals made it impossible to obtain such a majority, matters threatened to come to a deadlock, when at the last moment (December 20) the Radicals yielded on a declaration being made by the Government that Parliament would have the right of altering the military establishment at any time within the limit of ten years, if it should think necessary to do so. Two days before the passing of the bill the Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, made a speech, in which he laid especial stress on "the close understanding with the German Empire" as a guarantee of peace. In Russia, on the other hand, the Austro-German understanding continued to be regarded with great anxiety, and rumours were rife of an approaching change in the principal posts of the Government, which it was thought would be carried out on the Emperor's return from Livadia and the retirement of Count Schouvaloff from the embassy in London. Any plans that might have been entertained in this sense, however, were abruptly checked by a new attempt on the life of the Czar. On November 19 an explosion occurred on the Moscow railway, by which one of the vans of the train containing the Czar's luggage was blown to pieces, and several other carriages were thrown off the rails. This train had on previous occasions been sent in advance of the one by which the Czar himself travelled, but on the present journey the arrangement was, either by accident or design, reversed. It was found on investigation that the cause of the explosion was a mine which had been laid under the rails and connected with a battery, so that there could be no doubt that the object of the outrage was to assassinate the Czar. The event naturally caused great consternation among the adherents of the Government and the Court, and the general alarm was increased by the publication, three days after the attempt, of a proclamation from the revolutionary committee, stating that the attempt was made by its orders, that "Alexander II. is the personification of a despicable despotism, of all that is cowardly and sanguinary," that "he deserves to die for all the blood he has spilt and the suffering he has inflicted," and urging the Russian people to give its support to the committee, "in order to break up despotism, and return to the people its rights and authority." The proclamation further declared that the Czar would not be left in peace until he should transfer his authority to "an assembly freely elected by universal suffrage." This curious document, with its strange combination of cold-blooded ferocity and naïve ignorance of the world, only strengthened the position

of the reactionary party, which, as has always been the case after a criminal act on the part of the revolutionists, had already gained the upper hand. Political arrests, trials, and deportations became more frequent than ever, and the hopes of the party of reform were once more disappointed.

The change of Ministry which had for some time been looked for in Turkey occurred on October 20. The appointment of Grand Vizier was revived, and was conferred on Saïd Pasha; Sawas Pasha became Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Aarifi Pasha, President of the Council; and Safvet Pasha, Director-General of Reforms; while Osman Pasha was retained in his post of Minister for War. The inclusion of Mahmoud Nedim in the new Cabinet created considerable anxiety at Vienna and in London, owing to his well-known Russian leanings and his supposed aversion to any changes in the existing system of government, and England now took steps to impress upon the Sultan the necessity of carrying out without further delay the long-promised reforms in Asia Minor which, under the Anglo-Turkish Convention, she had a right to demand. After a brief tour in Syria, in the course of which he was enthusiastically received by the population, Sir Henry Layard announced to the Turkish Government on November 3, that the British fleet had received orders to proceed from Malta to Vourla, and that "it might eventually proceed to some other Turkish port, as England would not tolerate the oppression of the Christian populations of Asiatic Turkey." The effect of this announcement was that three days after Musurus Pasha promised Lord Salisbury, on behalf of his Imperial master, that the reforms insisted upon by England should be carried out. The order to the fleet was then countermanded; and on November 18 it was announced that Baker Pasha had been appointed by the Sultan to superintend the introduction of the promised reforms. Baker Pasha left Constantinople to take up his appointment at the end of November, but so far as is known no important change was made in the administration of Asia Minor before the end of the year. Another diplomatic conflict occurred between the Turkish and English Governments shortly after Christmas. The Turkish police having heard that a Mussulman named Ahmed Tevfik had translated into Turkish some religious pamphlets for Herr Köller, a German missionary, arrested Ahmed and confiscated the pamphlets. Sir Henry Layard upon this demanded the restoration of the pamphlets, the liberation of Ahmed, and the dismissal of the Minister of Police, and threatened a suspension of diplomatic relations if his demands were not complied with. Ultimately the matter was settled by the Turkish Government complying with the first two of the British Ambassador's demands, and explaining to his satisfaction that the Minister of Police was not responsible for Ahmed's arrest.

Although, as has been shown, considerable progress has been made in carrying out the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, several

important questions connected with it still remained unsettled at the close of the year. An agreement had not yet been arrived at between Turkey and Greece as to the new frontier between the two countries; several of the Powers still withheld their recognition of the independence of Roumania, owing to the meagre concessions with which the Roumanian Government had met the claims of the Jews; and the Montenegrins, thanks to the sturdy resistance of the Albanians, were obliged to fight inch by inch for the possession of the territory ceded to them under the Treaty. In Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria the free institutions conferred upon the Bulgarians by the Treaty had so far, it must be admitted, not worked satisfactorily. The first use made by the Bulgarians of their emancipation from Turkish rule was to commit terrible outrages on their fellow-citizens of the Mahommedan faith. Their mosques were profaned, their houses plundered, and their wives and children murdered. Aleko Pasha, the governor of Eastern Roumelia, has not proved equal to the difficult task imposed upon him; the militia who have to keep order among the people, and whose commanders are chiefly Russian officers, held in equal contempt every authority but their own caprice, and the political machinery of the province was in a state of utter disorganisation. In Bulgaria matters were not more promising. There, too, the principal posts, not only in the army, but in the civil service, were filled by Russians, the natives having shown so little talent and capacity that they could only be employed on duties of an inferior character. Prince Alexander, though he has worked hard for the good of the country, is generally disliked among his subjects, and the debates of the Bulgarian Parliament have shown a crass ignorance and barbarous instincts in the national representatives which give but little hope for the future of the Bulgarian nation.

CHAPTER III.

MINOR STATES OF EUROPE.

I. SPAIN.

The year opened with the execution of Juan Oliva Moncasi, author of the attempt on the King's life; he was garotted January 2, notwithstanding the many petitions signed in his behalf, and his Majesty's inclination towards clemency; but the Cabinet, after several sittings, advised that the law should take its course.

On the closing of the Cortès (December 30), a ministerial

crisis was believed to be at hand, a belief which continued to prevail in despite of a slight modification of the Cabinet (January 7), by the retirement of the Minister of Justice, Señor Calderon Collantes, appointed to the presidency of the Supreme Court, while the Delegate of this Court, Señor Bugallal, was charged with the portfolio left vacant. Ministers were accused of not being at one respecting the proper interpretation of the clause of the Constitution bearing on the duration of the legislative term, there being a doubt as to whether it should be *three* or *five* years. The question was being agitated in the press, with a prevailing opinion among the Opposition in favour of three years; and as the three years would expire on February 13, the decision resting with the King and his Ministers, the anxiety was great to know how the latter would advise his Majesty, and whether the advice would be followed, or the Cabinet resign. In this event the *Constitucionales* and the *Moderados* were the only two parties who, by their numbers and strength, had any prospect of succeeding to power; and as a serious split had arisen among the *Moderados* (though strenuous efforts were being made to re-establish harmony), the position of the *Constitucionales* seemed the more hopeful. Meanwhile, towards the end of January, rumours were rife that the Governor-General of Cuba, General Martinez Campos, was coming home, either by invitation or at his own request, to confer with Government on matters concerning that island; rumours which were forthwith contradicted by the ministerial press. But the event proved that the truth had oozed out; and the General's advent was destined to be fraught with changes none could then foresee.

A new law of the press was gazetted on January 8, the provisions of which were still more stringent than the one already in vigour. Even under these, newspapers were being constantly "denounced" (as the term goes) to the Courts, by the Fiscal of the Press, which was tantamount to condemnation, and now the little room allowed for discussion was threatened with still further restraint. In point of fact fears were speedily verified; and editors became so cautious and guarded in their political articles, that the press might be fairly considered all but gagged, in spite of which condemnations continued to be frequent.

February 5, at 10 A.M., an interview took place between the Kings of Spain and Portugal, on Portuguese territory, in a pavilion raised near the railway station of Elvas. The Sovereigns were closeted for one hour, after which there was a review of Portuguese troops and a breakfast, the King of Spain returning to his own State at 3.30 P.M. This event gave rise to many conjectures, both at home and abroad, and especially in the French press; but the motive was not political. The King of Spain having determined to honour with his presence the opening of the new railroad between Ciudad Real and Badajoz, near the Portuguese frontier, King Dom Luiz had invited his Royal Cousin to a meeting at

Elvas, it having been ascertained, on previous inquiry, that Don Alfonso would not be able to go as far as Lisbon.

The return of General Martinez Campos was now admitted by the Ministerial press, and it soon transpired that he had already left Havanna, and might be expected at Madrid before the end of the month (February). The motive of this journey and its possible consequences became a dominant topic, or second only to that regarding the duration of the legislative term. A circular which the General addressed to the press authorities in Cuba on the eve of his departure, recommending that the discussion of administrative acts should not be unduly interfered with, because liberty of discussion was the only means to ascertain public opinion, was in such marked contrast to the home-policy, that, although comment was scarcely ventured on, it served to enhance the General's prestige with the public.

In a Cabinet Council held on February 13, the day on which the Cortès completed their third year, the Ministers advised that the lawful term was five years; and the King gave his approval to this view. The dissolution of the Chambers was virtually resolved upon, but was to be deferred. This decision was generally ill received by the Opposition press, especially by the *Constitucionales*. But discontent was somewhat assuaged by the rumours which began to circulate, increasing daily in consistency, that before deciding on a dissolution, the King would consult with the leading men of all the political parties on the state of affairs in general.

At length General Martinez Campos landed at Cadiz, February 25, and on the 27th was in Madrid, becoming the lion of the day; for all parties, the Ministerials as well as the Opposition, seemed to vie with one another in bidding welcome to the "Pacificator of Cuba." Would he also prove himself a peace-maker at home? The rumour which had mostly obtained credit, was that he had been sent for by the King; and great were the expectations his advent raised among those who were not in the secrets of the Cabinet.

From the very first, a Ministerial crisis was said to be imminent, which was stoutly denied by the Government press, on the plea that the Cabinet had a large majority in the Cortès, and enjoyed the confidence of the Crown, as shown a fortnight previously in the question bearing on the legislative term. This denial was kept up till the very day Ministers did resign, which was on the evening of March 3, when Señor Canovas, after advising the King to dissolve the Cortès, tendered his resignation and that of his colleagues. The King accepted, and said he would consult with the leading men of all parties.

These consultations lasted four days, the persons sent for being received successively, and in private. Señor Canovas' advice was for a Liberal-Conservative Ministry, with General Martinez Campos as Premier, and he promised his support and that of his friends; whilst the General, on his side, urged that Señor Canovas should

be called upon to form a new Ministry. The latter having declined to do so, General Martinez yielded to the King's wish, and, on March 7, a Cabinet was formed, as follows:—Presidency and War, General Martinez Campos; Foreign Affairs (*Estado*), Marquis de Molins; Home (*Gobernacion*), Don Francisco Silvela; Colonies, Señor Lopez de Ayala; Navy, Admiral Pavia y Pavia; Commerce and Industry (*Fomento*), Conde de Toreno; Finance, Marquis de Orivio; Justice, Señor P. Aurioles.

The chief of the Naval, of the Commercial, and of the Financial Departments were the same as in the late Canovas Cabinet. Señor Ayala having declined, the Marquis de Orovio took charge *ad interim* of the Colonial Office. The Marquis de Molins, Ambassador in Paris, having likewise declined, the Foreign Office went begging for a time, being refused by several, till finally the Marquis de Molins was prevailed upon to accept it.

Thus, as *El Imparcial* wittily observed at the time, General Martinez Campos had embarked on ship-board; but it was the Canovas Cabinet who were ship-wrecked.

The explanation of this outcome is that the King, after hearing what the different party-leaders had to say, saw no good reason to withdraw his confidence from the Liberal-Conservative party. Señor Canovas was, however, unwilling to assume the responsibility of bringing forward certain measures of reform to which General Martinez Campos was committed, or which he had promised to obtain on behalf of the Island of Cuba; and especially for raising the money necessary to cover the engagements he had taken for the pacification of the Colony, generally estimated at about 20,000,000 dollars.[1] Señor Canovas del Castillo deemed it best that he who had taken such engagements should also assume the responsibility of appealing to the country in behalf of their fulfilment.

The new Cabinet professed adherence to the policy of their predecessors. On March 16 the decree appeared dissolving the Cortès, convoking the new Chambers for June 1, and appointing April 20 for the election of Deputies, and May 5 for the election of Senators. The following day, the *Gazette* published a Circular of the Home Minister to the Civil Governors instructing them to recommend their subordinates to respect the liberty of action and propaganda, to which the electors were entitled by law, in order that the sincerity of the vote might be assured. And on the 20th of the same month a decree appeared raising the state of siege in Biscay during the elections.

If confidence in the good faith of the new Ministry was not unanimously expressed by the numerous political parties and factions into which the country was divided (Conservatives, Unionists, Constitutionalists, Moderates, Possibilists, Centralists, besides

[1] The Opposition estimated the total expense incurred by the pacification of Cuba at 161,000,000 *pezetas*, or 32,200,000 dollars. See *Debates in the Congress*, July 15, 1879.

the Radical groups), there seemed to be a disposition, generally, to give them a fair trial, by assuming an expectant and benevolent line of conduct. From March till mid April, after holding their respective meetings, and, in some cases, coalescing for electoral purposes, manifestoes were issued from the different parties, urging their several adherents to record their votes. The only exceptions to this rule were the Republican-Federalists, whose manifesto signed by 120 ex-deputies demanded universal suffrage and absolute liberty of the press, and a fraction of the Madrid Democrats, both of whom observed a policy of abstention.

The elections passed off quietly on the appointed dates, the scrutiny giving the following result:—For the Congress: Ministerialists, 170 deputies; Supporters of the late Cabinet, 150; Opposition parties, 110. For the Senate: Ministerialists, 100 senators; Opposition, 17; Ecclesiastical Provinces, 3; Universities, 10; Academies, 6; Societies, 4.

The independent ministerial majority in the Congress was therefore small; but as long as the Canovas and Robledo groups (Liberal-Conservatives and Unionists) supported them, the Government would command a very large majority.

The returns of the Municipal (*ayuntamientos*) elections, which took place May 11 and the following days, were generally in favour of the party in power, thus strengthening their position.

The Marquis of Molins having resigned office, returned to Paris May 18 as Ambassador, and was succeeded as Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Duke de Tetuan, Envoy at Lisbon. This change had no political bearing, inasmuch as the Marquis, on taking office, had only acceded to the earnest wish of others, and professed a preference for his post at Paris.

At a preliminary meeting of 230 Deputies-elect, held May 31, and presided over by Señor Ayala, General Martinez Campos announced that he would carry out a Liberal-Conservative policy; he promised to make all possible retrenchments in the public expenditure, and to reduce the army by 13,000 men. Señor Canovas del Castillo declared that he would support the Ministry.

The Cortès were opened June 1. The speech from the Throne, after alluding to the death of the late Queen Mercedes, stated that Government would adhere to Liberal-Conservative principles, diminish the expenses, and correct administrative abuses; a cordial intercourse with foreign countries was acknowledged, and mention made of the reception of the Chinese Legation, and of the interview with the King of Portugal; and it was announced that in the Budget there would be no call for new taxes.

The answer to the Royal Speech passed the Senate after a few days' debate, the sitting of June 14 having, however, proved to be a stormy one, in consequence of remarks made by some Members touching events dating several years back.

The Congress, after rather lengthy discussions on the validity of the returns of certain constituencies, elected Señor Ayala as their

President, by 225 votes, on June 24. On the 26th, the Minister of Finance presented the Budget of 1879–1880, estimating receipts at 812 millions of *pezetas*, and expenses at 828 millions, thus leaving a deficit of 16 millions of *pezetas*, to be covered by an expected surplus in the estimate of receipts.

There was nothing of much importance done in either of the Chambers, and the few bills sent in were passed by large majorities; and on July 26 the sittings of the Cortès were suspended.

In August Government appointed a Commission of Senators and Deputies of all parties, to consider a report upon the projected reforms in behalf of Cuba (among which the abolition of slavery was first and foremost), in order that the necessary bills might be laid before the Cortès when they met again. Notwithstanding this earnest of the Government's intentions, a rebellion broke out in that colony among the coloured population, though on a small scale; but by the end of September it was apparently suppressed, after a few engagements with the troops. At the same time some large slaveholders liberated their slaves, on condition of the latter engaging to work for pay during a period of five years; and if the example be followed by other proprietors, as anticipated, the task of Government and of the Legislature will be materially facilitated.

The Cortès reassembled on November 3. Whilst the Bill respecting the King's marriage (to be spoken of hereafter) was laid before the Congress, another upon the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba was brought before the Senate. The Government Bill differed essentially from the project which the extra-parliamentary Commission had elaborated and submitted to the Ministry. The latter proposed gradual emancipation, and compensation to slaveholders. The provisions of the Government Bill were embraced in six clauses, viz., immediate abolition; no compensation; but in lieu thereof, slaveholders, during eight years, were to exercise "patronage" over their *libertos* (liberated slaves); during the period, lots were to be drawn annually for the complete emancipation of one-eighth of the *libertos*; negotiations respecting the hours of work, wages, and rights of the negroes, and guarantees to enforce observance on the part of the patrons were to be subsequently drawn up; negro insurrections, and any attempt to divert the blacks from work, were matters for trial by court-martial. A division of opinion on this Bill arose among the majority, notably on the part of that fraction headed by Señor Romero Robledo. After some discussion the difficulty was settled, and the Committee of the Senate reported on the Bill, introducing some modifications in its details, whilst leaving it in principle the same. The debates on this Bill lasted till December 24, when it passed through the Senate, and was sent to the Congress of Deputies.

Meanwhile, partly in consequence of the pressure brought to bear on Government by the Deputies of Cuba, another Bill was being prepared concerning economical and financial reforms in that island, which caused a division in the Government itself. The

crisis occurred at a Cabinet council held on December 7. The Minister of Finance declared that the projected reforms would involve a very large deficit, and forthwith tendered his resignation. His example was followed by the Home Minister, and by those of Justice and Public Works. The Cabinet thus reduced to one-half their Members, resigned in a body. The next day, after conferring with several public men, the King charged Señor Posada Herera to form a new Ministry; but after consulting with Señors Sagasta (leader of the *Constitucionales*), Serrano, and others, Señor Posada Herera withdrew. The King then sent for Señor Canovas del Castillo, who advised His Majesty to entrust Señor Ayala (President of the Congress) with the task. The latter having declined on the plea of ill-health, Señor Canovas was again called, and, December 9, organised the following Cabinet, viz.:—Señor Canovas del Castillo, Presidency; Señor Conde de Toreno, Foreign Affairs (*Estado*); Señor Echevarria, War; Señor Bugallal, Justice; Señor Romero Robledo, Home (*Gobernacion*); Señor Lasala, Public Works (*Fomento*); Marquis de Orovio, Finance; Señor Elduayen, Colonies; Admiral Polo, Navy.

In his speeches to the two Chambers the next day, the Prime Minister said that the crisis had been caused by the wording (*redacion*) of the proposed Bill respecting financial reforms in Cuba, and that the new Ministry, whilst adhering to the same principles, would bring in a Bill conceived in another form, so as to meet the interests of the Kingdom as well as those of the Colony; and that he and his colleagues adopted the Abolition Bill, then still pending in the Senate.

On this occasion an incident occurred of an exciting nature. The new Ministry presented themselves first to the Senate, where, after his speech, Señor Canovas was interrogated by Members of the Opposition, about the late crisis. He promised to reply immediately on his return from the Congress, whither he proceded with his colleagues. But there he met with a like reception; for, after he had made his speech, a Deputy of the minority intimated that he wished to put a question to him about the crisis just over. Señor Canovas, stating that he had promised to return to the Senate at once, proposed that the interpellation should be deferred to an evening-session to be held for the purpose. Thereupon protests issued from the Opposition benches, in the midst of which the Cabinet and their Chief retired. A great uproar ensued, compelling the President to suspend the sitting. The Deputies of the minority, made up principally of *Constitucionales* and Democrats —the former of whom, having expected to succeed to office, were not only disappointed, but possibly exasperated—declared, in a meeting, that they had been insulted by the Prime Minister, and would abstain from taking their seats in the House, until satisfaction should be given. The attempts of the President of the Congress to serve as a medium between them and Señor Canovas, in order to bring about an understanding, having failed—for the

Prime Minister maintained that having offered no insult, he had no satisfaction to give—the Deputies, to the number of 124 (notwithstanding a formal statement of the Home Minister in a subsequent sitting of the Congress, that no offence had been intended, and his hope that the absentees would return), issued a manifesto to their constituencies on December 17, explaining why they had taken the above resolution, and intended to persist in it. This step, as well as the principles expressed in the Paper, were, on the whole, generally disapproved by public opinion, notwithstanding that the system of "abstention" was far from being a novelty in Spanish constitutional history—a system of giving unlimited freedom to opponents, the advantages of which none, perhaps, but Spaniards and Czechs are capable of appreciating. Meanwhile, on the 11th, the Congress had passed a vote of confidence in the new Ministry; and the Cortès suspended their sittings on the 24th, for the Christmas holidays, to be resumed January 10.

Pending these events, the armed revolt in Cuba, which was supposed to have been suffocated, continued to give signs of life, although on a reduced scale. The insurgent bands, composed mostly of coloured people, were not numerous; but, owing to the favourable nature of the country, were still holding out against the authorities at the end of the year, in despite of several unsuccessful encounters with the troops, the surrender of some of the bands, and the repeated assurance of the military commanders that the remainder were on the point of being dispersed.

Early in the autumn the King's engagement to the Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria had become an acknowledged fact. After considerable delay in the choice of a Special Ambassador to demand the hand of that Princess, the Duke de Baylen was appointed, and left Madrid with his retinue on October 17. The formality involved in this mission took place on the 22nd, at a solemn audience granted by the Emperor in Vienna, at which His Majesty complied with the request; the Archduchess solemnly renouncing any eventual right to the Austrian Crown. At the opening of the Cortès a message was read announcing the King's intended marriage, and a Bill was laid on the table asking for an annual grant of 450,000 *pezetas* (£18,000) as the Queen's dowry, and, in case of widowhood, 250,000 *pezetas* (£12,000), provided she should not contract a second marriage. The Bill duly passed the Cortès after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to an interpellation of the Democrat Deputy, Señor Carvayal, had declared that the marriage had no political bias. On November 17 the Archduchess, accompanied by her mother and a numerous retinue, left Vienna, arriving at Madrid on the morning of the 24th. The ceremony took place November 29, with the usual pomp, at the Church of Atocha, and was followed by four days' festivities, notwithstanding the publicly expressed wish of both the King and the Queen that all needless expense should be saved, and the money applied to lessen the sufferings caused by the late inundations.

Serious floods had occurred on October 14 and 15 in the provinces of Alicante, Murcia, and Almeria, attended with the most disastrous results to life and property; whole villages were destroyed, and from 500 to 800 souls are estimated to have perished. The King at once visited the scenes of the disaster, distributing alms to the sufferers. Subscription lists were opened throughout Spain and in foreign countries; but France, through some of her publicists, leaving all other competitors in charity in the rear, at least in the pomp of her preparations, announced a grand fête at the Paris Hippodrome, which finally took place on December 18. Upwards of £12,000 were collected on that occasion. On the same day, at Madrid, the public spontaneously showed their gratitude by decorating the town with flags, and in other ways, including a deputation of thanks to the French Embassy. The occasion was seized by some agitators for political demonstrations against the Government; but finding little support, the tumult was speedily suppressed by the authorities.

The close of this year, like that of the preceding, witnessed an attempt against the King's life. On the afternoon of December 30, as the King and Queen were driving in an open carriage through the palace-gates, on their return from an airing, His Majesty himself having the reins, a youth of twenty years fired two pistol-shots at the Royal pair, one passing between them, and the other through an attendant's hat; but fortunately without doing further damage. The assassin, Francisco Otero Gonzalez Igans, employed in a pastrycook's shop, was immediately seized, and subsequently other persons; the latter were however liberated; and, so far, it seems Otero had no accomplices. According to his own account, he had contemplated suicide, but taking the hint dropped by an acquaintance, which had been given, it seems, more in joke than in earnest, he decided to attempt the King's life instead of taking his own. The event occasioned many demonstrations of detestation of the crime on the part of all classes.

At 3 P.M. on the same day, the poet and statesman, Don Adelardo Lopez de Ayala, died at Madrid. As he was then filling the high charge of President of the Congress, it was resolved that his funeral should be at the public expense.

II. PORTUGAL.

The Cortès were opened, as usual, on January 2, the date fixed by law, this being the first session of the new legislative term. The principal topics to which allusion was made in the speech from the throne were: the recent question with Spain about fisheries, and the conclusion of a Convention on the subject; the treaties with Great Britain concerning India, and a railroad from Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) to the Transvaal; an outbreak in Zambezia

(Africa), and its suppression: the proposed docks at Lisbon, and artificial port at Leixões (Oporto); Lisbon fortifications, and other topics.

The Opposition press, whose plea for attacking Government had mainly rested on the latter's financial system, which it taxed as extravagant, had, of late, found a new ground of attack; in the decree of December 26, 1878, by which a temporary grant was made of certain mines and forests in Eastern Africa, to Captain Paiva de Andrade and the companies he might form for exploration.[1] It was contended that this concession was injurious to the interests of the country, whilst endangering the safety of the Colonies by opening the way to foreigners and foreign capital.

In the Chamber of Peers, the Opposition (which was so numerous that despite a recent batch of seven new members, Ministers could only depend on a slight majority) immediately made a motion against the grant in question, and the debates lasted through five sittings. The champion of the attacking party was Count de Casal Ribeiro, who, once a friend, now declared himself against the Government, which was a heavy loss to them in view of his talents and influence. On a division, the majority in favour of the Ministers was only 15. The debates which followed—upon the "Address in reply to the King's speech," and upon a Bill "for the erection of a new province in Western Africa, to be called Guinea, with Bolama as its capital" (a district to be detached from the governorship of Cape de Verde)—were violent and protracted, and only closed on March 13, the bill passing by a majority of 17 (37 *for*, and 20 *against*).

The Chamber of Deputies having been duly constituted, Senhor Francisco Joaquin da Costa e Silva was appointed their President from the list of candidates presented to the King by the majority, which was largely in favour of the Cabinet. The Paiva de Andrade grant was discussed on a motion by the Opposition: eight sittings were devoted to it, with much repetition of what had been said in the other House, and on a division being taken there appeared for Government, 91; against, 32; majority, 59.

The company was eventually formed in Paris, in July, and almost exclusively with French capital, the 250 shares of 100*l.* not having been taken up in Portugal.

The Budget showed an estimated receipt of $26,424,842,000 *reis*, against an outlay of $29,413,160,395 *reis*—a deficit of nearly $3,000,000,000 *reis*, equivalent to £665,000 sterling; a portion of which the Minister of Finance proposed to cover by an increase of the duties on tobacco, to the extent of £122,000. The

[1] The grant was for twenty years, including all gold and all other mines belonging to the State, within a radius of 36 leagues round Tete and the fort of Zumbo, in Mozambique, as well as the use of the State forests and uncultivated lands in the district of Zambeze, over a range of 100,000 hectares, on condition that five per cent. of the gold obtained was paid to Government, besides the usual taxes, and that the works were commenced before the expiration of twenty-four months.

Bill was finally passed, though after much criticism and debate, by both Houses. Meanwhile the merchants, foreseeing the result, had been, for the two months previous, importing large stocks of tobacco, much to the immediate advantage of the Treasury, which thereby reaped an extra sum exceeding $3,000,000, 000 *reis* (£665,000); but ultimately detrimental to the Revenue, it being estimated that the consequent falling-off from this source will continue for the next two years.

It was not till April that the Chamber of Deputies took up the discussion of the Budget. During the earlier part of the Session the conflict with the Government had been carried on solely by the large minority in the Chamber of Peers. But on the presentation of the Budget to the Lower Chamber, the Opposition in the latter commenced their attack in earnest, and considerable delay in the progress of business was caused. Yet, as no hope of ultimate success appeared probable, it was therefore with great surprise that they and the public learnt, on the evening of May 29, that the Cabinet had tendered its resignation. The next day, Senhor Fontes, the Premier, in both Chambers, explained the differences of opinion which had arisen among the Ministers respecting the state of affairs. The step provoked much hostile comment. The supporters of the late Government maintained that it was unconstitutional in view of the majority they commanded in both Chambers; and this feeling was only partially allayed by the explanations given by Senhor Fontes to the Peers and Deputies of the majority. Their purport was, that Senhor Serpa, Minister of Finance, seeing the slow progress his Budget was making, and that he had only got one of his Bills through (the Tobacco Bill), had insisted on resigning; and his example was followed by the Minister of Public Works, whose Bills had undergone many amendments. Thereupon all the other members of the Cabinet, except Senhor Sampayo, the Home Minister, and himself, advised resignation; and as their colleagues had insisted, they had reluctantly acquiesced. On reflection, and for himself, he had come to the conclusion that after so long a lease of power (which had lasted since 1871, excepting the short term of the Avila-Cabinet, March 1876 to February 1877), he would neither have advanced the interests of his country nor those of his party by remaining at the head of affairs even with a reconstructed ministry.

Having consulted the Presidents of the two Chambers, the King charged Senhor Anselmo José Braamcamp, leader of the Progressista party, to form a new Ministry. It was the issue foreseen by all, the *Progressistas* being the only organised party besides the *Regeneradores*, who had just retired from power. The Cabinet formed on June 2 was as follows:—Presidency and Foreign Affairs, Senhor Braamcamp; Home Office (*Reino*), Senhor José Luciano de Castro Pereira Corte Real; Justice, Senhor Adriano de Abreu Cardoso Machado; Finance, Senhor Henrique de Barros Gomes; War, General Joño Chrysostomo de Abreu e Sousa; Navy, Marquis

de Sabugosa; Public Works, Senhor Augusto Saraiva de Carvalho. All these, with the exception of Senhor Barros Gomes, had been members of former Cabinets.

In the Ministerial statement made to the Chamber of Deputies, the new Premier said that Finance was the question to which he and his colleagues would pay most attention, in view of reducing the deficit, and intimated that measures would be taken to retrench the expenditure; he did not expect to obtain the Chamber's confidence, but asked for means to administer the affairs of the country within the law. After several speeches, a vote of "want of confidence" was passed by 75 against 29. It was not the first time a Ministry had fallen with a working majority; but this was the first time on record that a Chamber of Deputies had welcomed a new Cabinet by a vote of this nature, and a provocation to its own dissolution and an appeal to the country.

The Cortès had been prorogued by the late Government to June 20, and they were accordingly closed on that day, after having passed, almost without debate, the few bills brought in by Ministers on a plea of urgency, relating chiefly to Ways and Means and to Public Works. On the very day of the prorogation, much sensation was created by the publication in the *Official Gazette*, of a long list of extra fees paid to functionaries and Government clerks, over and above their lawful salaries, a document which had been laid before the Cortès in one of their last sittings. Close upon this, decrees were published by the Ministers, abolishing all "extra fees" in their respective departments; and loud was the outcry raised by the victims, who, in view of the meagre salaries paid in Portugal, might well look upon the measure as a tax on hunger. The principle, however, of extra fees for *boná fide* extra work was maintained; but an aggregate maximum was settled for each one of the Public Offices, whereby a real saving, although not so large as anticipated, was effected.

During the two following months a number of Commissions of Inquiry were appointed to investigate almost every branch of the Public Service, and report thereon. The members of these Commissions were chosen from among men of high standing both in private and public life.

By a decree of August 28, the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved; and by another of September 11, the elections were appointed to take place on October 19.

Meanwhile almost all the Civil Governors were changed; whilst many administrative authorities of subordinate rank were either dismissed, or transferred to other places; nor were the existing fiscal, military, or even judicial authorities left quite undisturbed.

Pending the date fixed for the elections, the political group called "Constituintes," who had allied themselves with the Progressista party to wage war against the Fontes Cabinet, now required that their candidates should be left undisturbed by Governmental competition in 34 circles or constituencies; but as the

party in power would only agree to one-half of this demand, a rupture occurred, and the "Constituintes" declared themselves in opposition.

On October 4 a Circular was issued by the Minister of the Kingdom to the Civil Governors, and officially published, stating the principles maintained by Government in furtherance of the independence of the electoral vote. Despite the fault found with it by the Opposition papers, swayed more or less by party spirit, impartial critics approved generally of the principles therein laid down, as sound and constitutional.

The elections took place throughout the country on October 19, with little, if any, disturbance of the peace. The result, as might have been expected, was a large majority in favour of Government:—65 Progressistas (i.e. 45 Historiacos and 20 Reformistas), 31 Governmentals, not yet classified: 96 forming the Government majority; against:—19 Regeneradores, 5 Constituintes, 1 Republican (central circle of Oporto), 1 Miguelite (circle of Loulé): 26 forming the Opposition; and 3 Avilistas, an independent group.

In a sitting of the Council of State, held December 31, the Government laid before it a list of twenty-six names, whose bearers they proposed to raise to the peerage. The proposal having been approved with but one dissenting voice, a decree was drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Peerage Reform Act of May 13, 1878, which established 20 categories of persons who, within determined conditions, were eligible for seats in the hereditary branch of the Legislature. The list includes Members of former Cabinets, Deputies, Generals of the Army, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Magistrates, Professors of the University, Landed Proprietors and Capitalists. By this batch of new Peers a Government majority will be secured in the Upper House.

With respect to the execution of the Treaty with Great Britain, involving a customs-union, and the construction of a railroad in India, a Commissioner was appointed by each of the High Contracting Powers, to proceed to India, and, in view of local circumstances, bring matters to a practical issue. The business is still pending.

This Treaty, as well as that concerning Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay), concluded also with Great Britain, formed the theme of severe criticisms on the part of the Progressista press, which continued to censure the Fontes Cabinet; whilst the Regenerador press defended them as being based on sound political reasons.

The famous so-called Bonga, Antonio Vicente Cruz, died September 8 at Massangano in Upper Zambezia (Africa). It is said he has left his dominions to the King of Portugal; but that his brother, Inhamezinga, claims the succession, which is opposed by the claims of other brothers and nephews of the late Bonga.

The claims of Portugal to public recognition as being still in the nineteenth century as adventurous as she was in the fourteenth and

fifteenth must not be overlooked. After an absence of about two years, during which he crossed Africa from Benguella to Durban, Major Serpa Pinto returned to Lisbon June 9, furnished with new and important data respecting the geography of that continent; his journey forming a fitting pendant to that undertaken by the Swedish professor Nordenskjold in the search of a north-east passage to China.

III. HOLLAND.

The year was marked by three events, one of an auspicious, the others of a melancholy character, in connection with the Royal Family. On January 9, His Majesty King William III., who had been a widower since June 3, 1877, was married at Arolsen, to the youthful Princess, Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and four days after his only surviving brother, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, died at Luxembourg after a few days' illness. He had been Royal Lieutenant of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for upwards of thirty years, and enjoyed universal and well-deserved popularity. His unexpected death was the more melancholy, as he had been scarcely four months married, after a widowhood of six years, to Princess Mary of Prussia, the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, and sister to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught. Words cannot do justice to the grief felt throughout the Netherlands, the people of which are so distinguished for their attachment to the illustrious House of Orange-Nassau. The country was still ringing with the acclamations that had greeted the lamented Prince on his arrival in the previous September from Berlin with his youthful bride.

This sad event naturally postponed and marred the festivities which were preparing for the reception of the King and Queen. These took place in April, when their Majesties were received by the population of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague with a very moderate display of loyal enthusiasm.

The Prince of Orange, eldest son of the King, and Heir-Apparent to the Crown, born September 4, 1840, died at Paris, June 11, after a few days' illness. He had of late been rather estranged from his native country, especially since the death of his mother, not even making his appearance at the opening of the Parliamentary session. For some years he resided at Paris, almost in a state of obscurity, and was not present at the King's second wedding. His remains were conveyed to Holland, under the escort of his brother, Prince Alexander, and were received with royal honours on passing through Belgium. At Brussels, the population remembered the fact that his great-grandfather, William I., had been deprived of the Belgian crown by the Revolution of 1830, and that his grandfather, William II., the hero of Waterloo, had left a reputation of chivalrous gallantry and noble bearing.

By the death of the Prince of Orange, his only brother, Prince

Alexander, born August 25, 1851, became Prince of Orange and Heir-Apparent to the Crown of the Netherlands.

The chief Parliamentary event of the year was the fall of the Liberal Cabinet of Mynheer Kappeyne van de Coppello. The reason assigned for the resignation of the Ministry was that it had somewhat disappointed the Liberals, whose leader Mynheer Kappeyne was considered to be. They charged him with want of firmness and energy, and as he was perfectly aware that he was no longer supported by his political friends with the same confidence and sympathy with which his accession to power had been hailed, he took the opportunity afforded by the rejection of a Canal Bill, and the consequent retirement of his colleague, the Minister of Public Works, to tender his resignation on May 20, 1878. The King, however, refused to accept it, and Mynheer Kappeyne remained in office till July 12, when he again offered his resignation, the Cabinet having undergone in the meantime considerable changes by the deaths of Mynheer P. van Bosse, Colonial Minister, and Mynheer de Roos van Alderweelt, Minister of War, the former having been replaced by Mynheer C. van Rees, and the latter by Mynheer de Beer Poortugael. This time the resignation of the Premier was accepted. On August 8, 1879, the present Cabinet took office, its chief being Baron van Lynden van Sandenburg.

Though containing Conservative as well as Liberal elements, the Cabinet may be said to be of a moderate Liberal character, and is thus presumably in harmony with the majority of both Chambers. In the speech from the Throne on September 18, the King said that he considered the formation of a new national code of penal law as a question of the highest importance, and announced that the Minister of Justice, Mynheer Modderman, late Professor in the University of Leyden, would forthwith bring it before the Chambers.

The Acheen war may be said to have been at length brought to a successful conclusion by the taking of Gleing, June 9, by Colonel Tersheege, the Dutch having obtained from the Sultan a general recognition of their authority, and having secured the co-operation of the various independent chiefs and princes with the local agents of the Dutch Government. The war had long become very unpopular in Holland, both on account of the waste of officers and treasure which it occasioned, and the loss of prestige which its long continuance entailed on the power of Holland in Java and the Eastern Archipelago.

IV. BELGIUM.

The absorbing political question this year was the Elementary Education Bill. In the speech from the throne, delivered on November 12, 1878, the King had said that the instruction given

at the expense of the State should be placed under the exclusive control of the civil authorities. In virtue of the Constitution the State gives instruction in three degrees—superior, secondary, and elementary. There are two Universities organised and supported by the State, at Ghent and Liége, whilst the Clerical party have a University at Louvain, in contradistinction to the University of Brussels, founded by the Liberal party. For the purposes of secondary instruction there are ten Royal Athenæums, similar to the French Lycées and German Gymnasiums, in the principal cities, and a number of schools in the smaller towns. These public State schools have no small difficulty in holding their own against the establishments of the same degree under the control of the Catholic clergy. Not only are social influences brought strongly to bear upon parents, but the cost of education in the private schools, conducted by priests and nuns, is reduced to such an extent as to make them economically attractive. The existing plan of intermediate education was organised in 1850 by the Liberal Cabinet then in power, and it is worthy of remark that the measure then met with almost as violent an opposition on the part of the Clerical party as that encountered by this year's Bill reorganising elementary instruction.

It must not be forgotten that there is in Belgium no State religion. All forms of belief are placed on the same footing by the Constitution. Although, practically, the Roman Catholics form ninety-nine hundredths of the population, the law recognises no difference between their clergy and the ministers of other denominations. Another fundamental liberty established by the Constitution is freedom of education. Anyone may open a school; consequently the Jesuits and other religious corporations, besides the regular clergy, whilst denouncing the Government schools as "godless," are at full liberty to open rival establishments.

The law organising elementary education, the modification of which has occasioned the present crisis in Belgium, was passed in 1842. By a compromise accepted by the Liberals, the clergy were empowered not only to give instruction in the primary schools, but to interfere authoritatively in the general direction of the schools, and the choice of books to be used for the purposes of instruction. At the elections of June 1878, which restored the Liberals to power, the candidates of that opinion pledged themselves to propose the revision of the law on elementary education. The most advanced of the party were for excluding the clergy altogether from the schools, leaving the parents the right of sending their children to church to receive religious instruction. The more moderate, however, preferred a compromise similar to that of the Law of 1850 on Intermediate Education, and Article 4 of the Revised Bill provided that a room in every school should be placed at the disposal of the ministers of religion, for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the pupils, as provided by the law of 1850, and that every township (commune) in the kingdom is to have a school conducted on that principle.

The Elementary Education Bill was introduced in May. After nearly three weeks' discussion, in which the principal speakers for the measure were: the Prime Minister, M. Frère-Orban; M. Van Humbeeck, Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Olin, Reporter of the Bill; and the chief opponents were: M. Jacobs, formerly Minister of Finance, and M. Beernaert, late Minister of Public Works; the Bill passed by 67 votes against 60. Before the measure was brought before the Senate, the Bishops met and condemned it in very strong language. The Bill was carried in the Upper House June 19 by 33 votes against 31. Two Senators of the Liberal party, though in a very infirm state of health, by a noble effort of public duty, were present at the vote, one of them, M. Boyaval, in an almost dying condition. He expired a few weeks afterwards. The Prince de Ligne, President of the Senate, who belonged to the Liberal party, separated himself from his political friends and voted against the Bill, after delivering a speech in which he deplored the measure as calculated to divide the country into two irreconcilable factions. This venerable nobleman, who had filled the Presidential chair for twenty-seven years, incurred some loss of popularity by his attitude on the occasion, and shortly afterwards resigned his seat as member of the Senate.

On July 1, the Bill received the Royal assent.

In a visit to Tournai in the following month, on the occasion of the opening of the new terminus of that town, the King, in a speech delivered at a banquet, earnestly recommended moderation and forbearance to the two contending parties. The Bishops, however, continued to condemn the Education Act, and threatened the excommunication of all teachers of both sexes who accepted appointments in the Government schools.

Meanwhile a diplomatic correspondence has been going on between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Vatican, the result of which was communicated to the Chamber of Representatives by M. Frère-Orban when the session re-opened November 11. From the documents communicated to the House, it appeared that his Holiness, although approving the principles of the Belgian Bishops from a dogmatical point of view, strongly recommended them to assume a more moderate and conciliatory attitude. Such being the tone adopted by the Pope, the Head of the Belgian Cabinet proposed maintaining the Minister at the Vatican, and the House unanimously concurred in this view. It must be remembered that many Liberals, including the present Prime Minister, had, when in opposition, recommended the suppression of the Belgian Representative at the Pontifical Court. This was at the time when Pius IX. was continually condemning constitutional liberties and the institutions of modern society.

As the immediate result of the new law and the opposition of the bishops and clergy, the returns of the children attending the elementary Government schools showed at the renewal of studies after the long vacation, a falling off of about one-third in the

number of the pupils under instruction; the children having left the State establishments to enter the schools which the clerical party are straining every nerve to found in opposition to those supported by the Government.

Apart from the excitement occasioned by the education question, public opinion is fixed on the festivities which are to take place in 1880 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Belgium.

In the course of the year Brussels lost her enterprising and energetic Burgomaster, M. Anspach. He died May 19, in the fiftieth year of his age. He had been Chief Magistrate of the Belgian capital for nearly sixteen years, in the enjoyment of well-earned popularity. His premature end was hastened by his untiring exertions in carrying out the improvements which have so wonderfully transformed Brussels. By the decision of the Town Council, the magnificent thoroughfare connecting the North and South Railway Stations has received the name of Boulevard Anspach.

V. DENMARK.

The year 1879 opened with the general election for the "Folkething" or Lower Chamber, which, although resulting in a perceptible increase of the Ministerial party, afforded no assurance to the Cabinet of its prolonged maintenance in power. The division of parties in the Chamber into Right, Moderate, and Radical—each of almost equal numerical strength—gave to the irresponsible middle party the practical decision in all contests between the Ministry and their avowed opponents. The slight modification introduced into the Cabinet by the admission of General Kauffmann, a Holsteiner, as Minister of War, and Captain Rofa as Minister of Marine, had no political bearings, although it was on the Army Estimates that the most important debate of the session occurred. The point raised by the Opposition was the inadvisability of arming with experimental ordnance the forts which protect the entrance to the Inner Roads. The expenditure thus entailed would, it was urged, be altogether thrown away were the proposed guns found to be inferior to those by which the forts might be attacked. The Government, after a protracted debate, carried their point, and the Budget was voted as submitted. The Diet having adjourned early in the summer reassembled in October, when the state of parties appeared to assign to the Right or Ministerial party 34 members, to the Moderates 27, and to the Radicals 25. Whilst outside this organisation 16 others stood aloof, claiming the title of Independents. The programme of the business of the session laid before the Diet included an Army Organisation Bill, a Savings Bank Regulation Bill, an Education Bill, as well as one for dealing with University Endowments; whilst a Bill for the purchase of the railways by the State was dimly foreshadowed. In the course of the debates

which occupied the close of the year, the strength of the Ministerial position became more established, and simultaneously the extreme violence and contempt for the necessities of the State, which during the last ten years had characterised the tactics of the Opposition, gave place to a more constitutional exercise of the right of criticism.

The prosecution of the leaders of the Opposition for attacking the Ministry in the public journals in the previous year came on for hearing on June 18. The principal offenders were found guilty and sentenced to fines and imprisonment. Notice of appeal having been given, the Deputies were released; and on the reassembling of the session resumed their seats.

The announcement made at Berlin in January that Austria had agreed to the repeal by Prussia of the fifth Article of the Treaty of Prague aroused for a moment the national spirit. The uselessness of any protest, however, on the part of so small a power became apparent to the people, and although the discussions on the foreign policy of the Government were held with closed doors, enough transpired to show that a line of dignified silence was generally approved as most becoming.

In the beginning of June the University of Copenhagen celebrated with no small pomp and ceremony the 400th anniversary of its foundation. It was originally intended that the fête should be an international one. The recent avowal of the German policy, however, with reference to North Slesvick might, it was feared, give rise to some popular demonstration of feeling; it was therefore decided at the last moment to limit the invitations to the other Scandinavian Universities. In spite, however, of its reduced proportions, the fête passed off with great success—the Crown Prince, in the absence of the King on account of illness, winning golden opinions by his tact and grace in speaking. Amongst the speeches which attracted considerable attention was that of the Russian Ambassador, Baron Mohrenheim, to whom was attributed the design of making advances towards a closer union between Russia and Scandinavia. This impression was deepened by the prolonged visit of the Czarewitch, who, during his stay, lost no opportunity in taking a prominent part in Danish domestic affairs. On the other hand, the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark to Berlin in the month of December seemed to point to the rise of a better understanding between Germany and Denmark, and to put an end to the rumour of ill-will having been created by the attentions shown (although the fact was subsequently contradicted) to the Guelphic nobility on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Thyra with the Duke of Cumberland (the titular King of Hanover). No trustworthy or official account of what political results were to be anticipated from the Berlin visit having been given, the wide field of conjecture was left open to all sorts of interpretations. Amongst these the abdication of the claims of Prince George to the throne once occupied by his father, and the

restitution of the "Guelph fund" by Germany, found many supporters, but both statements have been authoritatively denied by the parties most concerned.

The conclusion of a literary convention between Denmark and Sweden (December 9) for the mutual protection of authors' rights may be regarded as one of the practical results of the University fête, and the signing of a Treaty (August 8) with the same power, by which the free navigation of the Sound is guaranteed to both countries, is a further evidence of the increasing spirit of union between the branches of the Scandinavian monarchy. With Great Britain and Belgium conventions for the mutual protection and registration of Trademarks were also signed shortly before the close of the year.

VI. NORWAY.

Although it is chiefly by her efforts to develop her material resources that Norway has been conspicuous during the year, the discussions in the Storthing have not been without interest, and may possibly not be without influence in other countries. Early in February King Oscar arrived at Christiania to open the Storthing, and to lay before his Norwegian subjects a retrospect of State affairs.

The principal Government Bill brought forward was that for the Reorganisation of the Army, which was met by a motion from Deputy Svendrup that on account of the depressed state of the national finances, the accustomed military manœuvres should be dispensed with that year. The motion, to the surprise of every one, was not opposed by the Military Committee, and on February 26 was voted in the Storthing by a large majority. In spite of "serious reasons for demur," the King ultimately sanctioned the motion, and the Army Bill was withdrawn. A few days previously, on February 17, the same member had brought forward a motion to alter the national flag in use in the Merchant Service. His proposal was that the colours of the Union, which appear in one of the quarters of the Norsk flag, should be removed. It was at once perceived that under this resolution lay the long dormant question of the emancipation of Norway. The Ministerial organs in Parliament and the press urged that the question of the flags had been settled as far back as 1844, and that the arrangement then made was final, and had been found to be advantageous to both countries. The views of the Government were supported by a large meeting of merchants and captains held at Christiania early in March. The Norway Home-flag party, however, found a powerful ally in the national poet, Björnstjern Björnsen, and at his instigation an opposition meeting was called together, which it was found necessary to disperse by military force. In the Storthing a Committee of five members was appointed to report upon Svendrup's resolution, by which immediate action was negatived by three to two;

and the final decision was adjourned until next year. The same member, who may be regarded as the leader of the popular or Opposition party in the Storthing, brought in on April 24 a Bill for the extension of Parliamentary Suffrage, which, after considerable discussion, was negatived by the narrow majority of two. His motion to disband the civic militia, though agreed to in the Chamber, was vetoed by the Crown. The remainder of the Session was chiefly occupied by the Government Bill for the regulation of the railways throughout the kingdom, which, after many stormy sittings, was carried with slight modifications, and the Storthing was closed on June 21, and shortly afterwards dissolved.

In spite of the efforts of the Ministry to stimulate feelings of loyalty by the King's second journey through the kingdom, the strength of the Radical opposition became more and more evident. The "King's party" were induced to put forward a declaration that the Storthing had no legal or constitutional power to compel the Members of the Government to take part in the proceedings of the Diet, or to be bound by its votes. In reply the Radicals published their programme, which included the forced participation of the Members of the Government in the acts of the Storthing, the extension of the suffrage, a complete revision of the customs-tariff, and an army organisation scheme, fixing the military force at 88,000, without any increase to the present cost. The elections, which were held in the month of September, showed that in all the districts except Christiania the opposition had gained ground. In face of their virtual defeat, and in anticipation of the meeting of the Diet, the Government conceded the appointment to the Cabinet of two additional Ministers for Norwegian affairs, but promised no further changes in their policy. The year closed without further incident—both parties awaiting the re-assembling of the Storthing.

VII. SWEDEN.

The Swedish Diet met in Stockholm on January 15, Archbishop Sundberg being nominated President of the First Chamber, and Count Posset, President of the Lower House. In the speech from the throne, the deficiency of the Budget estimates was the principal topic alluded to. Almost immediately the Government brought forward its proposals for raising the additional revenue—which comprised a further duty on brandy and tobacco. On the former the tax was already so high that it produced to the State from sixteen to eighteen millions of crowns; but the Finance Minister was able to prove to the satisfaction of the Chamber that a still further revenue might, without injury to trade, be fairly anticipated from these sources. The other proposal of the Government to create a fund by the mortgage of the State railways met with more opposition; but was ultimately agreed to, and the Diet was closed after a short and uneventful session.

The discussion of the new German tariff in Berlin naturally attracted considerable attention in Sweden, whose export trade of iron and timber was likely to be seriously affected by the new scale of duties, and the Ministry was urged on all sides to arrive, if possible, at some compromise with the German Government. An important strike at Sundsvall, involving no less than 7,000 workmen, added considerably to the complications of the moment. The men on strike not only left their workshops and factories, but established in the neighbourhood a vast encampment—whence they sent delegates to the neighbouring provinces with the view of bringing about a general revolt of labour against capital throughout the country. In the face of a danger so obvious the Government decided upon dispersing the strikers' camp by force, and the military commander of the province was provided with full powers to act. An encounter between the troops and the workmen was inevitable, but the former displayed so much prudence and forbearance that the camp was broken up with comparatively small damage to life and limb; and by a skilful disposition of the troops in the various provinces where disaffection was apprehended, the strike movement was completely paralysed. A few of the ringleaders were tried and imprisoned, and such workmen as were proved to have participated actively in the movement were expelled from the cottages in which they lived rent free. Towards the close of the year the bad state of trade resulting from a deficient harvest was aggravated by a serious commercial crisis, which considerably impaired the mercantile credit of many firms. The joint-stock trading companies were the most severely tried, and a very large number of them were in the months of November and December forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

The successful accomplishment of Professor Nordenskjöld's voyage to China, by way of Siberia and Behring's Straits, was hailed with general satisfaction as a triumph of skill and endurance, although the value of the route for trading purposes was admitted to be very doubtful.

Various incidents unimportant in themselves, but when taken together of some significance, point to a gradual drawing together of the three members of the Scandinavian family. Increased international privileges have been mutually accorded; the Universities of Upsala and Copenhagen have stretched out the hand of fellowship; and the interchange of visits between different members of the Royal Families has been frequent. In these last the Russian Royal family has also shown a desire to participate, and the reception of the Czarewitch at Stockholm, in August, was made the occasion of a popular demonstration of goodwill towards that neighbouring power.

CHAPTER IV.

AFRICA.

In the vast continent of Africa, two countries alone require any detailed account of the events which have taken place in them: Egypt in the north, and our own colonies in the extreme south. The remaining countries, although disturbed more or less by wars and rumours of wars, have pursued their course of gradual commercial development without much break. In Algeria, the nomination of a civil Governor-General, M. Albert Grévy, seemed, as it had almost always been the case on previous occasions when the military rule was relaxed, to be the signal for a renewed outbreak on the part of some of the Kabyles. The revolt, however, never assumed a very serious aspect, and it redounded greatly to the praise of the French Government, that the pacification of the Arab tribes on this occasion was unmarked by any of those atrocities and severities which have too frequently accompanied similar repressions.

At one moment the rivalry of France and Italy in Tunis threatened to involve the Bey of that country in unpleasant complications, which might have compromised his rule as an independent sovereign. Good sense and calmer counsels however prevailed at Rome and Paris, and whilst the Bey agreed to make every honourable reparation to French speculators who considered the cancelling of certain concessions due to Italian influence, he firmly refused the request of the French Consul to give a public proof of his desire to humiliate the Italian representative.

On the West Coast of Africa, the blockade of the kingdom of Dahomey has been maintained with more or less vigour, in consequence of the King's refusal to grant to the English Government the satisfaction demanded for outrages committed on European traders. At various times offers to treat—but upon bases deemed insufficient—have been declined by the British authorities. The French settlements on the same coast have during the year developed more activity than they have shown for many years, possibly with a view of justifying some of the schemes proposed in France for bringing Algiers and Senegal into more direct communication by means of the Trans-Sahara Railway.

I. EGYPT.

In Egypt the year 1879 was even more eventful than that which preceded it. In 1878, Ismail Pasha had by foreign pressure been seemingly converted into a constitutional ruler; in 1879 the same force was employed as quietly and as irresistibly to depose and banish him from the country which for sixteen years he had

governed, with an exclusive aim to the personal interest and aggrandisement of himself and his family, and with hardly a thought for the happiness of his subjects. At the close of the year, the reign of his son and successor, Mehemet Tewfik, had been inaugurated under what seemed the best auspices. Everything, for the moment at any rate, promised well for the permanent re-establishment of the financial credit of the State; and there was apparently good reason to hope that the prosperity of the people would be restored by the substitution of law for arbitrary power. Extraordinarily good crops of every kind had revived the commerce and the revenue of the country. The danger most apparent in the future was from possible complications in international politics. For Egypt appeared to be becoming every day more "a part of Europe," in a sense which was hardly intended by Ismail Pasha when he used the famous phrase in his speech to Mr. Rivers Wilson, in August, 1878. From the point of view of general history, this was not the least noteworthy consequence of the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield.

Though the events which immediately preceded the fall of Ismail Pasha were sudden and unexpected, its causes had been long in existence, and long known to those who brought it about.

The facts may be compressed into a short compass.

On August 28, 1878, the Khedive accepted with an apparent absence of all reserve the conclusions of the Commission of Inquiry, to the appointment of which he had been with such difficulty forced to consent. Nubar Pasha was charged with the formation of a cabinet in which afterwards, first Mr. Rivers Wilson, as Minister of Finance, and then M. de Blignières as Minister of Public Works, sat as his colleagues. It was then somewhat cynically remarked that the "responsibility" which was ascribed to the new Ministers, in fact, consisted in their being "irresponsible" to the Khedive, or indeed to anyone else. And it was foreseen that there was no slight cause for fear that, though the Khedive might be forced, like other despots, to sign away his property and his autocratic power by a single act of concession, it would be almost hopeless to endeavour to make him steadily and actively co-operate with the triumvirate of dictators which had been imposed upon him. If indeed the Ministers could have the tact and self-control to conciliate Ismail Pasha, those who knew him personally hoped that if an outward semblance of influence and predominance were allowed him, he might consent to accept the decisions of his Council of Ministers, and that the reforms necessary for the settlement of the difficulties of the country, might have time to be carried and put into operation. Indeed the really great sacrifices which he had so recently made, seemed to entitle him to some sort at least of confidence; and excuse might have been made for the natural reluctance with which he saw the government of the country pass out of his hands into those of foreigners. Had a conciliatory policy been pursued, it might have been possible for

the two Powers most interested to effect all that was essentially necessary in Egypt without further international complications. But unfortunately the character and antecedents of Nubar Pasha prevented the realisation of these hopes. He had returned to Egypt with two fixed ideas, one, that the Khedive was the main cause of all its difficulties—forgetting for how great a portion of his master's policy, system, and conduct he was himself responsible, and how largely he had himself profited by some of the most scandalous jobs of his reign; and the other, that the only hand that could guide the vessel of the State was his own—a pretension which if it were partially justified by his rare gifts of intelligence and self-reliance, was prompted too much by personal ambition, sustained too much by intrigue, and negatived too much by want of self-control and cool judgment, to be accepted without great hesitation. Accordingly he plainly revealed his intention to reduce the Khedive to a mere cipher in the government of the country; and Mr. Rivers Wilson was only too ready to support instead of controlling the Premier. The inevitable result followed. The Khedive became the chief of the Opposition. He fomented the disaffection of the Turkish and Arab officials and pashas whose predominance or privileges were destroyed or threatened by the new Administration, and taking advantage of, if he had not secretly instigated, a tumultuous meeting at Cairo of a large body of officers discharged from the army without settlement of their long-standing arrears of pay, and whose loud and just complaints had been most imprudently disregarded by the Ministry—he forced Nubar Pasha to resign on February 20, 1879. At the same time he demanded to be allowed for himself a more active participation in the Cabinet Council, and specially (i.) to have the right of summoning it and proposing measures to it; (ii.) to have all measures submitted to him by the Minister before being laid before it; (iii.) to be admitted to preside at all its deliberations.

The last of these demands was strongly opposed by the two European Ministers, who insisted also on the re-instatement of Nubar Pasha, and invoked the interference of their Governments in support of their views. Mr. Vivian, the English Consul-General, advised his Government against the re-imposition of Nubar Pasha on the Viceroy, and eventually the diplomatic representatives of England and France were directed to inform the Khedive, that the two Governments would not further press the readmission of Nubar Pasha into the Cabinet, in consideration of its being agreed (i.) that the Khedive should not in any case be present at Cabinet Councils, (ii.) that Prince Tewfik should be appointed President of the Council, (iii.) that the two English and French Ministers should possess an absolute right of veto over any proposed measure. These conditions, which were accompanied by a warning of the consequences of refusal, amounting almost to a menace, were formally accepted by the Khedive. Thus for the first time the Cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield, in concert with France,

took the direct responsibility of dictating the details of internal government in Egypt. This was an entirely new feature in English policy, and the consequences of it could not but be most serious.

There is little doubt that Ismail Pasha during the later period of his rule in Egypt was disposed to rely chiefly on English support and to employ English officials in preference to those of any other nation, and that if the traditional policy had been adhered to, this supremacy might have been maintained. But from the moment that by the Cave Mission and the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, direct official interference was substituted for diplomatic influence, it became impossible to avoid taking France into partnership on every occasion. Thus the other Powers became jealous of the Anglo-French alliance, and Egyptian affairs were made nearly as much a matter of international concern as those of Turkey herself.

The Nubar-Wilson Ministry during its short tenure of office, which lasted really only from the return of Mr. Wilson to Egypt, on November 27, 1878, till February 20, 1879, had been able to effect very little actual reform, but it had passed important decrees preparing the way for it in the future, by a reorganisation of some of the Public Departments. It had indeed to contend with great difficulties, and it was not free from internal dissensions. The two European Ministers had some difficulty in inducing Nubar Pasha to consent to the prolongation of the Commission of Inquiry. He contended that the necessity for this extraordinary inquisition had ceased, now that the Government was in the hands of a Constitutional Ministry of enlightened European views. But the opposite view prevailed, and the Commission was charged by a decree, signed on January 17, 1879, to continue its labours, and prepare a project for the definite settlement of the financial difficulties of the country. Between Mr. Rivers Wilson and his French colleague, M. de Blignières, a somewhat similar difference of opinion arose as to the maintenance of the two controllers, Mr. Romaine and Baron de Malaret, appointed under the Goschen decree of November, 1876. According to that decree the former, as Controller-General of receipts, was to superintend and check the collection of all revenues of the State, and their payment into the respective Public Chests, and the latter, as Controller-General of Audit and Public Debt, was to watch the execution of regulations affecting the State Debts, and generally control the Treasury accounts; but they were allowed no voice in the appropriation of the credits assigned in the Budgets to respective heads of service. Much more had been expected from these functionaries in the way of effectual check on expenditure, and the avoidance of fresh liabilities, than they had performed; so that when Mr. Wilson's proposal for suspending them was carried out by a decree, dated December 15, 1878, it was generally felt that the saving of their salaries was more important than the security which they offered for the regularity of the public service. At the same time the authority of the foreign Ministers with the Khedive was weakened

by differences of opinion, and rivalry for influence, which inevitably sprung up between them and the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and France—especially between Mr. R. Wilson and Mr. Vivian the British agent.

The most important financial operation for which the Nubar-Wilson ministry was responsible was the contracting in October 1878 a loan with Messrs. Rothschild for 8,500,000*l.* (nominal) at 7 per cent. on the security of 4,350,000 acres of land which the Khedive had surrendered. This loan was expressly stated to be for the purpose of paying off the floating debt estimated by the Commission of Inquiry at 6,276,000*l.* But the 8,500,000*l.*, nominal produced only 6,300,000*l.* effective, and of this sum no less than 1,937,000*l.* had been diverted for other purposes;[1] whilst from the remaining 4,363,000*l.* a further sum of nearly a million sterling devolved to the floating creditors, owing to an unfortunate omission on the part of the Government and Messrs. Rothschild to effect legal mortgages for the loan on the ceded lands. This oversight allowed other judgment-creditors to forestall the holders of the floating debt, and eventually caused a loss to the State of the difference—estimated as amounting to 60,000 francs a day—between 7 per cent. the interest payable to Baron Rothschild, and 2 per cent. the interest allowed to the judgment creditors who obtained priority by the decision of the tribunals. A new Cabinet, of which Prince Tewfik Pasha was the nominal chief, and in which the two European ministers still preserved their seats, was formed by the Khedive on March 22, 1879. But it did not last very long. On the 7th April following he abruptly dismissed it, and replaced it by a purely native ministry under his old servant Chérif Pasha. The excuse given for this unexpectedly bold step was the second report of the Commission of Inquiry containing a plan for the provisional regulation of the financial position. For this Mr. Rivers Wilson, as Minister of Finance, made himself responsible. Although at first communicated only confidentially to the Khedive, its contents had transpired and had roused national indignation by representing Egypt as in a state of bankruptcy. His Highness therefore thought it necessary to form a native ministry responsible to the Chamber of Notables, and brought forward a counter-financial project as presented to him by that body.[2]

[1]

Coupon of Consolidated Debt, November 1878 .	£1,225,000
Tribute to Constantinople, 1878 „ „ „ „	500,000
Commission to MM. Rothschild „ „ „ „	212,000
	£1,937,000

[2] This assembly, revived in 1866 by Ismail Pasha, was nominally elected by the communes of each province, and met every year to deliberate on local and other questions submitted to it by the Government. Its resolutions, inspired by the Khedive, had been used by him before on several occasions, as an excuse for his action—notably in 1876, when its decision against the suppression of the Moukabalah, when proposed by Mr. Cave, was put forward as justifying the maintenance of that impost. It had been quite recently consulted by the European Ministry itself as to the Public Works to be undertaken, but on its showing symptoms of opposition, its sittings had been, at their suggestion, indefinitely adjourned on March 26, 1879.

Thus Ismail Pasha, who was more than any other contemporary of his time an absolute ruler, attempted to shelter himself behind a body which had never been anything more than an instrument in his own hands. Then for the first time was heard in Egypt the name of the "national party," in reality consisting of the whole body of those interested as officials and landowners in maintaining the whole system of extravagance, peculation and oppression exposed in the first report of the Commission of Inquiry. What was the real substance of this so-called party became evident when it entirely vanished together with Ismail Pasha who had called it into shadowy existence by a rhetorical flourish of his pen.

The plan proposed by the Khedive, as far as it was in opposition to that of Mr. Wilson, was illusory because it rested on an exaggerated estimate of the revenues of the country as calculated on the experience of the last ten years; it was short-sighted because if honestly carried out it would have sacrificed the permanent revenue of the country for the maintenance of a temporary impost, the produce of which was diminishing every year; and it was unjust, because it maintained inequalities pressing on the poorer class of contributor in favour of the rich proprietor.[1]

[1] The following comparison of these two plans gives some general idea of the main points in Egyptian finance. It must be remembered that what the Khedive's plan had in common with Mr. Wilson's was derived from the latter:—

Mr. Wilson's Plan.	Khedive's Plan.
1. Recognises the insolvency of Egypt, with a revenue for 1877 of 9,589,900*l.*, and an annual charge of 10,972,100*l.*, *i.e.* a deficit of 1,382,200*l.*; and a revenue for 1878 of 7,432,982*l.*, and charges of 10,875,548*l.*, *i.e.* a deficit of 3,440,566*l.*; and dates the national insolvency from the suspension of payment on April 6, 1876.	1. Refuses to recognise insolvency, though it repudiates part of the national obligations. Makes an imaginary balance between receipts and expenditure, exaggerates the resources of the country, and relies on a chimerical resource in the voluntary contributions of Egyptian subjects.
2. Reduces the Civil List of Khedive and his family from 600,000*l.* to 300,000*l.*	2. Makes no reduction in the Civil List.
3. Abolishes the distinction between the *Kharadji* lands (paying a tax of £T93 per acre) owned by the peasant farmers, and the *Oushouri* lands (paying only £T28) owned by the richer landlords; and establishes a general revenue survey.	3. Maintains this distinction.
4. Abolishes the Moukabalah, or redemption of the Land Tax, by which, in the year 1871, in consideration of double payments within a period of twelve years the Government engaged itself to remit definitively half of the tax. The total amount received on account of this forced advance had been 16,076,000*l.*; and for this the contributors were to be compensated by remissions of taxation proportional to their advances, to be settled after the completion of the revenue survey.	4. Maintains this tax, though it is gradually decreasing in the revenue it produces; and even relies on it as a sinking fund for paying off a considerable part of the public debt.

At first it seemed as though the Governments of England and France were not prepared to take any active steps to resist this *coup d'état* on the part of Ismail Pasha. In spite of the protest of the European Commissioners appointed by the Goschen decree to watch over the payments into the chest of the National Debt, and the resignation of nearly every European official of high rank connected with the finances of the country, the "National Project" was finally embodied in a decree, and other organic reforms of a pretentious character issued from the new so-called native Cabinet, over which the Khedive's ancient and faithful servant, the Turk Chérif Pasha had been called upon to preside.

The English Government contented itself for the moment with grave remonstrances against the action of the Khedive as showing contempt for the friendship of the Governments who had nominated MM. Wilson and de Blignières, and as contrary to the special engagements which His Highness had taken in accepting the terms of the arrangement of March 9.

This warning was conveyed in a note dated April 25, communicated a few days later to the Egyptian Government by Mr.

5. Abolishes a variety of small taxes pressing chiefly on the agricultural labourer and the artisan.	5. Maintains all these taxes.
6. Recognises the claim of salaries and pensions to be paid before all other debts.	6. Gives no priority to these classes.
7. Reduces the rate of interest on short loans amounting to 2,536,000*l.*; on loans of 1864 and 1865 from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent.; on loans of 1867 from 9 per cent. to 7 per cent.; and pays off in 1886.	7. Maintains the rate of interest and of the sinking fund of these loans.
8. Reduces the interest on the Unified Debt from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent. until 1881.	8. Reduces interest on Unified Debt to 5 per cent. until 1885, and after that to 6 per cent.
9. Pays off 40 per cent. of the floating debt at once, and the remainder, with 5 per cent. interest, in twelve years; but reserves the right of judgment creditors to higher interest.	9. Adopts the reduction of interest to 5 per cent., but pays off debt in 5½ years.
10. Gives foreign creditors the option for two years of bringing their claims before (1) The Mixed Reform Courts; (2) The special Commission chosen from those Courts; (3) The Commission of Inquiry; but after that time makes the last the only tribunal.	10. Maintains the existing jurisdictions.
11. Makes the Commission of Inquiry the sole court for native creditors.	11. Ditto.
12. Fixes the budget for 1878 at— Revenue . . £9,067,000 Charges . . 8,803,000 Surplus . £264,000	12. Fixes the budget available :— Revenue . . £9,836,924 Charges . . 9,836,924 The extra 800,000*l.* being derived from the Moukabalah.
13. Allows 3,130,633*l.* for administrative expenses of year 1877.	13. Allows only 2,780,940*l.* for these purposes—a sum totally inadequate and certainly required to be supplemented by fresh loans.

Vivian the English Consul-General, on his resumption of his post after having been summoned home to explain the differences of opinion which had arisen between himself and Mr. Wilson. Nor was there any sign that France was prepared for more energetic measures. The storm which the Khedive had provoked burst upon him from an unexpected quarter. On May 11 Her Majesty's Government was informed by a circular from the German Minister of State sent through the Ambassador in London that the German Consul-General had been instructed to declare to the Khedive "that the Imperial Government regarded the decree of April 22 by which a settlement of the Egyptian debt was arbitrarily made by the Egyptian Government acting alone, so as to involve the abolition of acquired and recognised rights, as an open and direct violation of the international obligations imposed by the judicial reform, and that the German Government could not therefore admit any binding legal force in the said decree as far as it touches either the competency of the Mixed Courts or the rights of the subjects of the Empire; and held the Viceroy responsible for all the consequences of this illegal conduct." This formal protest was delivered to the Khedive on May 18, and in the course of the next month identical protests were presented by the diplomatic representatives of the other five great Powers, by Austria on May 19, by England on the 8th, by France on the 12th, by Russia on the 14th, and by Italy (only verbal) on June 15.[1]

Meantime the concurrence of the Khedive's Suzerain at Constantinople had been secured for whatever measures the Powers might adopt, and on June 19 the two diplomatic representatives of England and France went together to the Khedive, and on behalf of their respective Governments advised him to abdicate in favour of his son Tewfik, if he did not wish the Powers to address themselves to the Sultan, in which case he was told he would not be able to count upon obtaining any pension, or on the maintenance of the succession in favour of his son. The German and Austrian Consuls-General made a similar statement four days later. The Khedive hesitated, and asked for time to refer the matter to the Sultan, and at the last moment even declared his willingness to submit his whole plan to the approval of the Powers, and withdraw the decree against which Germany had originally protested. But it was too late. On June 26, by telegram from Constantinople, the Sultan sent his Imperial Iradé deposing Ismail Pasha and conferring the government of Egypt upon his son Tewfik. On the same day, without a hand and scarcely a voice being raised in favour of the deposed ruler, Mehemet Tewfik was proclaimed Khedive amid complete tranquillity and with every sign of general relief and satisfaction.

[1] Ever since the scheme drawn up by M. Scialoja in May 1876 had been superseded by the Goschen decree of the same year, Italy had been unceasing in her efforts to induce the other Powers to combine against the Anglo-French alliance in Egypt, and so to regain the place which had been for a time given to her in the councils of the Khedive.

On June 30 Ismail Pasha, with his sons Hussein and Hassan, his harem and a numerous suite, embarked for Naples.

His whole reign had been consistently devoted to carrying out the great idea of his grandfather, Mehemet Ali, which was to erect Egypt into an independent State by the adoption of European civilisation. The Firmans of 1866, 1867, and 1873, by which successively the order of succession to Ismail Pasha was made hereditary in his eldest son, the right of regulating the whole internal administration and making commercial and non-political treaties, and that of levying an unlimited army, were granted to him—were such great strides towards independence that, in the eyes of an ambitious ruler, they could hardly be considered as purchased too dearly even by the enormous bribes which won them from the Sultan, his Court, and his Ministers. Great public works will be imperishable monuments of the energy and enterprise of Ismail Pasha—the Suez Canal to which he was induced to contribute at least 15,000,000*l.* of Egyptian money, and many thousands of Egyptian lives, to commemorate the genius and dauntless perseverance of M. de Lesseps, and to benefit chiefly British commerce, but with no advantage whatever to Egypt or her people; the modern capital of Cairo with its splendid opera-house, bridge, streets, and palaces; the harbour of Alexandria, capable of holding the largest modern fleet, with its magnificent breakwater, mole, and quays; two great fresh-water canals with their ramification of smaller channels for distributing the fertilising waters of the Nile; and, more than these, the judicial reform consequent on the establishment of Mixed Courts, by which the anomalous and conflicting consular jurisdictions, with all the intrigues and illegitimate influences belonging to the system, have been in a great measure superseded by one European system of law and procedure administered by jurists chosen from all the principal States of the world. All these monuments of the reign of Ismail Pasha entitle him to a prominent place in the history of Egypt. His eminent personal qualities also, his untiring energy and power of hard work, his surprising memory, his rapid and accurate mastery of facts and details, and his charm of manner and power of expression in a language which was not his mother tongue, might, if he had sprung from as humble an origin, have earned him a place among the politicians of his time nearly as high as that assigned by his admirers to Nubar Pasha himself. But all these high faculties and achievements led him only to his ruin. He embarked in so many schemes, and cherished so many extravagant ambitions,[1] that he involved himself and his subjects, of whom he

[1] The official geography of Egypt under Ismail Pasha claimed as Egyptian territory the whole of Northern Africa east of 27° E. longitude, as far south as the Equator and the Victoria Nyanza, except Abyssinia and the Galla and Soumali countries; and he projected and surveyed a line of railway from Cairo through the Soudan country to Shendy (where the camel routes from Khartoum and the White Nile unite), to Massowah on the Red Sea, a distance of over 1,000 miles through an almost savage country. A still more distant branch to Darfour was also contemplated.

never thought but as a drover thinks of his cattle, inextricably deep in debt to foreign capitalists[1] who had lent him millions at usurious interest on the faith of his great speculations. It was his fate in consequence to meet a retribution certainly not undeserved, but such as had never before befallen any ruler. He was deposed by foreign interference in consequence of financial difficulties in which he had involved himself by expenditure incurred some years previously without then attracting a protest, hardly a remonstrance from those who at last punished it so severely. The two capital glories of Ismail Pasha's reign—the opening of the Suez Canal and the establishment of an international system of justice—were the instruments of his fall. The one was not only the principal and original occasion which led him into the financial liabilities which were the cause of the intervention of the Foreign Powers in Egypt, but also furnished the chief excuse for England's claim to pre-eminent interest in this new highway to the East; and the other gave Europe a legitimate ground for treating as a breach of international obligations the arrangement which he proposed to make for liquidating the claims of his creditors. But the real crimes of which Ismail Pasha had been guilty were, not the waste and extravagance to which he had been led in the earlier part of his reign by the foreign capitalists and adventurers whose schemes and whose loans were pressed upon him, but the systematic cruelty of his exactions from the people of Egypt and his bad faith both to friends and foes.[2] These it was which deprived him of any sympathy in the hour of his disgrace, and justified in the eyes of the world the conduct of those who deposed him.

His successor, Tewfik Pasha, in whose favour as his eldest son the succession had been settled by the Firman of May 25, 1866, assumed the government with a high reputation for honesty of purpose. His habits were remarkably simple, and he had never been associated with the sycophants and adventurers who surrounded Ismail Pasha. Indeed there had for some time been a marked coolness between father and son. When the report of the Commission of Inquiry was published in August, 1878, with all its damaging disclosures of the disastrous consequences of Ismail Pasha's absolute government, and the surrender of the lands acquired by him and his family was pointed out as the only means of saving the country from immediate bankruptcy, Prince Tewfik gave the example of at once offering to give up unconditionally all his appanages; and the first act of his reign was to lower his own Civil List as Khedive from 360,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* a year. Advantage was taken by the Porte of the deposition of Ismail

[1] The Unified Debt of Egypt was estimated by Mr. Cave's Report in 1876 at 91,000,000*l.*, which had been incurred in twelve years by a country whose annual revenue within that period had not averaged 8,000,000*l.*

[2] The deposition and exile without semblance of trial of Ismail Pasha Sadyk, the Monfetish who, as his Minister of Finance, had been his trusted agent and associate in many a deed of iniquity and oppression, is alone sufficient to show how unscrupulous Ismail Pasha was in the pursuit of his own ends.

Pasha to withdraw its Firman of June 8, 1873. But this act provoked opposition from England and France. They were naturally not at all willing that Egypt should be once more transferred to her ancient vassalage to Constantinople, and every turn in her affairs made the excuse for diplomatic conflict there. Consequently the Porte withdrew its pretensions, and a Firman confirming Tewfik Pasha in all the privileges enjoyed by his father was solemnly read at Cairo on August 14, 1879. The new sovereign took courage on this occasion to dismiss the Ministry of Chérif Pasha, which, in a modified form, had been allowed to survive the fall of Ismail.

On August 18 Riaz Pasha, the Egyptian statesman, who enjoyed the highest character for honesty and liberality of views, and who as the colleague of Wilson-Blignières Cabinet had incurred the greatest odium of the fanatical and Turkish parties, was charged with the formation of a new Cabinet. The names of his colleagues, if they did not inspire universal confidence in their reforming powers, were at least free from the suspicion of fanaticism or corruption. Nubar Pasha had early in Tewfik's reign been warned that he would not at present be allowed to return to Egypt; and this prohibition, attributable to the influence and fears of his old rival Chérif, was not withdrawn until some months later. But for the moment both these two Ministers, who had come to think that the Government could not but alternate between them, were removed from public life; whilst public opinion in Egypt had good reasons not to desire the return of either. Their responsibility for the vices of Ismail Pasha's administration was about equal, and the new sovereign, it was felt, would be better guided by other counsellors.

Meantime active negotiations were going on in Europe concerning the form in which the control of the government of Egypt, which had been gradually assumed by England and France, should be maintained. The introduction of European Ministers into the Egyptian Cabinet, though it appeared in itself the most effectual mode of checking maladministration, had been found in the case of Messrs. Wilson and de Blignières to be fraught with danger. It had almost inevitably led to misunderstanding between the Consul-General, who justly claimed to be the only official representative of his country, and the European Minister of the Khedive, who considered himself entitled to call upon this diplomat to support all his proposals whether the latter approved of them or not. It was eventually decided to recommend, as it was called, or to require, as it actually was, the Khedive to revive, with greatly extended powers, the two controllers established by the Goschen decree. Indeed, shortly before the dismissal of the Nubar-Wilson Ministry in April 1879, the two Powers had obtained from Ismail Pasha an express declaration that this should be an immediate result of any material modification in the system established in the month of August previous. It was therefore a matter of course when on September 4 the control established by the Goschen decree

was re-established in the persons of Mr. Baring, nominated by England, and M. de Blignières, by France. Both these had been most active members of the Commission of Inquiry, and earned a high character for energy and ability. It was hoped that the new functionaries would be able to effect much more than their predecessors, who had enjoyed no initiative and no right to dispute the legality of imposts made by the Khedive's sole order. It was originally intended that besides these two delegates of England and France there should be instituted an International Commission of Liquidation, nominated by all the Great Powers, and charged with drawing up, on the basis of the Second Report of the Commission of Inquiry of 1878, a scheme for the general settlement of the financial difficulties of Egypt. This was to be embodied in a law, which would be recognised by the International Mixed Tribunals as accepted by the Powers in modification of the Egyptian codes. This idea was indeed most favourably received by those Powers who, like Italy and Russia, had always been jealous of the Anglo-French predominance. But the very reasons which induced this feeling weighed strongly against the plan in the Cabinets of London and Paris. They were still hoping and striving to keep in their own hands the government of Egypt, in spite of the great shock to their exclusive authority given by the recent action of Germany. In a sense they were successful; the two Controllers were allowed themselves to prepare the scheme for the liquidation of Egypt's affairs. This was then to be submitted by the Egyptian Government for the consent of the Powers prior to its adoption as a law binding on the courts. The exact powers and functions of the two controllers were not fixed till November 15, 1879, when a decree was issued formally setting out that they had been settled by an understanding on the part of the Egyptian Government with the Governments of England and France, and were as follows:— (1.) They were to have the fullest powers of inquiry into all branches of the public service, and each Administration was to furnish them with periodical accounts of its receipts and expenditure. (2.) They were *for the present* (and this by the express consent of England and France) not to take part in the business of the public offices, but to confine themselves to making suggestions to the Ministers. (3.) They were to have the rank of Ministers, and a seat and deliberative voice in the Cabinet. (4.) They were not removable without the consent of their respective Governments, and to have full power of appointing and dismissing all the subordinate officials. Thus England and France took upon themselves a direct responsibility for the success of a fresh experiment in the government of Egypt.

On the same day appeared another decree almost equally important from another point of view. It declared the lands belonging to the late Khedive and his family, which had been ceded to the State by the famous donation of September 5, 1878, to be inalienable and free from liability to legal seizure, except on terms

agreed to by Messrs. Rothschild, who had taken them in security for their loan of October 1878. At the same time it reserved the rights of all those judgment creditors who had obtained priority by registration before Messrs. Rothschild.

The history of this last decree illustrates how, alongside her special tutelage by England and France, Egypt had become by the creation of the Mixed Courts subject to a general international supervision. The Commission of Inquiry of 1878 had openly declared Egypt to be insolvent, and had proposed that a general liquidation should be commenced as of an insolvent State. According to this, all the creditors ought to be put on an equal footing and paid *pro ratâ*; and the insolvency should relate back to the suspension of payment and unification of the general debt by the decree of May 7, 1876. In accordance with this principle it was contended, with every appearance of truth, that it was in the highest degree unjust that those creditors who had obtained the accidental advantage of priority of registration of their judgments in execution upon the lands of the domain should be paid in full, while others were only paid a dividend out of the insolvent estate. But the Mixed Courts had by more than one decision refused to recognise the applicability of such a doctrine to the State Debts, or the right of the Government to infringe any vested rights by its financial decrees; and as far back as May 7, 1879, the Court of Appeal of Alexandria had expressly recognised the priority of the claim of these registered judgment creditors upon the lands which had been specially affected for the settlement of the floating debt. It was, therefore, necessary to obtain the consent of all the Powers who had been parties to the judicial reform of 1876, to a law to remove the sequesters which ranked prior to that of Messrs. Rothschild. This consent England and France were ready to give, and when Germany and Austria refused to agree, the two controllers, Messrs. Baring and de Blignières, were sent to Vienna in order to persuade the Austrian Cabinet. But their negotiations failed. Austria (and here Germany apparently, if not really, followed Austria) refused to consent to anything which touched the principle of the inviolability of the sentences of the Mixed Courts.

In a letter addressed to the Khedive on November 30, the controllers openly protested against the decision which had been forced upon them, and expressed their deep regret at their inability to overcome this resistance on the part of the Tribunals and of the foreign Governments. At the same time they proposed a plan for diminishing as much as possible the injury thus done to other classes of creditors. The decree thus framed was at last accepted by all the Powers, Greece for reasons of her own holding out the last against it; and on December 19, it was formally announced to the Courts as having been accepted by all the Treaty Powers and incorporated into the Codes of the country.

The last days of 1879 were made memorable in Egypt by the actual commencement of the general liquidation of the debts of

the State, by the payment in full of the fortunate creditors who had secured priority of claim upon the fund arising out of the Rothschild Loan.[1]

The consequent restoration of general confidence in Egyptian credit was shown by a great rise in the stock of the Privileged and Unified Debt.[2]

During the last months of the year considerable anxiety was felt lest Egypt should once more be involved in a costly and fruitless war with King John, Kassar of Abyssinia, who had advanced pretentions to a port on the Red Sea, as well as to other things less easy to grant; and fears were even entertained for the safety of Gordon Pasha, who, with characteristic disregard of his own life, had trusted himself to negotiate in person. But later accounts were more reassuring. Colonel Gordon himself arrived in Cairo to dissipate the exaggerated rumours which had been circulated; but, unfortunately for the success of the great work which he alone seemed capable of accomplishing, the state of his health, combined with a dislike to the stricter control which the new Government not unnaturally claimed over him, led him to tender his resignation of the post of Governor-General of the Soudan. The Slave Trade in Central Africa had been confined and controlled by his energy and unequalled skill in dealing with savage races; but its suppression was far from complete, and no successor was likely either to possess the same qualifications for the task or the same unrestrained liberty of action as had been left to Colonel Gordon through the implicit confidence reposed in him by Ismail Pasha.

II. SOUTH AFRICA.

It was, however, rather to the remotest point of the African Continent that public attention was chiefly called. The wars in Zululand and the Transvaal, the attitude of the Cape colonists and the Boers towards the Imperial Government, and that of the various colonies towards federation, combine to make the year an important one for South Africa.

We have explained elsewhere[3] the terms of the ultimatum sent by Sir Bartle Frere to the Zulu king. Whether the apprehension of invasion which existed in Natal was reasonable or not, there can be no doubt that it was sincere. When the terms of the ultimatum were made known, the general complaint was that they were too mild. It was feared that the king would comply with our requirements for a time, and when the forces were withdrawn from South Africa would restore the old *régime* and defy the British. The general impression was that the

[1] The total of these secured claims on the proceeds of the Rothschild loan amounted to about 900,000*l.*

[2] On December 31, 1879, the Privileged Stock stood at 84⅞, and the Unified at 56.

[3] See *English History*, chap. i. p. 12.

peace party would prevail in Zululand. The provision securing freedom of marriage, would, it was hoped, enlist the feeling of the young men on our side. The British preparations were known to have made the king uneasy. He had even sent to express regret for the acts of his people in the disputed territory. Meanwhile vigorous preparations were being made in Natal to defend the frontier or enforce compliance with our demands. The troops which had been set free by the termination of the Trans-Kei war were pushed forward to the Zulu frontier. Steps were taken to raise a large native contingent. The policy of doing so was much debated at the time. Such a force, it was argued, would not have the courage or the discipline to help us in winning victories, and would be certain to disgrace our triumph by savage excess. Their awkwardness or cowardice or treachery at a critical moment might involve us in defeat, and would certainly make the consequences of a reverse more disastrous. On the other hand, Lord Chelmsford argued that our regular soldiers were too few for the work to be done, and that the native levies could be usefully employed in ways in which it would be wanton waste of good material to employ better trained troops, or on services for which such troops were less fitted. There was an unfortunate difference of opinion between the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor as to the best system of organising the levies. The latter preferred what he called the tribal system, by which the patriarchal authority of the chiefs would be utilised for purposes of command, while the former decided to adopt the regimental system, under which the men were subjected to drill and put under the control of officers of the European type. The dispute seems to have been in part a verbal one. The men were drilled by officers, but the chiefs accompanied them into action. The officers selected were of the various nationalities which the white communities of South Africa offered. There were constant complaints that they were not familiar with Zulu usages, that they did not speak the Zulu language, and that many of them could not speak even English. We are referring, of course, to the general levies, not to the special corps which under regular officers rendered such splendid service. The chiefs, too, it was said, did not in some instances respond very willingly to the call for men. One Basuto chief said bluntly that he would wait to see whether the English were a match for Cetshwayo. And, as is usual at such times of unrest, there was a general exodus of native servants from the chief towns of Natal. They were going, it was said, to "sit still" at their kraals and await events. On January 7 Sir Bartle Frere had to announce that the attitude of the Zulu king had changed. He had sent through John Dunn to ask for further time to collect cattle, but at the expiration of the twenty days he had made no sign of complying even in part with the requirements of the ultimatum. He had sent no properly accredited representatives to the Lieutenant-Governor; he "was

said" to have ordered his indunas not to restore certain cattle, as he meant to fight; the army had been summoned to the usual mealie feast at the royal kraal and told to bring arms and ammunition for active service. Killing on charges of witchcraft had recommenced. Well-armed bands had appeared on the Tugela. John Dunn had received a message from the king that he could easily "eat up" the English army. This John Dunn, who was to play so conspicuous a part in the events that followed, was a man of English birth who had settled among the Zulus, and adopting the Zulu modes of life had acquired so much influence that he was constituted a chief in charge of a specific section of the people. Of Cetshwayo he was half friend, half rival. He had acted as intermediary in our relations with the king. As a trader he was believed to have supplied the Zulus with most of the guns which made them formidable. But when war broke out he abandoned his home and, though in the circumstances of his departure he had been treated with chivalrous courtesy by Cetshwayo, he took an active part on the English side.

On January 4 Sir Bartle Frere issued a notification requesting the General to take the necessary steps to protect the British territory from aggression, and to compel the Zulu king to comply with all the demands of the ultimatum, but added that up to January 11 Lord Chelmsford would be willing to receive an intimation of the king's absolute acceptance of all the conditions. A proclamation further declared that the war was to be waged against Cetshwayo—not against his people. Meanwhile, preparations were being made for crossing the Tugela, which was then flooded. The Intelligence Department had prepared a pamphlet on the Zulu army and country. In this a description was given of their tactics, which the experience of Isandhlana was soon fatally to verify. The number of warriors was estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

Lord Chelmsford has explained the considerations which determined his plans. There were only two practicable roads from Natal into Zululand—one by Rorke's Drift, the other by the Lower Tugela. It was impossible with the forces at his command to be prepared to repel invasion at every point of the wild frontier. Relying on the well-known reluctance of savage armies to operate with an enemy in their rear, he decided to take up positions in the heart of Zululand. Three columns were to advance—one under Colonel Pearson by the Lower Tugela, another under Colonel Glyn by Rorke's Drift, while a third under Colonel Wood was to move from Utrecht (in the Transvaal) and finally join hands with Colonel Glyn's column. On the 11th Colonel Glyn's column (consisting of 2,100 Englishmen and 2,000 natives)—being then under the direct command of Lord Chelmsford—crossed the Buffalo at Rorke's Drift. So indistinct and conflicting were the reports from Zululand that the General did not know whether he was to meet a hostile army on the other side or to receive the submission of the king and people. On the 12th

Colonel Glyn's column had a successful fight with some bands of Zulus and burnt the kraal of Sirayo, the chief whose son's "outrage" on Natal soil was one of the proximate causes of the war. On the 21st the column was encamped at Isandhlana. Communication had been opened up with Colonel Wood. Meanwhile, Colonel Durnford's column (consisting of 3,300 natives and 200 Europeans) had crossed the Tugela at Middle Drift and marched up the left bank of the river to Rorke's Drift. Major Dartnell had been sent from the camp to Matyana's stronghold, about ten miles from Isandhlana to reconnoitre. About 3 P.M. he sent a message to the General that the country in front was occupied by the enemy. He asked for reinforcements in order to attack them. None were sent. At 2.30 A.M. on the 22nd, a despatch came again from Major Dartnell to say that the enemy was in great force. Lord Chelmsford ordered Colonel Glyn to move out with all the available force to his assistance, and orders were sent to Colonel Durnford to bring up his natives from Rorke's Drift to reinforce the camp. Lord Chelmsford accompanied Colonel Glyn, leaving Colonel Pulleine in command of the camp with orders to defend it, to draw in the infantry outposts, but to leave the cavalry where they were. About 6.30 Lord Chelmsford reached Dartnell. An engagement followed with the enemy, which Lord Chelmsford regarded as the main body. They were dislodged and repulsed. Meanwhile, about 9.0 A.M. a short note came from Colonel Pulleine to say that firing was heard to the left of the camp. One of the *aides-de-camp* ascended a hill which commanded the camp but saw "nothing unusual." Lord Chelmsford's force therefore proceeded leisurely with its evolutions with a view to returning to camp. The General went to select a site for the next encampment. Having done this, he was riding slowly back with his escort when Commandant Lonsdale rode up with news that the camp was in the hands of the Zulus. That officer had, in fact, ridden almost into it, and owed his life to the speed of his little pony. This was in the afternoon. Some time was spent in drawing the troops together; then they advanced in fighting order and after dark came near the camp. They approached it cautiously in order of attack, but found that it had been abandoned by the enemy. The whole force lay down on ground strewn with the corpses of men, horses and cattle, and the débris of the plundered tents and waggons. They had no spare ammunition, and only a few biscuits for food. Many of them had no other food for forty-eight hours. All had marched at least thirty miles that day. They expected every moment to be attacked by the enemy, of whose desperate valour they saw such bloody proofs. We need not attempt to depict the horrors of that sleepless night. Lord Chelmsford knew nothing of the position or plans of the enemy. He had lost all his carriage tents, ammunition and stores. He had reason to fear that the Zulus had overpowered the small force at

Rorke's Drift and had swarmed into Natal. He decided to retreat while retreat was possible. At early dawn the force started for Rorke's Drift.

That post was held after the departure of Colonel Durnford, by Lieutenant Chard, R.E., and Lieutenant Bromhead with eighty men of the 24th Regiment. From some fugitives who had escaped from the slaughter these officers heard of the disaster at Isandhlana. Believing that the victorious Zulus would attempt to cross into Natal, they prepared, if possible, to hold the Drift till help should come. Defences had to be improvised. They had barely finished a hasty barricade of bags and biscuit tins, when the Zulus, gathering round, began to pour in their fire. They numbered in all about 4,000. The attack lasted the greater part of the night. Six times the enemy got within the barricade, but were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Creeping to the rear they set fire to the hospital. At dawn the assailants withdrew. But the anxieties of the little garrison were not at an end. Looking towards Isandhlana they descried a fresh host advancing. Soon they saw it was Lord Chelmsford's jaded men, and these too found to their relief that Englishmen still held the Drift. Around the entrenchment 351 Zulus lay dead. The details of the action at Isandhlana are still in many important respects matter of conjecture and controversy. A Court of Inquiry, held soon after the disaster, recorded the evidence of the survivors. Since then we have had many accounts from Zulu sources. A careful examination of the material thus offered leads us to the following conclusions:—On the morning of the 22nd, the main Zulu army, 25,000 strong, was about five miles from the camp. It did not intend to fight that day, for the "moon was dead," but it was sitting in a huge semicircle retaining its battle array. Colonel Durnford, having reached the camp, sent out some of his men to observe. One party seems to have come unexpectedly in contact with the Zulus and fired on them. The two horns composed of unmarried regiments rushed away to the attack in disorder, but the centre, composed of the married men, moved steadily on till they outflanked the British position. A report that the Zulus were retreating would seem to have induced Colonel Durnford to move out in pursuit. Anxious to inflict on them a crushing blow, he urged Colonel Pulleine to send his men to meet them. Colonel Pulleine hesitated to disobey the orders he had received, but agreed that if Durnford's men were hard pressed he would send to help them. Durnford starts with the rocket battery, but before it is brought into action it is rendered useless. The Basutos fight well, but have to retire. Some of the men of the 24th are sent out to support them, or possibly to take advantage of the natural defence which the ravine in front offered. An attempt is made to draw back the various bodies to the camp. It is impossible to give a consistent account of what followed. We hear of an indiscriminate flight through the tents, and of the slaughter of our soldiers by assegais as they fled. We hear, too,

of our men forming themselves into squares and little groups, and resisting desperately till their ammunition failed, or they were overwhelmed by repeated charges and showers of assegais. We hear of one wounded officer who, from a waggon, kept crowds of Zulus at bay. And we hear of others who threw down their arms and begged for mercy. It is certain that one square of 60 fighting men defied the repeated attacks of one horn of the army. It is certain, too, that a few mounted officers and others galloped through a part where the ring was as yet not quite formed round them. Many of these were killed by the pursuing Zulus. A few crossed the Buffalo at a spot which will be always known as Fugitives' Drift, and got safe to Natal. Lieutenants Melville and Coghill escaped to the river with the colours of the regiment, but perished there.

The native levies at first fought well, but when cut off from ammunition they took to flight and escaped in great numbers. Many of their chiefs perished.

By 1.30 the Zulus were masters of the camp. They believed they had annihilated the whole column, and when they saw Lord Chelmsford's troops approaching at night they fled in dismay.

In Natal the outcry against Lord Chelmsford was not less loud and bitter than in England. He was accused of having neglected the simple precautions which the Boers had always adopted in fighting with the Zulus, and which had been observed in our campaigns against the Kaffirs. Though the silent celerity, the cunning, the discipline, and the reckless bravery of the Zulus were known beforehand, the camp had been pitched in a site singularly exposed and indefensible; it had not been protected even by a shallow trench, nor had the waggons been laagered, *i.e.* formed in a ring all round, in the Dutch fashion. No orders had been given to strike the tents on the approach of the enemy. The arrangements for scouting had permitted a large Zulu force to assemble unperceived. It was further charged that, unnerved by the disaster, he had abandoned the wounded on the field, made no attempt to bring away the waggons and stores which remained, or to pursue the enemy. The small party in Natal, of which Bishop Colenso may be regarded as the leader, argued that Sir Bartle Frere had not only commenced an unjust war, but had commenced it with inadequate resources. In an impartial history of events it ought, perhaps, to be added, that in subsequent despatches the High Commissioner argued that Isandhlana was a military accident which ordinary prudence would not have foreseen, and that the success of the Zulus only showed the reality of the danger to which the colony was exposed by the neighbourhood of the celebrated man-destroying machine. The disaster was attributed, in part, to the want of cavalry, the need of which both Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere had impressed on the home authorities.

On the day Isandhlana was fought, Colonel Pearson's column had also been engaged against 5,000 Zulus ten miles south of

Ekowe. The Gatling guns did great execution, and the Naval Brigade carried the enemy's position. The Zulus withdrew northwards. After the action Colonel Pearson sent back to his base a convoy of waggons and the troops on which he could least rely. With the rest (1,200 men) he prepared to hold the carefully entrenched position he had selected round the Mission buildings at Ekowe. Though we have since learned that the Zulus were dispirited by their frightful loss at Isandhlana, their success had given a rude shock to the customary confidence of Englishmen. It was felt that against an enemy so mobile as to be practically ubiquitous, so numerous as to be reckless of loss, so daring as to be kept at bay by no superiority of armament, no degree of caution was superfluous. When the first fear of a Zulu invasion of Natal passed away, the interest of the situation centred in Ekowe. But meanwhile the Zulus had been defeated elsewhere. Colonel Wood, advancing from the east, engaged on January 24 from 3,000 to 4,000 of the enemy near the Intamba Mountain. Hearing, however, of the disaster to Colonel Glyn's column, he arranged to cover Utrecht and move, if necessary, towards the Bagulisini kraal.

At first the news of Isandhlana produced a general panic in Natal. Outlying homesteads were abandoned, and the towns made hasty preparations for resisting Zulu attacks. Many households had to lament the deaths of relatives. Lord Chelmsford—"the saddest man in South Africa"—made such dispositions as were practicable. Detachments were placed along the course of the Tugela and Buffalo, and troops were massed at Durban, Greytown, Maritzburg, and Ladysmith. The 88th Foot were hurried from Cape Colony, where volunteers took their place for garrison duties. In Natal itself volunteers came forward readily. Before the reinforcements from England arrived, troops had come from Ceylon and marines from St. Helena. The native levies had disbanded themselves after the shock of Isandhlana. A frank avowal of the true state of affairs was made to the natives dwelling within the colony. Much anxiety was felt as to their attitude, but though there were indications of great excitement and expectancy there was no show of disaffection. Various explanations were given to account for the inaction of the Zulus. They were said to be waiting for the full moon; to have gone to the king's kraal to be "doctored;" to be waiting to gather in the mealie harvest; to be waiting till the floods in the Tugela should subside. At any rate, the spirits of the colonists began to revive. Good news came from Colonel Wood; he constantly harassed the Zulus in his neighbourhood; his descent on the Bagulisini kraal was one of the most hazardous and splendid exploits of the war. Afterwards he joined hands with Colonel Rowlands (who had abandoned his operations against Secocoeni) across the Pongolo, but effected little. Umbelini, whose raids were alleged among the causes of the war, remained safe in his stronghold, and was master of the

broken country between the Pongolo and Bevana. Meanwhile, Lord Chelmsford was making preparations for the relief of Colonel Pearson, who was furnished only with supplies to last to the end of March. Communication was established between Ekowe and Fort Tenedos on the Tugela—the base of relief—by means of heliograph signals. The Zulus, though they did not attack Ekowe, were known to be assembled round it in great numbers. They had broken up, it was said, the road to the Tugela, and had prepared ambuscades and entrenchments along the route. About this time an important defection seemed to justify some of Sir Bartle Frere's anticipations. Oham, the king's brother, who had long been suspected by Cetshwayo, escaped into Swaziland and there surrendered to the British. Colonel Wood made a spirited excursion into his country, and brought away in safety his wife and children. But while the thoughts of all were intent on the fate of Ekowe, another disaster dispirited our soldiers: 100 men of the 80th Regiment who had been sent to meet a convoy coming from Derby to Luneberg, were detained some days at the Itombi river, twenty-five miles from Umbelini's stronghold. The camp was in two sections—one on each bank of the river. During the night of March 12 there were some feigned attacks. In the early morning a force of 4,000 of Umbelini's Zulus, creeping through the marshy grass under cover of a dense fog, surprised the camp on one side. Only fifteen of the sixty soldiers who were sleeping there escaped across the stream. These with the men on the other side retreated in disorder.

Towards the end of March the garrison at Ekowe signalled that provisions would soon be exhausted. All the reinforcements had not yet arrived from England, and the newly arrived men and horses were as yet unused to the climate. But on the 29th the column (consisting of 4,000 British troops and 2,000 natives) started from the Tugela, under the command of Lord Chelmsford. Every precaution that experience suggested was taken. The cavalry swept the country on both sides; Dunn's native scouts were ever on the alert; all the camps were entrenched, and the men slept ready for fight in hollow squares round the waggons. There were no tents. No sound at night disturbed the stillness; no lights broke the darkness. On the evening of April 1 the force encamped at Gingihlovo. The night was dark and wet. At early dawn the Zulus came on in their usual horse-shoe formation. Colonel Pearson from his watch tower at Ekowe flashed signals of their approach. They advanced with reckless valour, eager for close encounter. But a hail of bullets from rifles and from Gatling guns and the storm of rockets compelled them to pause. Again and again they renewed the onset; but they never got nearer than twenty yards to the shelter trenches. When the attack failed on one side it was renewed on the other. The struggle lasted an hour and a half; then the Zulus broke and fled. The native contingent and the cavalry pursued and cut

down the fugitives. Our loss was trifling. Of 10,000 Zulus, 1,500 perished. That night a party of our soldiers advanced to Ekowe and escorted thence the garrison. On the return march to the Tugela Zulus again appeared in disordered bands. From information subsequently obtained from the Zulus, it appears probable that though it was the king's wish to beleaguer Ekowe, the assault on Gingihlovo was a purely local effort.

Meanwhile there had been severe fighting between Colonel Wood's column and a Zulu army which Cetshwayo admits that he specially sent to the succour of Umbelini. On March 28 Colonel Wood captured Hlobani, Umbelini's mountain stronghold. But on the march back they encountered the Zulu impi. They were forced to abandon the cattle they had captured, and had to fight their way out of the trap. One body was cut off, and altogether we lost seventy men and seven officers—among them the gallant Boer captain, Piet Uys. Emboldened apparently by this success, on the following day they attacked Colonel Wood's carefully entrenched camp at Kambula. They numbered 20,000, and showed even a greater recklessness of life than at Gingihlovo. For four hours the fight lasted. At times the assailants were within the lines of the camp, but at last they were completely routed. The aspect of the fight, however, had been at one time so critical that Colonel Wood's natives began to desert.

We may now revert a little to the state of things within the colony. Lord Chelmsford was anxious after Isandhlana to reorganise and to increase the native levies. The power of calling them out rested with Sir H. Bulwer as supreme chief. We have already spoken of the differences of opinion between him and Lord Chelmsford. To these was added a new one. The Commander-in-Chief ordered that while he was advancing on Ekowe the native levies in Natal should make raids beyond the Tugela in order to effect a diversion. Sir H. Bulwer opposed the policy of these raids, and denied that Lord Chelmsford had any authority over native troops except such as had been assigned to him for service beyond the frontier. The first cry of indignation against Lord Chelmsford soon subsided, and the decision of the Home Government not to supersede either him or Sir Bartle Frere was received with lively satisfaction, not only in Natal, but in Cape Colony, which was remote from both the profits and the risks of the war. There were indeed conspicuous exceptions to the general approval of the High Commissioner's policy. Bishop Colenso in Natal, and what was known as the *Argus* party at the Cape, condemned in principle and in detail both the policy and conduct of the war. Cetshwayo, they argued, would agree to "reasonable" terms; a war waged to dethrone him would become a war of extermination. The invasion, they insisted, had commenced before the expiration of the term in the ultimatum—fair time had not been allowed to Cetshwayo to comply with its terms. Yet then and subsequently they adduced much evidence to show

that the king had acted only on the defensive—that he had collected cattle for the fines, and had sent them by the impis which our commanders mistook for hostile armies. The messengers he had sent for peace were, they asserted, of proper character, and were treated on our side with shameful indignity. Instances were cited of atrocities on the part of English soldiers and clemency on the part of Zulus. But the value of the evidence was lessened by the fact that it seemed arbitrarily selected from a great mass—other parts of which were unfavourable to the Bishop's contention—that no fair criterion of credibility was applied, and that many of the forecasts founded on them were falsified by events. Sir Bartle Frere's policy as expounded by himself was briefly this: To effectually subdue the Zulus; to destroy their military system; to deprive Cetshwayo of independent power; to provide that the Zulus should henceforth be governed "as became" British subjects. The war correspondents of some of the English journals dwelt upon the apathy of the Cape and the selfish greed of Natal colonists, which put almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of the Transport and Commissariat Departments. Official utterances, however, testified to the patriotic spirit and sacrifices of both countries. Nevertheless, it was ultimately found necessary to procure transport under the compulsory provisions of the old (Dutch) Roman law, and in certain districts under martial law.

With the actions at Kambula and Gingihlovo the tide of fortune turned. Umbelini, the most formidable of the Zulu chiefs, was killed soon after, and there were some important submissions elsewhere. By April 15 all the reinforcements from England had been landed, and Lord Chelmsford was free to recommence the invasion of Zululand. Everyone acknowledged that his zeal and energy were untiring, and that he was painfully sensible of the responsibilities of his position. But for months the special correspondents were almost unanimous in condemning his feebleness and vacillation. In a letter (which was understood at first in England to mean that he wished to be relieved of the command) he had spoken of himself as worn out by the strain of prolonged warfare. To this his critics added that the shock of Isandhlana had made him, not cautious, but irresolute and timid. This, we say, was urged in the press; and, no doubt, even in the camp there was a strong feeling of impatience and discontent. But military opinions entitled to respect have held that the delay was explained by the extraordinary difficulties the commander had to contend with. There were no roads in Zululand. No supplies were procurable from the few patches of cultivation that dotted the wild and unknown country of mountains, morasses, and frequent rivers. Even wood was scarce, and the grass was fast drying up. The heavy Cape waggons, which alone were available for transport, were drawn by long teams of oxen, to drive which required an almost inherited experience. But the drivers, terrified by the reports of Zulu prowess, refused to cross the frontier, and

deserted in shoals. So mobile were the Zulus, that every part of the line of communication had to be strong enough to defy a sudden attack. Even a check in any part would be a disaster. Lord Chelmsford, therefore, decided not to advance till he had collected supplies and transport sufficient to enable him to meet the most unfavourable contingencies. His plan of campaign was freely condemned, the more obvious ground being that the main advance was made at a point far removed from the place at which the reinforcements and stores were landed. Lord Chelmsford thus explains the considerations which influenced him. There were only two possible lines of advance. The shorter, by the Lower Tugela, was well established for some distance, had the sea on one side, and—when a landing-place was established at Port Durnford—had a port. But it was broken and wooded in many parts, and was unhealthy for Europeans and for horses. The northern route, on the other hand, was convenient for supplies from the colony and the Transvaal. The uplands were healthy, and the advance could be made along natural hill ridges. In February Lord Chelmsford decided to make the main advance by this route. After the relief of Ekowe he went north, and consulted with Colonel Wood. The old road by Rorke's Drift was short, but it was heavy and difficult, and passed through irregular broken country. That by Koppie Allein was tolerably open, along ridges and rolling downs. This, therefore, though it involved a long circuit through our own territory, was selected. It should be noted that at this time the attitude of the Boers of the Transvaal was menacing; that it was necessary to keep troops there, and that it was deemed desirable to utilise General Wood's well-tried force in the general advance. Another column under General Crealock was to advance by the coast road. We may so far anticipate as to say that the difficulty of procuring supplies, and the sickness which prevailed, prevented this column from co-operating in the advance on Ulundi. In his farewell order, however, General Crealock claimed to have done all he was expected to do. He had established a series of fortified posts (Forts Chelmsford, Crealock, and Napoleon); he had formed an advance depôt of supplies; he had opened up a new base at Port Durnford; he had destroyed the military kraals, and cleared out the district along the coast. Much apprehension was felt in the colony as to the unguarded state of the frontier between the two columns, but happily Lord Chelmsford's forecasts of Zulu strategy were verified by the event. There were some trifling raids across the Tugela, but these were probably provoked by the raids of our own natives, led by volunteers, beyond Middle Drift. Ultimately the system of raiding was abandoned on our part. There were altogether nearly 20,000 British troops engaged in the invasion, besides 4,500 Colonial troops.

Lord Chelmsford did not think it safe to advance till he was able to take two months' supplies with him, and leave one month's at the base on the frontier. While preparations were being made,

he visited the battle-fields of Kambula and Hlobani. A strong force, consisting chiefly of cavalry from Dundee, visited the field of Isandhlana, and buried many of the dead. But the officers of the 24th, who were present, refused to allow the corpses of the men of their regiment to be buried except by their comrades. Colonel Buller meanwhile, with his light cavalry, made some spirited reconnaissances along the line by which General Wood was to march. On June 1 the camp at Koppie Allein was broken up, and the advance of General Newdigate's (the head-quarters') column commenced. There was much disorder on the first few marches, and the special correspondents complained that no roads had been made—no causeways, even through the morasses, and that at night the camps were so pitched that defence was impossible.

On June 2 the ex-Imperial Prince of France—who though he had been allowed to proceed to Africa only as a spectator of the campaign, had been attached to the staff, and employed on reconnaissance duties—was sent with a small escort of troopers to examine the proposed line of march from the Itilezi Hill to the site of the camp beyond. Lieutenant Carey of the 98th, D.A.Q.G., went with him. Part of the proposed escort did not turn out in time, and the Prince—impatient to be off—declined to wait for them. The ground traversed was familiar to both officers. The kraals were everywhere deserted. From the summit of the hill, on which the Prince took his last sketch, no Zulu was to be seen in the wide landscape. Then, by the Prince's orders, the party descended to a kraal at the foot of the hill, near a river. There they off-saddled, and prepared some coffee. Their Kaffir attendant said he had observed a Zulu near the river. But still the Prince was unwilling to shorten the mid-day rest. He was tired, and lay down. At last he gave the order to mount. At that moment some Zulus, who had silently crept on through the tall tambuki grass which surrounded the kraal, appeared, shouting. They opened fire. All the white men rushed to their horses, which had been frightened by the discharge. One trooper was shot before he could mount, another in the retreat. Carey and the Prince seem to have gone off in different directions. Some of the troopers, crouching down on their horses, passed the Prince, who was running with his horse, as if in act to mount. One, turning round, saw that he had fallen, and that the Zulus were upon him. On the other side of a ravine, about 100 yards from the kraal, a rally was made. Soon the Prince's riderless horse appeared. As Captain Carey thought it would be fatal and useless risk to return, the party went on to the camp. Next day the Prince's body was found in the donga, covered with assegai wounds. As the flap of his horse's saddle was found to be torn, it was inferred that his horse had broken away as he was vaulting into the saddle, and that he then turned and faced his pursuers. Long after, it was ascertained, from Zulu reports, that the number of assailants hardly exceeded the number of the escort. There was

at first a great outburst of indignation at what was deemed Lieut. Carey's cowardice, and Lord Chelmsford's carelessness in allowing the Prince to be employed on such a dangerous errand. But it soon appeared that the Prince's own high spirit had suggested the expedition, and that he was permitted to go contrary, at least, to the spirit of Lord Chelmsford's instructions. As to Lieutenant Carey, a Court of Inquiry censured him, and a Court Martial found him guilty of misbehaviour before the enemy. Military opinion, however, condemned the judgment, and on his arrival in England he was released from arrest. The funeral cortége of the Prince passed through Natal amid every demonstration of public respect and regret.

On June 4 the camp was on the site selected by the Prince. General Wood's force, which had meanwhile been advancing independently, was three miles to the north-east. Information arrived of the approach of a Zulu impi (army). Colonel Buller was sent to scatter it. He did so successfully, the Zulus retiring to the bush. The lancers and cavalry came up at the close, and commenced a desultory skirmish. The head-quarters column then halted, while Colonel Wood, retiring to the base with empty waggons, brought thence with unexpected speed a fresh convoy of supplies. But meanwhile messengers from the king had come to Lord Chelmsford. To explain the significance of this we must go back a little in our narrative. The British authorities had no certain information as to the disposition or intentions of the Zulu king. Several messages had come from him, saying, in general terms, that he did not want the war, that he wished to have an opportunity of talking over matters, but the withdrawal of the British forces was an implied condition. Official accounts assert that none of the messengers were accredited as Zulu ambassadors had previously been, and that they were not indunas of rank. On these grounds, and because they did not offer, on the king's behalf, to submit to the terms of our ultimatum, the answer in most cases was that the king must send ambassadors duly authorised to Lord Chelmsford. While Bishop Colenso insisted that this was a wanton repulse of peaceful overtures, many of our officers asserted that the messengers were mere spies, or that at best Cetshwayo meant only to gain time and put us off our guard. The attacks at Isandhlana and Gingihlovo were, they alleged, preceded by such overtures. After the capture of Cetshwayo there were, of course, opportunities of hearing from him and his people what was really passing in the king's councils. Allowing for some natural misrepresentation, the Zulu account is substantiated in its main features by the narrative of Mr. Vijn, a Dutch trader, who was detained at Ulundi during the war. The terms of the ultimatum were clearly understood, and were discussed in the council of the nation. Cetshwayo felt it inconsistent with Zulu honour to surrender the chiefs. His people objected to the disbandment of the army. They were prepared for war, and were

confident they could "eat up" the whites in one fight. But the king's instructions were that his soldiers were to act on the defensive, and were not to cross into Natal. The impi sent to Isandhlana was, he asserted, sent only to meet the English, that they might talk together as nations. The attack on General Pearson was provoked by the burning of kraals. Their losses at Rorke's Drift and Isandhlana dispirited the Zulus. After the defeat at Kambula the king despaired of success. His people after every engagement dispersed to their kraals instead of assembling at Ulundi, the king's kraal. All the attacks indeed, except those at Isandhlana and Kambula, seem to have been made by tribal levies without the king's order. Some of the messengers who came to Natal were sent by chiefs who desired peace, and wished to feel the way. But when the king saw that the advance of a large army had recommenced, he was sincerely anxious to submit—possibly to the terms of the ultimatum. From Mr. Vijn's narrative, it would appear that the king thought the English ought to stop fighting as soon as he admitted himself beaten. He was very angry with them for fighting like rats in a hole, and for accepting the submission of his chiefs. His people, however, still believed that they would be a match for the English in open ground. Such was the temper of both when chiefs of rank bearing elephants' tusks—the Zulu symbol of good faith—arrived at Lord Chelmsford's camp. On June 30, being then within ten miles of the Umvolosi river, he dismissed them. They were told that it was necessary that the army should advance to a position on the left bank of the river, but that it would halt there if, by July 3, certain demands were complied with. These were that the two 7-pounders captured at Isandhlana, and such of the captured cattle as the king had with him, should be brought to his camp by chiefs of authority, and that one regiment should come and lay down its arms. The king was also to promise to restore the rest of the spoil of Isandhlana. These requirements were designed to test the king's sincerity. They were, in truth, an abatement of those at first proposed by Lord Chelmsford; but as Cetshwayo received no pledge of our ultimate intentions with regard to him, the Colenso party found fresh evidence in the incident of the harshness of Lord Chelmsford's policy. By noon on July 3 our demands had not been complied with. (It has been since ascertained that the king sent the cattle, but that one of his regiments refused to let them be given up and intercepted them.) Some of our men who went to the river to water were fired on by Zulus from the other side. Colonel Buller was sent across the river with his cavalry to reconnoitre. He was soon surrounded by Zulus, who seemed to spring from the ground on all sides, and had to make his way back to the camp by hand-to-hand fighting. Early on July 4 the whole force crossed the river, and advanced towards Ulundi. Streams of Zulus soon appeared on every side, but they did not approach till our force had been drawn up in a hollow square in a singularly advantageous

position. The enemy advanced in loose formation, throwing out, however, the traditional "horns." While they were still at a distance the cavalry engaged them. As they came nearer the horsemen retired within the square—"the white soldiers," said a native trooper, "made a wall of their bodies"—and the artillery came into action. Then, when the distance was sufficiently reduced, the fire of the infantry commenced. The enemy fired rapidly—but as on other occasions throughout the war—caused little loss. They advanced at first with all their old *élan*, but under the steady fire they wavered midway—in the moment apparently of preparing for the final rush and close fighting with assegais, the cavalry sallied forth from within the square, and within half an hour the Zulus were in full retreat. The army then advanced to Ulundi, burnt it and other military kraals, and by the evening were safe back in camp on the Umvolosi. Our force numbered 4,062 Europeans, 1,103 natives, with twelve guns and two Gatlings. The number of the enemy was computed at 20,000. We lost ten killed, the Zulus about 1,000.

The credit of the victory admittedly belongs to Lord Chelmsford, but before this battle was fought Sir Garnet Wolseley had arrived to supersede him. We have referred already to the differences of opinion between Lord Chelmsford and Sir Henry Bulwer. We think we may fairly describe the Lieutenant-Governor's position by saying that he objected to any abnormal and violent methods of overcoming difficulties. He objected to raids, because they incensed the Zulus—to the proclamation of martial law as a means of facilitating transport arrangements, because it was unfair to our own subjects. The General complained that his plans were thus thwarted. The Home Government, therefore, decided to vest all authority, civil and military, in the hands of one person. Sir Bartle Frere, moreover, had matters of the highest importance to attend to in Cape Colony, and a proper control of Natal affairs could not be exercised from thence. On these grounds the Government sent out Sir Garnet Wolseley with full powers in all matters relating to Natal, the Transvaal, and Zululand. His instructions were to receive any overtures which promised a satisfactory settlement, but as to the nature of the settlement he was allowed a wide discretion. The Ministry had already declared against "annexation." Sir Garnet on his arrival in Natal allowed the civil administration to remain in the hands of Sir Henry Bulwer. Anxious to proceed at once to the field he went by sea to Port Durnford, where after many efforts a landing-place had been discovered, and a new base of supply established. But the sea was too rough to permit him to get ashore, and he had to return to Natal. There he heard of Lord Chelmsford's victory. He learned, too, that General Newdigate's troops had returned to the Upoko River where a depôt of supplies had been established, and grass, water, and wood were abundant. Lord Chelmsford himself, with Colonel Wood's flying column, had retired by way of Kwanagwasa

and St. Paul's, to join General Crealock's column. Lord Chelmsford met Sir Garnet Wolseley. Soon after, he left South Africa for England, but not before he had an opportunity before enthusiastic audiences of defending himself with warmth against the criticisms of the special correspondents.

When the result of the fighting at Ulundi became known the submissions of coast natives were so numerous as to be embarrassing. They were required only to give up their arms and any of the king's cattle they had in their possession. The class known as "Old Colonists" condemned this lenity, arguing that the surrender of cattle is the only way by which a Zulu acknowledges himself to be beaten. Soon, however, our late enemies were peacefully tilling their mealie fields, and they were working for us on the beach at Durnford. Elsewhere, however, the withdrawal from Ulundi had produced a bad effect. Cetshwayo, indeed, was a fugitive, but he was said to be reconsolidating his power, and sending messages throughout the country that the English had gone back from fear. Till he was captured, and the chance of his again recovering power was removed, it was clear that there would be no general submission. Many of our troops were already under orders for home (a reduction of force which the "Old Colonists" condemned as premature). With the rest it was decided to re-occupy Ulundi. On August 10 Sir Garnet Wolseley reached that place. On the way messengers from Cetshwayo had met him, and had been told that the king must submit "unconditionally." A few hours later a column under General Clarke arrived there. Meanwhile a flying column under Colonel Baker Russell had marched round from Kwanagwasa to a new base on the upper waters of the Umvolosi. In the Transvaal a force of burghers and natives had been organised. It was also arranged that Oham (the king's brother) and his Zulus should advance, and a large force of Swazis—the neighbours and traditional enemies of the Zulus—should co-operate. An English officer was also among the Amatongas. The object of these preparations was to cut off the king's retreat, and overpower any force he might be able to collect. Happily there was no need of employing our savage allies. The effect of the show of force at Ulundi was at once seen in the submission of nearly all the leading chiefs of Zululand. The king was known to be a fugitive with only a few followers. A force of mounted men under Colonel Barrow started to hunt him down. From this was soon detached a smaller band under Lord Gifford. The pursuit was kept up night and day, over rocks and through forests. The natives—true to their fallen monarch—were most unwilling to give information, and clues were gained only by the employment of threats and *ruse*. At last the king, worn and footsore, took refuge in a kraal eighteen miles north of General Clarke's camp on the Black Umvolosi. On the morning of August 28, Lord Gifford arrived with his men within four miles of the kraal. They lay in ambush on the south-east side. In the meantime Major Marter, following the veiled hints of his native guides, came

with some dragoons to the north-east side. Stripping the saddles they stole down noiselessly through the bush. Some men of the native corps who were concealed in advance, dashing out of the bush, surrounded the kraal. Major Marter then rode up to the hut in which the king was, and asked him to come out. Cetshwayo, creeping out, stood with kingly composure and defiance among the dragoons. Lord Gifford then galloped in.

With the capture of Cetshwayo ended the Zulu war. Its course if marked by great disasters was marked too by signal acts of bravery and devotion. The Zulus gave no quarter, and in their superstitious search for charms mutilated the dead. There was much to excite the fury of our soldiers. But though there was often great slaughter of routed Zulus, no conclusive evidence has been made public of cruel reprisals. Some stories of the wholesale killing of the wounded were shown to have their origin in the imagination of the soldiers who related them. The destruction of kraals was by many regarded as wanton mischief. But the commanders justified it by alleging that the kraals were in truth military positions, or that the material of which they were composed was needed for firewood, or that the measure was necessary to compel the people to submission. Seldom have British troops fought against a barbarian foe whom they respected so much. Among the difficulties of the campaign the youth and rawness of many of the soldiers must be taken into account. There were instances of panic, but in action it is admitted they fought with the steadiness of veterans. The want of the usual shelter, and the trying alternations of the climate, caused much sickness. As to the natives, the trained troops, especially the levies from the native community of Edendale, near Maritzburg, and Hlubi's men fought well. The efficiency of the Colonial forces was generally recognised, and the Boers with Colonel Wood showed splendid gallantry. In the later stages of the war, mule trains and a system of Kaffir carriers to a great extent superseded the heavy cumbrous waggons previously employed.

On September 1—the anniversary of his coronation in 1873—Cetshwayo left Ulundi a prisoner. He was described as a man of splendid physique, with a pleasant open face. He was taken by sea to Cape Town, and kept in confinement in comfortable quarters at the Castle. According to official reports, he freely admitted in conversation the blunder he had made in trying to break the rod with which his father, the English, was going to chastise him. But, it ought to be added, his sympathisers have not been allowed access to him. His sulkiness soon gave place to good-humoured resignation. He took to European clothes, and was photographed. A sufficient number of wives solace him in his captivity.

On the day he left Ulundi, 300 chiefs assembled there to hear from Sir Garnet Wolseley the pleasure of the Queen regarding Zululand. The features of the settlement as explained in the agreements signed by the chiefs, and the instructions to the Resi-

dents, are briefly these:—Zululand was to be divided into thirteen districts, over each of which a separate chief would rule. The succession to the chiefship would be determined by Zulu usage, but would be subject to the sanction of the British Government. No chief would be allowed to revive the military system, or to put restrictions on marriage, or on the movements of his people. All the king's cattle and all the arms in the country were to be at once surrendered to the British authorities; and henceforth no importation of arms would be allowed without the special sanction of the Resident. To prevent it, indeed, importation of any kind of commodity by sea was forbidden. No practice of witchcraft ("witch-doctors," "smelling out," &c.) was to be permitted. Life was to be taken only after fair trial by the chief men. No chief was to go to war with any of his neighbours. In cases of dispute with British subjects the Resident was to decide. In cases otherwise unprovided for, the ancient customs of the Zulus "which obtained before the establishment of the military system" were to be followed. Subject to these conditions the chiefs were allowed absolute independence. To save them from European encroachment, or complications that might lead to encroachment, it was ordained that no land should be alienated or sold. No chief would be compelled to receive missionaries, but he might if he pleased allow them to settle, and assign them lands for occupation during his good pleasure. As to the boundary, no land north or west of the Pongolo was regarded as belonging to Zululand. The new line included in Zululand only two of the farms which had been occupied by the Boers of the Transvaal. Of the chiefs selected, one was John Dunn, under whose eye all the king's brothers, except Oham, were to reside. A Basuto chief, of good character, was appointed to another district. The two English Residents were told that they were to be the eyes and ears of the Government. They might advise or remonstrate with the chiefs, but were not to interfere with their administration. It was claimed for this settlement that it revived the still cherished usages of the tribes who had been conquered by and amalgamated with the Zulus, and that while avoiding the inconveniences of annexation, it effectually extinguished the power of the Zulus as a united and military nation. It was, however, received with little favour in theSouth African colonies. The Colenso party argued that Cetshwayo ought to have been restored to the exercise of a duly limited power, since he alone had influence enough to compel the Zulus to observe the stipulations with the English. But the general feeling was one of regret that the opportunity had been lost of civilising the Zulus and opening the country to European settlement. It was urged that all the conditions which had led to former Kaffir wars were left to operate. The young men would raid for cattle to win wives. The prohibition of arms would be as ineffectual as prohibitions had previously been elsewhere. The Zulus would revert to the military system as soon as the menace of our army was withdrawn. It had been hoped that the land would

be given up for European colonisation; that round each fort a settlement would grow, and that a tax which would be readily paid by the conquered Zulus would meet the costs of occupation. Much indignation was expressed when it was announced that John Dunn had prohibited the return of the missionaries to his territory, but he soon explained that the exclusion was intended to be temporary only, and that he only wished to have his authority recognised. John Dunn, we may explain, was a trader before he was a chief, and many of the missionaries had devoted themselves to commerce as well as evangelisation. Thus far the new settlement seems to have worked well. There have been, indeed, rumours of difficulties about the surrender of the king's cattle, of excitement regarding a son of Cetshwayo's said to be still living, and of disputes between Zulus and Swazis; but travellers who passed through the country at the close of the year found everything quiet—the young men marrying, the military system forgotten, or remembered almost with shame, and labour looked on as a better employment than cattle-stealing. Missionaries and traders were returning.

While preparations were still being made for the relief of Ekowe, Sir Bartle Frere left Natal for Pretoria. There he had interviews with the discontented Boers, of which we shall speak hereafter. From the Transvaal he passed on to Griqualand West, where he attempted to remove the objections to annexation to the Cape. At length, reaching Cape Town about the time of the Prince Imperial's death, he was, in spite of the general sorrow, received with enthusiasm. Even those who condemned his Zulu policy gave him the warm welcome which they acknowledged was his due as a popular Governor of Cape Colony. But the result of the election showed that even his Zulu policy was approved of by the people. The Sprigg ministry gave it their cordial support. The subject of confederation was urged on the attention of the Cape Government by despatches from home. A uniform native policy and an efficient system of frontier defence were, it was pointed out, urgent political necessities, and were possible only by a scheme of confederation. But the ministry, in laying the despatch before the House of Assembly, intimated that an agreement on the subject before the Zulu Question was satisfactorily settled would involve the colony in vague and indefinite responsibilities. The session closed without any steps being taken in the direction the Home Government desired, but the Governor in his closing speech intimated that the question of confederation was only postponed. Parliament was not sitting when the scheme of Zulu settlement was commenced, but the public certainly did not regard it as satisfactory. The question of the allotment of the expenses of the late Kaffir War was also discussed by the Cape ministry and the Colonial Office. The latter, indeed, intimated that the colony by accepting confederation would establish a claim to favourable terms. The provisions of the Peace Preservation Act of the previous session were rigidly enforced during

the year, especially in the eastern districts, and the opponents of the Government attributed the general spirit of unrest among the natives, even the Basuto outbreak, to the discontent caused by the "injudicious and indiscriminate" measures of disarmament. But in a debate on the general policy of the Government the latter triumphed by thirty-eight votes to sixteen. A reported massacre of Bushmen by colonial volunteers, and the detention in Cape Colony, as "rebels," of certain Griquas of Griqualand East, were matters to which advocates of native rights drew attention. An important measure for encouraging immigration and settlers on the Government lands was agreed to. But the Government proposal for expending over four millions in extending the railway systems of the east and west to the Orange River, was opposed as extravagant and ill-considered, and was withdrawn. During the year the annexation of the Transkei territory and Griqualand East was formally completed, but Griqualand West showed no disposition to accept the invitation to "annex itself" to Cape Colony. During the Zulu war there were many rumours of risings in the newly settled districts of Kaffraria. These were justified at its close by an attack made by the Pondos, on a neighbouring tribe which had availed itself of our invitation to detach itself from allegiance to the Pondo chief. Umquikela, however, denied that he had authorised or connived at the raid. He expressed his extreme regret, and his assurances were accepted. The "little war" against the rebels in the Orange River was brought to a close by a handful of colonial troops. But the rebellion of Moirosi, a chief of the Basutos in Basutoland, was not so easily dealt with. The proposed disarmament had caused much excitement amongst even the loyal Basutos. The presence of the troops, required to carry out the measure, increased the alarm. In February, Moirosi refused to surrender a prisoner, and breaking into open rebellion sacked the magistrate's house. Crossing the river on a marauding expedition his men were met by yeomanry and volunteers, and repulsed. From this time he was blockaded in his mountain stronghold, whence all attempts to dislodge him failed. The besieged, indeed, more than once surprised the besiegers and were repulsed only after inflicting great loss. Convoys were attacked and stores captured. The mass of the Basutos, however, remained loyal and gave cordial assistance. In October, Mr. Sprigg visited Basutoland, and at a meeting of 10,000 natives attempted to show that the proposed disarmament was desirable in the interests of the people themselves. The Basutos readily agreed to pay double that tax, but protested against disarmament as a measure indicating undeserved distrust. Mr. Sprigg too visited Moirosi and attempted to induce him to surrender to be tried. As the chief refused, a force of the Cape Mounted Rifles and natives gallantly assaulted and captured his all but impregnable position. In the fight Moirosi was killed.

The conversion of the Frontier Police Force into the Cape

Mounted Rifles gave rise to warm protests and allegations of hardship by some of the members. The various governments of the South African provinces readily entered into the necessary engagements for the maintenance of a direct telegraph communication with England, the want of which had been so much felt after the defeat at Isandhlana.

Disaffection in the Transvaal added much to the anxieties of the year. In January, Messrs. Kruger and Joubert, who had gone to England as delegates of the National Committee, gave an account of their mission to their countrymen. Although many individuals fought bravely and well on our side, the Boer community as a whole gave neither sympathy nor help during the struggle with the Zulus. It is certain that some Boer agents, whether authorised or not by the National Committee, made overtures to Cetshwayo. At Wonderfontein a great meeting of farmers entered into a solemn league and covenant not to relax their efforts for independence. When Sir Bartle Frere visited Pretoria he found that the malcontents had encamped near the town. To what extent the feeling of protest was spontaneous and genuine is a matter of controversy. Sir Bartle Frere and his successor assert that a turbulent minority had coerced a peacable majority into a show of disloyalty. Sir Bartle Frere met the farmers in peaceful conference. He argued that annexation had in truth saved them from extinction. Before this he had pointed out that the Zulu war was a struggle of races; that the Boers were more interested in the issue than the English, and that by cordial co-operation they could establish a claim on our gratitude. At Pretoria he listened patiently to the statement of their grievances. He even recorded them in a general protest which he submitted for the consideration of the home Government. But he seems, nevertheless, to have assured them that the act of annexation could not be reversed. As the result of his enquiries, he recommended the Colonial Office to accord the fullest practicable measure of self-government, and above all things to avoid governing them through alien officials, especially through any persons whom they were likely to identify with the "Natal system." Sir Garnet Wolseley having settled the affairs of Zululand, proceeded to Pretoria. To the deputations that met him by the way he uniformly declared in emphatic terms that the act of annexation was irreversible. The National Committee believing, or affecting to believe, that the matter was still under consideration in England, begged to be informed what answer the Queen had given. The Governor's reply was the issue of a proclamation declaring that the Transvaal should for ever form an integral part of the empire. Soon after the creation of a Legislative Council was notified, to consist of five official and three nominated members. The Boers regarded this as a violation of the original proclamation of annexation, which they understood to promise the maintenance of the old constitution with its elective Volksraad. There was wide-

spread indignation, and attempts were made to organise demonstrations. But troops appeared in overwhelming numbers wherever there was reason to fear a disturbance. The leaders of the national party recommended their followers to be content with sustained moral protest. It was apprehended that they would refuse to pay taxes—a form of rebellion with which it would be most difficult to deal. Sir Garnet Wolseley therefore notified that no one should be allowed a permit to purchase arms or ammunition unless he could produce a receipt for taxes. The farmers, it is generally admitted, were profoundly ignorant of the power of England and of all the political conditions which surrounded them. They clung to the old patriarchal system by which each household was an isolated and almost self-governing body. Some of the demonstrations were admittedly not so much protests against English rule as against any orderly government. Thus at Wesselstrom, one man being prosecuted for assaulting a sheriff, announced that he would appear at court with an armed band. As troops came to the place he took to the open country. At Middelburg in October a Boer was summoned for assaulting a native. According to old Boer practice a number of armed friends accompanied him to overawe the Court. Proceedings were suspended. The proclamation was read, and was received with expressions of contempt. The Boers then went to the stores to buy ammunition. As they had no permits the storekeepers refused to supply it. The Boers took it by force—leaving, however, payment. A strong force of dragoons soon occupied the town. Government, instead of prosecuting the offenders for treasonable language and acts, decided to prosecute for simple robbery. In Cape Colony, the Dutch element showed much sympathy with the Transvaal Boers in their demand for independence. A deputation, of which the leading members were also members of the Cape Opposition, waited on Sir Bartle Frere, and while some of the speakers admitted that the annexation was in itself a good thing for the Boers as well as for South Africa, all urged that, considering the temper of the Transvaal farmers, it was desirable to restore to them the right of independent government, taking proper guarantees for preventing future disputes between the Republic and the natives. In his reply Sir Bartle Frere reviewed the whole question, and informed the deputation that reversal of annexation was neither desirable nor possible. In the Transvaal too there were demonstrations against the restoration of independence by the English element and well-affected Boers. But on December 13 there was again a great meeting of the Boers at Wonderfontein. It is admitted that as far as numbers went it fairly represented the whole mass of the Dutch farmers. Nothing could be more uncompromising than the tone of the resolutions which the foremen appointed by the meeting conveyed to the members of the National Committee. All acceptance of English rule was repudiated. The old Volksraad of the Republic

was to be convened as soon as possible and enter on its functions. If by April the British Government did not abandon its claims to domination the people were to meet again. All intercourse with Englishmen was then to cease. No forgiveness was extended to those who deceived the English Government by false representations (adverse to Boer pretensions). Intercourse with the foreign adventurers who furnished supplies to the troops was forthwith to cease. But the people expected from the Volksraad a proclamation declaring, among other things, that boundary disputes with natives should be submitted to arbitration, that a native policy should be adopted in accord with the other colonies, that the Republic is prepared to enter into a confederation with other colonies. The "people" declared that they would co-operate —even to death—to carry these resolutions into effect. Shortly after, Sir Garnet Wolseley, having returned from his successful attack on Secocoeni, was entertained by the inhabitants of Pretoria. He alleged in emphatic and almost contemptuous language that the declarations of the Wonderfontein meeting were mere bluster, again declared annexation irreversible, but declared that the attitude of the people rendered the grant of the constitutional institutions at first contemplated impossible. Subsequently Messrs. Bok and Pretorius, the Secretary and President respectively of the Committee, were arrested on charges of treason, the part they took in the demonstration forming apparently the facts of the case against them. A man named Erasmus, the leading Boer of the Lydenlong district, was also arrested, Secocoeni having deposed that he had instigated him to resist to the last. These events led to hot controversy at the Cape. On the one hand it was alleged that at the time of annexation the Boer Government was bankrupt, resourceless, and without authority over the people it was supposed to represent; that the Boer people had shown themselves cowards in the war with Secocoeni, that had they been left alone they would have been exterminated by him, Cetshwayo, and other natives whom their oppressions had exasperated. The agitation against annexation was from the first hollow, being kept up by a few agitators who, by threats of vengeance, compelled the mass of the people to simulate indignation, and almost feel the indignation they simulated. On the other hand it was argued that there was no real danger, that Secocoeni or anyone else could have defeated the Boers when acting merely on the defensive. The previous history of the Boers in Natal and the Orange Free State was referred to to show that they could hold their own under every disadvantage. The demonstrations—persistent from the first—were regarded as spontaneous evidence of a genuine ineradicable instinct for independence. Even the English party in the Transvaal argued that representative government ought to be conceded. There was a demand for the appointment of good judges, who should not be aliens, and for the construction of a railway from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay. The isolation of the Trans-

vaal it was urged alone hindered development and prevented the inflow of English or German settlers.

Reports of disorderly conduct on the part of the British troops in the Transvaal were sent home by Dr. Russell, the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, and were alleged by Sir Garnet Wolseley to be exaggerated or untrue.

Before the Zulu war Secocoeni was said to have been in constant communication with Cetshwayo, and joint action between the two was feared. In the beginning of the year Colonel Rowlands attempted to beleaguer Secocoeni's fastness; but the drought rendered operations impossible, and the English general marched to join Colonel Wood. Subsequently Colonel Lanyon (who had succeeded Sir T. Shepstone as Administrator of the Transvaal) made preparations for an attack. But these were discontinued by order of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who on his arrival in the Transvaal sent a conciliatory message to Secocoeni, inviting him to submit. The conditions he was required to agree to were: 1. Recognition of English sovereignty and payment of taxes; 2. Peaceable behaviour in future; 3. Payment of the original fine of 2,000 cattle *plus* 500 for recent offences; 4. The establishment of a military post in his territory; 5. Surrender of offenders or restitution. It was hardly hoped that Secocoeni, proud of having defeated the Zulus and the Dutch, and fearing perhaps the fate of Cetshwayo, would submit to our terms. During the year he had constantly harassed the border with raids, and attacked convoys, and though with rude chivalry he had returned some captives, his attitude was wholly unconciliatory. As Secocoeni rejected Sir Garnet Wolseley's last message of peace, prompt measures were taken to capture his stronghold. The difficulty of the enterprise lay not only in the strength of his fastness but in the wild and unhealthy character of the tract which separated it from our base. Sir Garnet Wolseley formed two columns, one, the Western, on the Olifants River, another, the Eastern, at Fort Burgers, in all 2,200 English troops and 10,000 natives. At daybreak on November 25 the advanced guard of the Western column seized a position near Secocoeni's town, while the Eastern column occupied another position three miles off. On the night of the 26th the main body of the Western column marched up with ten days supplies. On the morning of the 28th there was a simultaneous assault on the town from both sides. It was taken and burnt. But the enemy still held the "fighting koppie," an isolated hill of extraordinary strength. Here, from caves and ramparts of boulders, they kept up a constant fire. But in the afternoon the General ordered an assault. The heavily accoutred English soldiers rushed up the rough ascent followed by a cloud of half-naked Swazi allies. It was difficult to adjudge the palm of victory, but the Swazis, it is said, were first on the crest. Even still, though the koppie was captured, the enemy refused to leave the caves. A cordon of troops were formed round, and the Basutos refusing to

surrender, but trying to break through, were shot down. Others still held the caves till they were dislodged by successive explosions. So tenacious was the resistance that comparatively few of the enemy were made prisoners, and these our officers had great difficulty in protecting from the cruel vengeance of their old enemies, the Swazis. Secocoeni escaped, but he was tracked to the cave in which he had taken refuge, and on December 2 he surrendered and was taken a prisoner to Pretoria. The settlement of his country was somewhat similar to that of Zululand. The authority of the lesser chiefs was recognised, but they were made tributary to Government and responsible for good government. Soon it was announced that the country was open to gold prospectors.

We may perhaps add here that some Boers who had "trekked" from the Transvaal were reported to be in such a miserable condition in Damaraland that Government, assisted by public charity, sent an expedition to their relief.

As to the Orange Free State, it is sufficient to say that while it expressed sympathy with Natal in its struggle, and gave facilities for recruiting, it did not as a state assist. It professed sympathy with the Boer struggle for independence—a sympathy said to be felt in some degree by the Dutch community everywhere. It showed no disposition to agree to confederation.

CHAPTER V.

ASIA.

I. INDIA.

The controversies arising from the Afghan policy of the Government have already been sketched.[1] Every type of English opinion had of course an extreme counterpart in the Anglo-Indian press. But speaking generally, the Anglo-Indian papers, while freely criticising details, approved or abstained from disapproving of the policy of armed interference. The relations of the Government with the press were on the whole unpleasant. General Roberts, acting under the orders of the Government, had expelled a special correspondent of an English paper from his camp, and General Maude had had a dispute with another. Government, to put an end to complaints of partiality in the communication of news, and also to ensure accuracy of information, had arranged to give intelligence to the papers through a Press Commissioner. But his communications were not always treated with respect or received with grati-

[1] English History, chap. iii., page 102.

tude. Yet, when subsequently Government proposed to abolish that functionary, there was a general protest. As to the vernacular press, its tone had much changed since the passing of the "Gagging" Act. Some of the native editors took the "Opposition" view of Foreign policy, but a majority expressed approval of all that had been done, and pride in the success of the Indian army in the campaign against the Afghans. The native princes were profuse in their offers of aid, and in their felicitations on what seemed the successful close of the war. The offer of contingents from the Punjab Chiefs was accepted, and their troops formed an efficient and most welcome reserve in the Khaibar and on the Kuram. The Khan of Khelat and his chiefs loyally co-operated in all the operations of the Candahar column.

To revert to Indian opinion. Many of what are called educated natives, *i.e.* natives who had learned to speak and write, and possibly think in English—were, as a rule, in opposition to the Government policy. They objected chiefly to its effect on the finances of the country, and their opposition was stimulated by what seemed to them the objectionable nature of the purely financial measures of Government. There were, indeed, many indications of an alliance between this section of Indian opinion and the English Opposition. While Lord Lytton offended a Bengal association by rebuking them for the language and assertions of an address of protest they had presented, a Bengali gentleman visited England to represent the views of the association, and was enthusiastically received at crowded meetings. At one held at Willis's Rooms, Mr. John Bright, who presided, expressed his emphatic approval of the indictment brought against the Government, especially as regards the "wanton and persistent" exclusion of natives from a share in the higher offices of administration. In the protest against the financial measures of the Indian Government—the license tax—the reduction of the cotton duties—the "misappropriation of the so-called Famine Surplus," nearly every section of Anglo-Indian society joined. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce especially was emphatic in its disapproval.

Before giving an account of the Budget prospects, it will be well to say that in the beginning of the year trade was everywhere depressed. At Calcutta there was absolute stagnation. The Hooghly was crowded with ships for which there were no freights. In Bombay, of twenty-eight cotton mills—six were in liquidation. The failure of the great house of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. was followed by others. That of Nursey Kessowjee & Co. led to the failure of the mills of which, under the vicious Bombay system, Nursey Kessowjee was agent, treasurer, and banker. The directors were tried for fraud and acquitted, but Nursey Kessowjee himself, having for some months evaded arrest, was at length put on his trial and convicted of various charges of cheating. The case created unparalleled excitement among the native community of Bombay, for Nursey Kessowjee had been one of its richest men.

Sir John Strachey, the Finance Minister, made public his Financial Statement—or Budget—in March, in the form of a very long Government resolution, in the *Gazette*. We are indebted to the *Westminster Review*[1] for the following analysis of the general results.

	According to the Completed Accounts of 1877–8	According to the Regular Estimates for 1878–9, based on actual returns for *nearly* the whole year	According to the Budget Estimates for 1879–80
	£	£	£
Revenue (in which are not included receipts on account of Loans, Advances, or Deposits) . . .	59,000,000	64,500,000	64,500,000
Expenditure (in which are not included repayments of Loans, Advances, or Deposits, nor the capital expenditure on productive Public Works)	62,500,000	63,500,000	66,000,000
Capital Expenditure on productive Public Works	5,000,000	4,500,000	3,500,000
Excess Expenditure	8,500,000	3,500,000	5,000,000

In these figures rupees have been converted at the conventional rate of 2*s*. On both sides many items are included which are not *properly* expenditure or revenue. (The *true* revenue of India is variously stated at from 35,000,000*l*. to 45,000,000*l*.). The *provincial* receipts and expenditure are included. And in the figures for 1878 and 1879–80 *only* the local revenue and expenditure are included. According to Sir John Strachey's calculations the *actual* excess of expenditure over revenue for these years was (after necessary corrections of account) nearly 10,000,000*l*. [It may elucidate matters, perhaps, to explain that in expenditure is included Capital Outlay on Productive Public Works, as well as interest on all loans; and in revenue is included all the income arising directly or indirectly from Public Works. The *theory* of the Public Works system followed is that the returns shall at least cover interest on the borrowed capital, and also working expenses. So that, if the result conforms to the theory, the increase of loans imposes no fresh charge on the Exchequer.] The Resolution goes on to show that for 1878–9 the net addition to the Public Debt was only 2,750,000*l*. —a sum less than the capital expenditure on Public Works. The true surplus of the year was in fact 1,309,000*l*., of which 670,000*l*. had been spent in the war, whilst the fall in exchange (owing to the continued depreciation of silver) had caused a loss of over 1,500,000*l*. more than the amount estimated for. [The loss to the Indian Government arises in this way. Its revenue is for the most part fixed in silver. It has to make large payments in England in gold on account of stores, army, pensions, &c. So that when the value of silver declines, it has to lay down in England a larger

[1] "India and our Colonial Empire," *Westminster Review*, July 1879.

part of its revenue. It should further be explained that in 1877 Sir John Strachey, to provide a sufficient surplus to deal with famines, and effect other administrative improvements, had imposed new taxes.] These realised during 1878–9 only 971,400*l.*, although the amount eventually obtained was 1,104,900*l.* Thus, Sir John Strachey claimed, Government had fulfilled its pledges, or rather saw the forecasts verified which it had offered when he proposed the special famine taxation. The deficits of the four years 1876–80 would be 25,000,000*l.* The extraordinary expenditure for the same period would be War, 2,500,000*l.*; Famine, 9,500,000*l.*; Productive Public Works (capital expenditure), 16,500,000*l.* Towards this expenditure, revenue had contributed nearly 4,000,000*l.*; loans, or reduction of balances, &c., the rest. The total debt, including the capital of railway and irrigation companies, was 279,000,000*l.* (taking the rupee as 2*s.*). The average rate of interest paid was 4½ per cent. as to the provision to be made for remittances to cover all the Home charges in 1879–80. The "loss by exchange" would be nearly 3,500,000*l.* more than it would have been at the rates which prevailed seven years before! As it was still uncertain whether exchange would improve or sink still lower, and as the issue of affairs in Afghanistan was still obscure, Sir John Strachey declared that no accurate financial forecast was possible. If, he argued, there were no war, and if exchange were at the level of 1877, there would be a surplus of 2,000,000*l.*, *i.e.* the surplus which the special taxation of 1877 was imposed to secure. The war *might* be over. The Government of India had sent home for the approval of the Home Government a scheme which would save it from loss by the depreciation of silver. Pending the removal of the uncertainty he refrained from proposing fresh taxation, or suggesting retrenchments. He "accepted temporarily the loss of the surplus." We have thus attempted to state clearly and concisely the gist of Sir John Strachey's statement. It was received in England and India with a storm of indignation. Government was plainly told that it had been guilty of a breach of faith. We hope that it will not take from the impartial character of this summary, if we say that passages may be cited from Sir John Strachey's speeches in 1877, which show that he contemplated as possible such a diversion of the Famine Surplus, and also passages from the Viceroy's speeches declaring that the surplus was a sacred fund, which would be devoted solely to the extension of works preventive of famine. [The idea was that the fund should, in ordinary years be, as it were, invested in Public Works—that these should be constructed from the surplus instead of being constructed from the same amount of borrowed money, and that when famine came, equivalent sums should be *borrowed* for famine relief.]

The proposal of the Government of India regarding the silver difficulty was disallowed by the Home Government. The loss on exchange was to be "boldly faced." A *bonâ fide* surplus was to

be secured every year—by retrenchments. The Government of India at once took steps to carry these out. Some departments of Government were abolished, or merged in others. The amount to be borrowed annually for productive works was reduced to 2,500,000*l.*, and this was to be borrowed *in India*. But the chief economies were in ordinary public works. These unfortunately involved the buying out or pensioning off of a large number of highly trained officers, and the abandonment of many works partially constructed. The full effect was not, of course, possible within the year, but it was hoped—the renewal of operations in Afghanistan not being then anticipated—that the famine surplus would be secured.

As part of the scheme of economy, it was decided to employ natives largely in the higher grades of the public service—a step which would in any case have been taken, as we shall see, on other grounds. A Commission was also appointed to enquire as to Army Reorganisation. The widest scope was permitted to the Commission. The report was not published before the close of the year, but it is said to recommend the formation of a reserve, of a local European army, of the abolition of the separate Presidency Commander-in-Chiefships—and the organisation of a transport and Commissariat Service.

We return to the financial arrangements for 1879-80. The English Government decided to *lend* 2,000,000*l.* without interest for the expense of the Afghan war. The indignation has been hot in India against thus "saddling India" with the cost of an Imperial war. A sum of 5,000,000*l.* was borrowed in India—in part to pay off part of the old debt. The Home Government also took power to borrow 5,000,000*l.*—not for ordinary expenditure—but to enable it to avoid loss by exchange. The Budget announced the further extension of the system of financial decentralisation commenced by Lord Mayo [*i.e.* the transfer of various departments of revenue and expenditure previously controlled by the Government of India to the local Governments]. With Assam and Burma, Government had made "the most complete provincial contracts yet existing." A system under which local loans for works of local utility could be raised with an Imperial guarantee, had also been set on foot. The debenture-holders would share in the profits and management. By the conclusion of treaties with the native states of Rajputana, the reform of the salt duties, for which Government had laboured so long, was almost complete. All the more important salt sources had come under the absolute control of Government, and on April 1 the "disgraceful" Inland Customs Line ceased to exist. The tax on salt is fixed in Northern India, Bombay and Madras, at 2 rupees 8 annas per maund (about $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.). In Bengal it is 2 rupees 14 annas. Within the year, too, the East India Railway has become the property of Government. The stock (26,000,000*l.*) was bought for 32,750,000*l.* payable in an annuity for seventy-

three years. To work the line a new company has been formed with a capital of 6,500,000*l.* The State gets four-fifths of the surplus profits. The terms of purchase have been pronounced by a Committee of Parliament "unduly favourable" to the Company.

We have still to speak of the feature of the Budget proposals which gave rise to the strongest protests in India. The fiscal policy of the Government has, according to Sir John Strachey, for some years tended to the eventual abolition of all import duties. In 1878, the duty on railway materials, and other comparatively unproductive duties had been removed. In accordance with the claims of the Manchester cotton spinners, with an unanimous vote of the House of Commons and the express injunctions of the Home Government, it was also decided in principle that the duty should be abolished in the classes of coarse cotton goods, with reference to which its action was *directly* protective. But instead of making the fineness of the yarn the formal test for exemption, certain well-known descriptions were specificially declared duty free. The English cotton interests complained that under this rule the relief contemplated was not given. Several deputations waited on the Secretary of State for India, and the result of the agitation was that the attention of the Government of India was again drawn to the necessity of a further measure of relief. In February a Commission was appointed in India to examine the working of the new rule. It reported that the real cause of complaint regarding piece goods lay in the fact that there is little difference between the classes exempted and others not exempted. It proposed that all cloths of the same texture should be alike exempted, or alike taxed, and suggested "cloth made of yarn of No. 30s and under" as a safe limit for abolishing direct protection. The indirect protection was not very palpable, and would be "removable only by an exemption going far beyond the limits of actual local manufacture." Sir John Strachey therefore proposed that all cotton goods containing no yarn finer than 30s should be exempt. Financial considerations rendered it impossible to deal with *indirect* protection. The Finance Minister estimated that the exemption would involve a loss of 180,000*l.* per annum. While Manchester contended that only 20,000*l.* of duty had been removed, the Bombay spinners contended that the loss to the revenue would be 500,000*l.* It is difficult to summarise impartially the grounds on which the Indian newspapers condemned the Government proposal. Some contended that it would "ruin" the Bombay mills. But the mass of opinion was reluctant to admit that the duty had operated protectively, and protested against the exemption as inopportune and as dictated by the political needs of the Home Government, not by concern for the interests of India. It was, they argued, a time of extreme financial distress and uncertainty. Hardly anyone in India felt the burden of the duties, yet to fill up the gap in the revenue caused by their abolition it was necessary to maintain the most unpopular

forms of direct taxation—the license tax and the agricultural cess. The critical condition of the finances was, however, alleged by Sir John Strachey as the consideration which made the removal of all artificial conditions peculiarly desirable. His critics alleged that the export duty of rice should first have been removed. He answered that inquiry had shown that the duty did not limit exports. The feeling of the country, however, was reflected in the Viceroy's Council. He had to use his constitutional power of decreeing the exemption—contrary to the opinion of his Council—as a matter "whereby the interests of British India were essentially affected," and as the Legislative Council could not be trusted to pass a repealing Act, he had to use his executive power of "suspending" the levy of the duty. The Secretary of State also had not consulted *his* Council, nor submitted to it his instructions to the Viceroy. A similar disregard of the authority of the Council with reference to Afghan policy suggested to the opponents of the Government lines of attack of which Sir A. Hobhouse's assertion, that the Government "were slipping into the familiar vices of despotism; they were secret, suspicious, and arbitrary," may be taken as a type.

The difficulty of fairly assessing the license tax; the extortion and other abuses connected with the assessment and its pressure upon the very poor; the want of uniformity of rate in the various provinces, were insisted upon throughout the year in the press and on the platform. In November Sir John Strachey moved, in the Legislative Council, for leave to introduce a bill for the levy of a tax in 1880-1, the provisions of which should apply to the whole of India. He dwelt on the general advantage of direct taxation, and of the special justice of the license tax as reaching classes which are peculiarly benefited by our rule, and yet under the ordinary fiscal system hardly contributed to its support. He denied that it affected the really poor. The abuses would disappear as officers gained experience, and as administration generally improved. He was able to cite many high official opinions in favour of the tax as worked during the year. But he admitted that the number brought under taxation—in the lower classes—was greater than he anticipated, and that it was not expedient to collect *such small* fees from *so many* persons. He therefore proposed to raise the taxable minimum of income (for non-salaried classes), to 250 rupees per mensem. As the considerations on which the professional and official classes were exempted apply only in years of famine, they were no longer to be exempt. The rates prescribed in the several classes would average $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The tax was also extended, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to all persons official or non-official having fixed salaries of not less than 100 rupees per mensem. To avoid vexatious inquisition, the collectors would fix the assessment, leaving it to the persons assessed to object. The charges would, it was calculated, exempt a million persons at a loss to the revenue of 240,000*l*., but the loss would be made good by the extension of the tax to the salaried and professional classes.

The measure was most unfavourably received. On December 24, when Sir John Strachey proposed that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, he announced important changes. All persons with incomes below 500 rupees would be exempt, and the tax on *non-officials* would be limited to a maximum fee of 800 rupees. The result would be a loss to the Exchequer of 100,000*l.*; 1,750,000 relatively poor persons would be relieved, and the burden transferred to 35,000 persons, most of them relatively rich officials.

The Budget of 1879–80 announced an important concession to the merchants at the great ports. Tariff valuations were to be revised annually. The injury to the general trade of the country done by the levy of octroi in some municipalities had long been matter of complaint. In spite of the efforts of Government to prevent its degenerating into a transit duty, it had in fact—owing to the difficulty of compelling the municipal committees, consisting chiefly of natives, to observe in good faith the rules laid down—become in many places a transit and a protective duty. At Kurrachee, for instance, the great wheat port, there was a duty of 2½ per cent. on wheat intended for export. At Ahmadabad, the mills of the town were protected by a duty on imported yarn. In fulfilment of pledges given on the subject in the Budget statement, Sir J. Strachey, in October, introduced a bill which strictly prescribes the articles on which octroi may be levied—makes the provision of bonded warehouses compulsory—and strictly provides for refund of duty in all cases of export. The levy of tolls, too, was regulated.

During the year the House of Commons Committee appointed in 1878 to inquire as to expediency of constructing public works from loans, "as regards financial results, and the prevention of famine," presented its report. The conclusion of the Committee is that the railway expenditure has not been *directly* remunerative up to the present, and that on canals there has been a great loss. To mitigate famine it recommends the gradual completion of the railways now in course of construction—of roads—and of irrigation works only when likely to be remunerative—together with such other measures as may generally ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes. The members of the Famine Commission, which was appointed at the same time, travelled during the cold weather over the greater part of India, conferring with the local officials, and inspecting for themselves the conditions of agriculture and the state of the people.

The decision of the Government to construct the Ahmadabad-Pahlanpur section of the Western Rajputana Railway on the narrow gauge, created great dissatisfaction among the merchants of Western India, who allege that the break of gauge would prove fatal to it as a military and commercial line of communication with Northern India. Of other public works, the completion of the Buckingham Canal, in Madras, is the only one that needs special notice.

There was nowhere any extensive failure of crops, but there was still much suffering in the districts afflicted in previous years with famine. Cattle plague in the Punjab caused great loss to the people, and added to the transport embarrassments of the military authorities in Afghanistan. A plague of rats in the Deccan wrought such havoc that Government had to take special measures for their destruction. There was a terrible outbreak of cholera at the Hardwar fair, and the returning pilgrims carried the pestilence far and wide to their homes. Lastly, the peculiar malarious fever, which home authorities ascribe to canal irrigation, recurred with such virulence in the North-Western Provinces, that in September the deaths from fever alone exceeded by 100,000 those of the same month in 1878. In the Aligah district 22 per 1,000 of the population died.

The discovery of gold in the Wynaad for a time raised the hopes of those who saw salvation for India in a gold currency, and the opening of a new industry. Investigation by an expert showed that the quartz was sufficiently rich to repay operations conducted on a large scale with proper machinery, under skilled supervision. A company has been formed to work the fields. The large reward offered by Government for a machine which will efficiently separate the rhea fibre from the plant, tempted many competitors, but none of the machines tried at Saharanpur gave quite satisfactory results. There has been a good deal of official writing about Model Farms, especially in Madras and Bombay—but it does not appear that those established do much directly to improve agriculture, or that the operations are remunerative. The Bombay Government decided to establish an Agricultural College of the most practical kind at Poonah, at which it was hoped the sons of landowners would learn the science and art of farming. Other steps were contemplated to make practical agriculture a branch of popular education.

Municipal self-government has long passed from the stage of experiment. The success of the system in Bombay was placed in striking contrast with its practical failure in Calcutta. In the capital, the members of the municipality so poorly represented the energy and independence of the citizens, that Government, it was understood, contemplated the absolute abolition of the Municipal Council. In Bombay, on the other hand, race feeling showed itself so far that the Corporation elected only natives to the vacant seats in the Town Council. Then followed a struggle between the Town Council and the (official) Municipal Commissioner—the former refusing to sanction contracts given by the latter for a great drainage scheme. In Calcutta there was an outbreak of fever, which was generally ascribed to the new system of covered drains —constructed at great expense.

The deaths of the Maharaja of Burdwan—one of the richest of the Bengal zamindars, and of the Maharaja of Vizianagram—were deplored by Englishmen as well as natives. Both were gentlemen

thoroughly imbued with English culture and tastes, yet neither had broken with their fellow-countrymen. Their continuous loyalty and public spirit had been fully recognised by Government. Babu Keshab Chandar Sen—in whose career so many Englishmen are interested—at the beginning of the year, incurred the displeasure of some of his followers by giving his young daughter in marriage to the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar. But as a religious leader his position has become during the year pronounced. He claims for himself that he is in a special sense a prophet—that his religion is *the* religion of the future—the sum and perfection of all other faiths. He has shown a new disposition to make peace as far as possible with the Hinduism of his fellow-countrymen; and in November he started with "an army" of his followers on a kind of "revival pilgrimage," during which he was received with much fervour by crowds of Hindus.

The social relations of Europeans with natives—an old topic of grievance—has been discussed with much earnestness during the year. There have been constant complaints that the higher district officials are so much engaged in mere official duties that they have not the power, even if they had the will, to maintain with natives even such social relations as native usages would render possible. There have, too, been declarations from the highest officials—the Lieutenant-Governors, for instance, of Bengal and the Punjab—that the system of administration—judicial and executive—is so mechanical and elaborate that even official work is badly done. Thus in a Bengal district it appeared the police had systematically procured the commission of robberies by their accomplices, in order to effect the conviction of innocent persons; and that, though the native gentlemen of the district knew of the existence of this system, not one informed the magistrate of it. Attention too has been strongly drawn to the rapid changes in the *personnel* of district administration. Native opinion was much excited by an inquiry into the truth of a charge brought by an English judge against one of the subordinate judges. The Local Government dismissed the native—the Government of India reinstated him.

But the question which most interested educated natives was that of the admission of natives to the higher administrative posts. The question has been discussed ever since 1867, and successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State have offered each their own solution. The difficulty was that under the system of open competition in London natives did not, and, from the nature of the case, could not get a fair share of appointments. In July the new regulations were published. By these the local Governments may nominate *to the Civil Service in India* natives of that country. The number of natives nominated was not to exceed one-fifth of the number of civilians selected by competition at home. No person was to be nominated after he had attained the age of twenty-five years, except on grounds of merit and

ability proved in the service of Government or in the practice of a profession. The nominations were declared subject to the sanction of the Governor-General, and were to be confirmed only after the nominee had satisfactorily served a period of two years' probation. As a temporary arrangement it was settled that natives should receive as salary two-thirds of that paid to European members of the Service. It was also decided not to require persons selected to visit England. The rules were on the whole well received in India. The reasonableness of paying a native less than a European was acknowledged by natives. Europeans were willing to admit that some change of system was desirable, and professed themselves relieved at the prospect of having natives of worth and social standing, not merely of intellect, as their colleagues. But some of the organs of the "educated" natives predicted that "selection according to merit" would degenerate into favouritism—that the subjection of natives would be more pronounced when the only road to office was the favour of the high European officials—and they lamented that the future rulers of India should not have the benefit of the practical education which residence in England gives.

There has also been much agitation as to the future of the Eurasian population, which is every day increasing in numbers, and whose degradation was long ago pronounced a "danger and a disgrace" to English rule. The more prosperous and thoughtful Eurasians have done much, especially in Madras, to press the claims of the community on the attention of Government. Lord Lytton took a personal interest in the question, and has approved of rules under which elementary schools for Eurasians and poor whites are to be established. Education is to be compulsory. Industrial schools and Boarding schools are also to be provided, and the Government is to make efforts to afford employment. The Lawrence Asylums are to be reformed, and the children of poor whites are to be trained there to be soldiers.

Of native States we can speak but briefly. While the advantage of the new frontier was still discussed, and the necessity of economies in administration was recognised, it was announced on what seemed to be official authority, that Government contemplated a reduction of the army in India, and, as a necessary consequence, a compulsory reduction of the armies of the independent chiefs. The policy and possibility of doing so was much debated, and much concern on the subject was evinced in the native States. In Cashmere the famine which had raged the preceding year still continued. The Government of India put great pressure on the Maharaja and his Durbar. There were great importations of grain, and relief works were started in various places. Our Resident was active in urging and superintending. But the apathy and greed of the native officials frustrated his efforts. Frightful stories reached India of boatloads of families being drowned in the Wular Lake, of famished bands being pre-

vented from crossing the frontier and dying in caves. There was, we are bound to say, no lack of denials of these horrors, and even of defence of the action of the Durbar. It seems, however, to be admitted that one half the population had perished or left the valley. The Maharaja—a rigid Hindu—was known to have little sympathy with the bulk of his subjects, who are Mussulmans. In India the cry for annexation was loud, and it was at one time announced that Government contemplated "active interference." The State of Bahawalpur, which thirteen years ago the intervention of the Government rescued from anarchy and desolation, has been made over, rich and peaceful, to the rule of the young Nawab. In Mysore, too, preparations have been made for the restoration of the State to native rule by the gradual substitution of natives for Europeans in official posts. At Baroda there have been a series of popular festivities in honour of the marriage of the young Gaikwar. Scindia still devotes his attention to his army, but is believed to despair of recovering Gwalior. Holkar still devotes his energies to agriculture and commerce. Travancore is still the model State as regards popular education and the general well-being of the people. Haidarabad alone is a source of concern. Towards the end of the year bands of Arabs arrived in India, and directed their course to that hotbed of sedition. The native coadjutor, whom Government compelled Sir Salar Jang to accept, was accused during the year of various acts of oppression.

Almost since the beginning of the year there have been disturbances in Rampa—a tract on the border of the Godavery district, Madras. They began in a mere demonstration against the oppression of a local middleman, to whom Government had apparently farmed the excise duties. Then the malcontents attacked villages in the neighbouring country. They defeated parties of police sent against them, attacked and plundered convoys, they even captured a steam launch. The country is very wild, and, owing to the prevalence of malaria, unapproachable for the greater part of the year. The Madras Government has been accused of feeble vacillation in its control of operations. Many months ago the district was said to be surrounded by a strong cordon of military and police, yet at the close of the year the insurgents were still defiant.

In March, a series of daring dacoities (gang robberies with murder) were committed in the districts round Poonah. For a time they ceased, but a month or two later were renewed on a more extensive and systematic plan. The objects of attack were sometimes the houses of rich merchants, but often villages inhabited mainly by poor cultivators. It was soon ascertained that the criminals were Ramusis—a tribe which, originally of thieving habits, had of late years been partially reclaimed and induced to settle down to agriculture. The continued distress, however, had driven them again to crime. They were led by professional dacoits of great

daring and resource, and by Wasadeo Balwant, an absconded clerk from a Government office at Poonah. The excitement and alarm was intense. Wasadeo issued a proclamation declaring that he represented the old Maratta kingdom—calling on Government to redress the wrongs of the people—to open public works on a large scale, to encourage native trade, reduce taxation, and cut down the salaries of Europeans. He even set a price on the Governor's head. About this time two old Maratta palaces at Poonah, which were used as Government offices, were burnt down—evidently by an incendiary. It was a time of intense political feeling, and one section of public opinion at Bombay regarded these events as evidence of wide-spread disaffection—as the result of a plot in which the Brahmins and educated natives of Poonah were the head, and the famine-stricken peasantry were the hands. The educated natives took prompt steps to assert their loyalty. Government meanwhile had sent troops to protect the country, and a large force of police to hunt down the robbers. One by one the leaders were captured, tried, and executed. Wasadeo himself, after an exciting chase, was made prisoner. From documents written by himself, and found in his possession, it appeared that he was animated by intense hatred of the English Government, and that he associated himself with the Ramusis in the hope that the disorders might grow into a general rebellion. He appealed, in vain, for help to rich merchants and the starving peasants. Disappointed in them and the Ramusis—who would not resign the plunder for "the cause"—he tried to enlist Arabs and Rohillas in the Nizam's territories. Even these would not consent to "*fight*" the British. Then he was captured. As to the conflagration, the keeper of the Government Book Depôt, who was convicted of having set fire to the palaces, confessed that he had done it to destroy the evidence of his defalcations. The trial of Wasadeo lasted several days, and as he was led to and from the Court he was loudly cheered by the crowds that thronged the street to have a look at the "brigand," or the "patriot." He was found guilty by a native jury of conspiring to wage war, &c., and sentenced to transportation for life.

The circumstances of these "riots" got curiously confounded in England with the grievances of the Deccan Ryots (or cultivators). For the relief of these a measure—based on the proposals of the Bombay Government—was passed into law by the Legislative Council.

"In certain districts—Ahmadnagar, Poonah, Sholapur and Satara—the peasant proprietors are hopelessly in debt. The causes are complex. Money-lenders are in the East a universal, and, we may almost say, necessary institution. They supply the capital necessary for a poor and thriftless people. Our Government, by limiting and fixing its demand for land revenue, created proprietary rights in land—unrecognised by the native systems which preceded ours. Our civil law declared the rights thus created saleable in satisfaction for debt. Thus borrowing was facilitated. The people were

at once weighted by inherited debt (*i.e.* debt of a sacred obligation), prone to mischievous extravagance, and grossly ignorant. The money-lenders were rapacious and comparatively intelligent—at any rate they were able to secure legal talent of a very unscrupulous order. The Courts administered a judicial system, not understood and not trusted by the people. The judges were overworked, and often corrupt. The underlings (upon whose good offices the decision in many cases depended) were as a rule wholly venal. The period of prosperity created by the American War was followed by a period of depression. The Government revenue system, though not in itself oppressive, was rigid and inelastic. Everything combined to put the ryot at the mercy of the money-lender. In 1875 agrarian riots on a wide scale took place, the object being chiefly to destroy the bonds and processes (for the most part fraudulently obtained) which were the evidence of indebtedness. A Commission made inquiries in 1876 as to the causes of the distress, and their report revealed an almost inconceivable degree of wretchedness. In many cases peasants who had paid over and over again the original loan had finally become mere bond-slaves of the money-lenders. The provisions of the new measure are drastic. Securities are provided against the fraudulent execution of documents and for the rigid record of payments. Some attempt is made to utilise indigenous institutions by making village headmen judges in petty cases, and by providing that no suit can be entertained unless an attempt has first been made to settle it by 'conciliators.' The number of judges is increased, and *a system of personal supervision is substituted for that of interminable appeal.* Limitations are placed on the employment of professional agents, and to prevent fraudulent *ex parte* decrees the Court can compel the attendance of the defendant. In all contested cases the Court can *go behind* the bond and inquire into the whole history of the transaction between the parties. The old (shorter) period of limitation is reverted to. As to execution of decrees, implements and cattle used in husbandry are declared exempt from seizure. Imprisonment for debt (except in cases of fraud) is abolished. Land, unless *specially pledged* for repayment of debt, is exempt from attachment. Lastly, Courts are empowered to discharge debtors 'from claims which could not be fully realised except by demoralisation or lifelong bondage.' The collector, however, may manage the land and apply the proceeds to the payment of the debt." (*Westminster Review*—"India and our Colonial Empire," January 1, 1880.)

Among other measures introduced in the Legislative Council was a Factory Act. Inquiry had satisfied the Government that on the whole the condition of the growing class of factory operatives did not call for legislative interference as regards hours of work, ventilation, &c. The Bill was intended only to afford security to life and limb from accident, and to protect *children* from being overtasked. A Bill was also introduced for extending vaccination

and checking the practice of inoculation. A Law Commission has been appointed to codify those portions of law which still remain uncodified.

II. AFGHANISTAN.

After the feeble resistance at Ali Masjid and the more strenuous defence of the Peiwar heights, the regular army, to the formation and equipment of which Shir Ali had for years devoted the resources of his State, disappeared from the path of the English commanders. General Roberts, whether on political or military grounds, forbore from advancing beyond the Shutur Gardan. The Khaibar force having at length reached Jalalabad remained there, expectant. Meanwhile, the Amir, stunned by his reverse, relapsed into the gloomy torpor which at previous crises of his life oppressed him, and procured for him among his subjects the name of "Madman." Late in December news came to the English camp that he had fled from Cabul. Soon, a letter from him reached the Viceroy declaring that he intended to lay his case before the European Powers. It also appeared that before leaving he had held a meeting of his chiefs, who gave it as their opinion that further resistance was hopeless. The Russian Government, in deference to the urgent representations of the English Cabinet, had ordered the members of the Mission who still remained at Cabul to withdraw. With them, or in their train, went the Amir. His object was to go to Tashkent to see General Kauffman, but he was not allowed to cross the frontier. From Mazar-i-Sherif, near Balkh, he sent an Embassy to the Russian Governor-General. They were received with honour, but General Kauffman—much against his will, he confessed to the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, who had reached Tashkent on his way to "the seat of war"—was obliged to tell them that the Czar declined to intervene in the affairs of Afghanistan. At Mazar-i-Sherif, on February 21, exhausted by the hardships and disappointments of his life, Shir Ali died. On leaving Cabul, he had released from the confinement in which he had for years kept him, his son Yakub Khan—and appointed him to act in his name. For several weeks nothing was known as to the intentions of the "regent." There were rumours, indeed, that he had made ineffectual efforts to induce his troops to act against us, that he had alienated the feelings of many of the tribesmen on whose support his power seemed to depend by seizing the person or property of popular chiefs, and that disorder reigned at Cabul. The day before his father's death, he at length made overtures for peace. The negotiations that followed were of the most tentative kind—each party apparently very unwilling to show too great an eagerness for a settlement. But beyond such conjectures as the probabilities of the situation suggested, nothing was known of the proposals on either side. Thus matters remained till, on May 8, Yakub Khan came in person to the British camp at Gandamak.

Our first success in the Khaibar was followed by the submission of nearly all the leading chiefs, among them, the chief of the important Kunar Valley. But our advance was so unexpectedly rapid that the line of communication was weak, and for a short time the Khaibar Pass itself was so harassed by the tribesmen that communication was stopped. There were, too, constant complaints of want of accord between the two divisions of which the force was composed. The transport and commissariat arrangements were admittedly so defective as to cause much suffering and seriously interfere with operations. The fault, however, was ascribed even by the severest critics to the normal policy of Government, which kept both departments in time of peace on such a footing that they could not readily adapt themselves to the requirements of war—especially of war in a country so far from the base and under conditions so entirely dissimilar to those of ordinary Indian campaigns—rather than to the failure of the officers concerned. These, indeed, are allowed to have done all that was possible under such a system. There were, too, the usual differences of opinion between the military officers and the politicals engaged with the force. The system of bribing the tribes of the pass into good behaviour by subsidies and friendly speeches was condemned by those who argued that chastisement was more effectual than "pampering." In practice recourse was had to both systems. When the headmen of villages or any section of the tribesmen violated the conditions to which the address of the politicals induced them to subscribe, troops were sent to inflict punishment by burning the houses and towns and laying waste the fields of the offenders. It would be tedious to catalogue expeditions of this kind. When reinforcements arrived, and the system of subsidising was supplemented by a system of military posts along the route, and by a measure of disarmament, the dreaded Khaibar became secure. We may say here, once for all, that up to the present the tribes bordering on the pass—though sometimes in a disturbed or even threatening condition—have, on the whole, as tribes, been faithful to the conditions to which their councils agreed. They have always been, it must be remembered, independent—acknowledging, if at all, only an indistinct allegiance to the Amirs of Cabul.

While our relations with Yakub Khan were still doubtful, many other possible claimants of the ever-contested Amirship crowded to our camp. Of these, the most conspicuous was Wali Muhamad, half-brother of Shir Ali, who had commanded the Afghans at the Peiwar Kotal. Badakshan and indeed all the trans-Hindu Kush provinces of Afghanistan had practically asserted their independence of Cabul, and were ruled—so far as any rule existed—by local chiefs and governors. Ayub Khan, Yakub's brother, was Governor of Herat, and was known to be intensely hostile to the English. The Afghan Governor of the south-western province of Farrah was also fanatically opposed to us. The hill-

men generally maintained the independence which the nominal supremacy of the Amir had hardly materially infringed. The powerful tribe of the Ghilzais, who are dominant from Cabul to Jalalabad in the angle of country included between the Kuram and Khaibar routes, were known to be favourable to Yakub Khan, and likely to throw in their lot with him. But the great danger apprehended by our Government was that Afghanistan would relapse into its normal condition of fragmentary and anarchic independence. A meeting of Mollahs at Jalalabad declared that—Shir Ali having fled—there was no longer any justification for a religious war, but, elsewhere, Mussulman fanatics were known to be busy in preaching the duty of resistance to the foreigner. Copies of Jihad-namas (Proclamations of a Crusade) were found by our officers, which satisfied many that long before the outbreak of the war Shir Ali had excited his people against the English. Before Yakub Khan came to Gandamak, it was announced that definite terms had been offered to him. There was a report that Major Cavagnari (who was in charge of the negotiations) was about to proceed to Cabul. Our columns, both in the Kuram and at Jalalabad, were ready for an advance on Cabul as soon as the approach of summer opened the passes. Part of the Jalalabad force had, indeed, advanced to Gandamak—for sanitary reasons it was said—though the movement may reasonably be supposed to have had an influence on Yakub's wavering purpose. Another force was, at the same time, sent from Jalalabad to Charbagh in the Lughman Valley to disperse a tribal combination. At Fatehabad occurred one of the most spirited engagements of the war, resulting in a British victory. About the same time occurred a deplorable casualty. A squadron of Hussars crossing the Cabul river (near Jalálabad) at night were swept away by the stream. The loss of life was greater than in any of our battles. There were many suggestions as to the cause of the accident, but the finding of the Court of Inquiry has not been made public. Soon after came news of an affair with Mohmands, near Daka, in which, by some mismanagement, a small body of our troops, being left unsupported, had to withdraw with loss from a position they had occupied.

As to the fortunes of the Kuram Force: in January, General Roberts held a Durbar at Kuram, at which he made the significant declaration that the province would never revert to the Government of the Amir. The execution of some Sepoys of our Pathan regiments who had given treasonous help to the enemy, and of Waziris concerned in the murder of camp followers, produced a strong impression. The culprits died with the customary sullen and defiant resignation of Afghans. There was apparently no diminution of the outrages the example was intended to check, and our force was too small to permit of punitive expeditions. General Roberts's determination to take a portion of his weak force into the Khost valley was regarded by some of his critics as a further exhibition of the rash strategy which *ought* to have led to

disaster at the Peiwar Kital, and *did* lead to loss in the Saperi Defile. He advanced with every precaution, and was well received by the people of the lowlands. The Afghan Governor readily tendered allegiance. But the Mangals and Waziris of the neighbouring hills collected and hemmed him in. Much anxiety was felt for some time, but the enemy were finally repulsed and defeated with great loss. General Roberts, however, found it impossible to hold the country with so small a force. Leaving therefore a detachment of troops, guns, and supplies, for two months, in the fort, to support the authority of the Governor whom he had installed, he proceeded towards the Kuram. He had, however, left the valley when news reached him that the Mangals had surrounded the fort. A detachment was sent back which rescued the besieged. Khost was thereafter abandoned. During these operations General Roberts found it necessary to burn villages which harboured the enemy. Some prisoners, also, during a sudden alarm of attack, attempted to escape. The guard to prevent this fired into them, and as they were all tied, the living and the dead lay heaped together. Some "vivid" descriptions of these scenes were made much use of by those who condemned the policy of the war. The General's relations with special correspondents were in other respects unpleasant. On February 2 the *Standard* correspondent was, by order of the Government of India, expelled from camp for comments described as wholly unfair and calculated to bring General Roberts, as a commander, into contempt. The arrival of the contingent of native troops furnished by the Native Princes of the Punjab brought much needed strength to General Roberts. In a speech at a Durbar at Ali Khel, on April 13, he foreshadowed the policy which was soon to be embodied in the Treaty of Gandamak. Arrangements were made for the Civil government of the Kuram Valley as an integral part of the Queen's dominions. Roads were rapidly constructed, and stations for the troops prepared. The mass of the people, if not very ardent or honest in their affection, were at least very glad to reap the profit of our occupation.

The troops under General Biddulph and General Stewart, after their painful and tedious march through marsh and desert from the Indus to the mountains, and onward through the sterile rocky way of the Bolan Pass, at length, early in January, concentrated in the fruitful plain in which the rich commercial city of Candahar is situated. The Afghan troops made little more than a show of resistance. The Governor fled, and our commander entered the city. Nawab Gholam Husen—whose name as agent at Cabul, and subsequently as Special Envoy, is so familiar in recent controversy—was appointed as Civil Governor to administer the affairs of the city according to Afghan law and custom. With him was associated an English officer. From the first our occupation of Candahar has been undoubtedly popular. There have indeed been a succession of outrages by fanatics, but the com-

mercial and cultivating classes keenly appreciate the profit derived from the stay of our troops, and the advantages of peaceful rule and exemption from the arbitrary exactions of the Amir of Cabul. Nevertheless, owing to the prevailing scarcity and the largeness of the force, a difficulty was found in getting supplies. To relieve this—perhaps, too, on general considerations of military advantage—detachments were pushed on, on the one hand to Khelat-i-Ghilzai (towards Ghazni), and on the other to Girishk. Major Sandeman, at Quetta, made every effort to forward supplies, and, in part by the personal efforts on the spot of the Governor of Bombay, a port was established at Sonmeani, on the coast of Beloochistan, and a new route opened up thence to Quetta. But when the prospect of peace grew clearer, it was resolved to withdraw a portion of the Candahar force. Part returned by a new route through the Pishin valley—soon to be annexed—known as the Thall Chotiali route. The people at first were believed to be friendly, but there was one of the usual attacks. The detachments had been withdrawn from Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Girishk. The troops returning from the latter place had a sharp engagement with a large body of Alizais.

During this period our surveyors were active in every direction, and their services, though for the most part unrecorded, were probably the most perilous and useful of the campaign. Our frontier, too, was disturbed by several raids—the most important being the attack of the Waziris combined with the Povindas (a race of peaceful traders, who seem to have been provoked into outrage by the seizure of their beasts of burden) on the station of Tank. Subsequently they entrenched themselves, but were finally dispersed by a force sent against them.

Yakub Khan on his arrival in the English camp at Gandamak was received with respect and such ceremonial as befitted his rank. His manner was dignified, and his faculties, it was said, seemed to have suffered little from the long confinement in which he had been kept. There were, indeed, complaints that in the conduct of negotiations he was vacillating and unstable, but many shrewd observers ascribed this merely to Afghan subtlety and the needs of the situation. On his side the conditions were clear enough. His succession was acknowledged, indeed, by his father's ministers and the chiefs by whom he was for the moment surrounded; but Badakshan was in open revolt, the Persians were said to be threatening Herat—held by Ayub Khan, whose allegiance was doubtful—and the new ruler had none of the resources by which his father had maintained a precarious authority over the turbulent tribesmen. Abdurrahman—his father's old rival—was a refugee in Turkestan, ready at any moment to cross the frontier and renew his claims, at any rate to the trans-Hindu Kush provinces, an enterprise in which it seemed possible he would receive help or countenance from the Russian authorities in Turkestan. English recognition, on the other hand, would give Yakub Khan not only strong moral

support in Afghanistan, but ample material assistance. The only question for Yakub Khan was how far he could induce us to lessen our demands. In a long despatch Lord Lytton has explained the considerations on which the terms proposed by him were based. When military operations became necessary to punish an "unprovoked affront," Government determined to direct them to the prompt attainment of two objects, (1) the exclusion of foreign influence from Afghanistan, (2) such a rectification of our frontier as would render impossible in the future the exclusion of British influence from Afghanistan. The object of the Government all through was to prevent the complete disintegration of the Afghan State, and to satisfy the people that it did not hold them responsible for Shir Ali's proceedings. As Shir Ali relied on Russian support, negotiation with him was impossible. The new Amir agreed without hesitation to place his foreign relations under British control, and, as a corollary to this, to accept the principle of British Agencies. But he made a strong appeal for the withdrawal of the territorial conditions. To have followed the precedent of the second Burmese War, and simply retained—without any treaty—all the territory we wanted, would have consigned the Amir's dominions "to a condition incompatible with orderly government or tolerable neighbourhood." In fact, in this part of his policy at any rate, Lord Lytton sought to realise Lord Lawrence's ideal, "a strong and friendly Afghanistan." On May 26 the definitive treaty of peace was signed at Gandamak. The main points may be thus noted: 1. Peace and friendship to subsist between the parties. 2. The Amir's subjects to be exempt from any punishment or molestation on account of their intercourse with the British (a provision designed to avoid a recurrence of the misfortunes which befel our friends after our first withdrawal). 3. The foreign affairs of the Amir to be conducted under British advice. The Amir to be supported by the British Government against foreign aggression. 4. A British Resident, accompanied by a proper escort, to be appointed at Cabul, with power to depute British agents to the Afghan frontier on special occasions. The Amir also to be permitted to send agents to India. The Amir to guarantee the safety and honourable treatment of the British agent. 5. A separate agreement regarding commercial facilities was concluded for a period of twelve months. Telegraphic communication to be established between Cabul and India *viâ* the Kuram. 6. All the Afghan territory in British occupation to be restored to the Amir—except the Kuram, Pishin, and Sibi valleys, which remained as districts assigned to the British Government, the Amir receiving the surplus revenue after payment of the expenses of administration. 7. British authorities to have complete control of the Khaibar and Michni passes, as well as of relations with the independent frontier tribes in whose territory these passes are situated. 8. The Amir to receive an annual subsidy of six lakhs (60,000*l.*) contingent on the strict execution

of the Treaty. The troops in the Jalalabad valley were at once withdrawn within the new frontier. In their march back over the hot sterile plains they suffered much. Cholera broke out, and there was deplorable loss of life. Government explained that the withdrawal was suggested by deference to the susceptibility of the Afghans. The presence of foreign soldiers would, it was thought, make it more difficult for Yakub Khan to consolidate his authority. (For the same reason he returned to Cabul alone—the deputation of a Resident being deferred.) But the difficulty of transport and supply, the financial distress of the Government, and the cry in England and India for immediate economy, seemed to many critics sufficiently obvious reasons for the retirement. We may note here, as the fact has an important bearing on the controversies which arose out of the massacre of the Resident and his party, that the Indian Government positively asserts that the Resident was sent to Cabul and not elsewhere at Yakub Khan's own suggestion. He could, he said, take more effectual measures to protect English agents there than in places less immediately under his control.

The Resident appointed was Sir P. Cavagnari, who, as Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, had charge for many years of relations with the tribes of the Khaibar Pass, and whose energy and address was conspicuous in all the operations preceding and during the war. He had, indeed, conducted on behalf of the Viceroy the negotiations which ended in the Treaty of Gandamak, and was regarded as his most trusted adviser in Afghan affairs. Constitutionally sanguine and ardent, he felt certain that the personal goodwill and influence he hoped to gain would make him "as safe among Pathans at Cabul as among Pathans at Peshawur." Government has been blamed for allowing him to go to Cabul with so small an escort; but the number is said to have been suggested by the Envoy himself, who believed that a larger force would irritate the Afghans and would prove as useless for defence. On July 24 Sir P. Cavagnari (who had been honourably escorted through the Amir's dominions from Ali Khel) was received at Cabul—with respect by the people—with cordiality by the Amir. With him were Mr. Jenkins, a young member of the Punjab Civil Service, as secretary, Dr. Kelly, as surgeon, and Lieutenant Hamilton, in command of the escort, which consisted of twenty-six troopers and fifty infantry of the famous corps of "Guides." Of what followed it is impossible to speak with certainty. The letters from the Resident and his three English associates give no note of danger. But from the accounts of native newswriters and others it appears that before long there was a certain estrangement in the Amir's temper. The Resident urged him to carry out his design of visiting India at the end of the winter, or of going on tour through the disturbed Turkestan districts. The Amir seems to have had a natural repugnance to be led about "with the envoy at his elbow to overshadow his authority and to torture him with

suggestions" of reform. In a secret council of ministers he suggested the advisability of withholding the allowances which he had stipulated to give to certain chiefs he disliked, and, in his own words, "of ruling Afghanistan in the Afghan way." Restraints were put on access to the Envoy. Quarrels took place between the Afghan soldiers and the men of the escort. Some regiments from Herat—the very centre of fanatical intrigue—marched about the streets using insulting and threatening language regarding the Resident. Meanwhile, though troops had been despatched to Turkestan, the Amir had done little to establish his authority elsewhere. There were constant rumours of plots and disaffection, and the roads were described as infested with robber bands.

The houses assigned to the Mission were in the Bala Hissar or citadel of Cabul. They were comfortable quarters, but incapable of being defended. The defences of the citadel itself were ruinous. On September 3 some discontented soldiers came to the Amir's palace. They clamoured for pay. They then proceeded to the Residency—whether in pursuance of a plot or in order to obtain from the Resident the satisfaction the Amir denied, we have at present no evidence to determine. Nor can we say whether they attacked the soldiers of the escort or were fired upon from within, or whether there was first a demand, then an altercation, then a blow, and then a regular attack with arms. Many stories are told. But it seems at least probable that the Afghans had no weapons at first save stones. They soon procured guns—from their homes or by force from the Amir's arsenal. The Residency was in fact besieged. It was the month of Ramazan, when Mussulman fanaticism is at its height. Cholera had played havoc in the town, and the minds of the soldiers were disposed to any desperate enterprise. Soon they were joined by the mob of the city, whom hatred of the stranger or the infidel, or hope of plunder incited. The defenders were driven from point to point of their frail fortress. Charge after charge was made by the brave men of the Guides, led by the Englishmen. As the latter fell one by one, the survivors with unabated spirit headed the sallies. The native officers and line alone remained. At last the efforts of the besiegers to set fire to the buildings succeeded. The defenders rushing out perished fighting to a man. Of the separate fate of each nothing absolutely certain is known. The bodies have not been recovered, though it is known that portions were exposed to the insults of the people. They were no doubt burnt—a mode of disposal abominable in the eyes of a true Moslem. Before the little garrison was pushed to extremities several messages had been sent to the Amir. He answered that he would send help. Perhaps he was drunk, or helpless from terror, or himself surrounded by threatening soldiers. We have as yet no evidence. But this at least appears, that his own treasury was saved. In his letter to the Viceroy he said he had sent Mollahs with the Koran to the mutineers to restrain them—that he had sent his son and his

commander-in-chief. The latter had certainly some wounds to show, but as he has since been deported to India, as a result of the inquiries of the Commission, it would seem that there are doubts as to his good faith.

A few troopers and servants of the Embassy who happened to be absent at the time of the attack escaped. When news of the disaster was brought to our post at Ali Khel, General Massey advancing seized the Shutar Gardan, and formed an entrenched camp there. General Roberts was at the time at Simla, but he soon hastened to resume his command in the Kuram. Preparations were at once made for an advance on Cabul. But, after the efforts of the campaign, our watchfulness seemed to have abated. In the Kuram there was a deficiency of transport and supply. The fever-stricken remnants of our regiments in the Khaibar were wholly unable to advance. Such carriage as was available was diverted to facilitate the advance of the Kuram force. Fortunately our occupation of Candahar had been prolonged to the beginning of the winter. General Stewart's troops had hardly evacuated the city when they returned to reoccupy it. A detachment was also sent to hold Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The bounteous harvest rendered supplies in this direction abundant.

General Baker's Brigade, advancing by the Shutar Gardan, on September 24, occupied Kushi. The Amir, meanwhile, had written to the Viceroy piteously bewailing his helplessness, and his intention of inflicting signal punishment on the mutineers. He had also instructed the Governor of Candahar to obey the orders of the English. Everywhere, indeed, the officials who acknowledged Yakub Khan's authority assisted our advance. On the 27th the Amir himself came—almost as a fugitive—to General Baker's camp at Kushi. With him were his father-in-law, Yahya Khan, his leading ministers and the most influential of the Ghilzai chiefs near Cabul, Padshah Khan. Wali Muhamad and other pretenders to the crown also came—to offer aid and look after their interests. Next day General Roberts, who, on his way had been attacked by a combined force of Mangals and Ghilzais, arrived and received the Amir at a Durbar with royal honours. Constant communications passed between the English commander and the Afghan Minister. Whatever may have been the suspicions of the former, he acted consistently on the convenient theory that he had merely come to assert against the rebels the lawful authority of the Amir. He issued a proclamation warning all persons of the penalties of resistance, and declaring that all persons found in or near Cabul with arms would be treated as enemies. As to Cabul itself nothing was known, save that anarchy prevailed and that many of the inhabitants were trying to escape. On October 5 the "Cabul Field Force" was at Charasiab at the mouth of the gorge through which the Logar River flows. Through this gorge the road led to Cabul, flanked on both sides by a series of spurs. On the morning of the 6th, the cavalry sent out to reconnoitre found great masses of the

enemy with artillery in possession of these heights. A large force of Ghilzais had also assembled in the rear to attack General Macpherson who was escorting a convoy from Zahidabad. Hillmen were also gathering on the surrounding heights. General Roberts decided to attack at once. While General Baker advanced on the hills to the north-east, Major White was sent to the right of the gorge. His Highlanders, against tremendous odds, stormed the hill. Meanwhile, General Baker making a turning movement to the left, drove the enemy from the heights over the Chardeh villages. Then he advanced taking height after height, and finally captured the main point of the enemy's position. Major White was thus able to push along the sides of the gorge, capturing many guns, arms, and much ammunition. He was soon joined by General Baker. The rout of the enemy was complete. Their fire had been heavy and their advantage in numbers great. But they made no very tenacious resistance to the bold assault of the Highlanders and Goorkhas. General Macpherson reached the camp in safety. The hosts of Ghilzais and other hillmen who had hung round our rear and flanks, for the time dispersed. But, as General Roberts graphically said, "the whole country was seething." Retiring from the gorge, the Afghan troops occupied a fortified village on the plain beyond. That night some of our troops bivouacked on the positions they had won. The 7th apparently was spent in preparation for the final advance on Cabul. On the 8th, the mutinous regiments from Kohistan were said to be encamped on the Asmai Koh Hill which commands the Bala Hissar. General Massey was therefore sent with cavalry to sweep round to the north of the city to cut off the enemy's retreat by the Kohistan road, while General Baker, with a strong force, was to attack the position on the Asmai Koh. General Massey found the Afghan cantonment at Sherpur—two miles north of Cabul on the Kohistan road—deserted. The magazine which had been blown up was still smouldering. Seventy-eight guns had been abandoned by the enemy. The artillery then advanced from the camp and shelled the heights until sunset. It was, however, found impossible to dislodge them without infantry, and Baker's Brigade did not come up till it was too dark to attack. Early the next morning it was discovered that the enemy had fled. The line of retreat was towards Ghazni. A harassing pursuit for fifteen miles ensued along the road and over the hills. Guns, beasts of burden, and some prisoners were taken. On their return that evening from the pursuit, the cavalry for the first time entered and rode through the city of Cabul. On the 12th General Roberts made his formal entry. The Amir pleaded indisposition as an excuse for absence, but his son and the principal Sirdars accompanied the English commander. The crowds in the street showed neither enthusiasm nor ill-will. The traders concealed their satisfaction—the fanatics were either absent or were terrified into sullen respect. From a window in the palace General Roberts addressed the people assembled in the

garden below. He told them that though the Government might justly destroy the city, yet Cabul would in mercy be spared. The portions, however, interfering with the military occupation of the Bala Hissar would be levelled and a heavy fine would be imposed. The city and the district for ten miles round was placed under martial law. Carrying arms was forbidden under penalty of death. Arms were to be at once surrendered. Rewards were offered for rifles brought in, and for information leading to the arrest of persons implicated in the massacre, or subsequent resistance. General Hills was appointed Military Governor, with Nawab Ghulam Husen to assist him. The Bala Hissar was occupied, but a series of disastrous explosions in the magazine seemed to justify the fears of possible treachery that had been expressed. It was finally abandoned and dismantled—the troops being withdrawn to the cantonments at Sherpur as their winter quarters.

Meanwhile Ali Khel had been attacked by the Mangals and Shinwaris. The position of Colonel Money and his little garrison at the Shutar Gardan was for some days critical. On October 17, 18, and 19, he was completely surrounded by a host of Ghilzais. He prudently deferred attack till General Hugh Gough was approaching to his relief from Cabul. Then sallying out he attacked and dispersed the enemy. He then withdrew with General Gough to Cabul. The Shutar Gardan Pass was abandoned, and communication with India *viâ* the Kuram ceased for the winter.

The Indian Government meanwhile was active in sending troops to the front. The reinforcements sent by the Khaibar were slowly advancing, struggling with the difficulty of deficient transport—and turning aside from time to time to collect supplies, or to chastise the tribes for outrages. On the side of Candahar—the Governor and people of which remained friendly—General Hughes advanced beyond Khelat-i-Ghilzai. There, on October 24, he had one of the sharpest and most successful engagements of the campaign, with a body of Taraki Ghilzais, gallantly led by a fanatical chief, Sahib Jan. Want of supplies necessitated a retirement to Khelat-i-Ghilzai. We may say here once for all that the main difficulty of operations at this stage was that of transport. Letters from the various columns were full of complaints and recriminations, into which we cannot enter. The zeal of the officers of the transport and commissariat departments was admitted, but as they had suddenly to be expanded from a peace establishment, the new officers were inexperienced. Sir Michael Kennedy, whose services in the famines had been conspicuous, was appointed to supreme control, and reached Cabul in time to be shut up in Sherpur. In the first campaign 60,000 beasts of burden had perished. Commerce and agriculture in India were crippled, and when there was a fresh demand for Afghanistan, there was little response in the frontier provinces. But vigorous efforts were made elsewhere. Bombay and Madras cordially co-operated. The Government of Bombay, indeed, was made wholly responsible for supplies to the

Candahar force. As camels failed, bullocks, carts, and ponies were sent in great numbers instead. Tramways were ordered for the passes. The extension of the Northern Punjab Railway to the Indus, and the construction of a railway from Sukkur on the Indus to Dadar, at the mouth of the Bolan Pass, were ordered. Under the energetic direction of the Governor of Bombay, so rapidly was the construction of the latter pushed, that before the end of the year engines could run twenty-four miles beyond what was once the frontier station of Jacobabad. Sir Richard Temple himself went to Candahar, where he held a Durbar in the Indian manner, and was cordially received.

At Cabul, the efforts of the commander were directed to the disarmament of the city and district, the preparation of quarters for the winter, and the provision of necessaries—especially of forage, which was scarce. Two Commissions sat—one to inquire into the circumstances of the attack on the Residency; the other, a military tribunal, to try prisoners accused of participating in it, or in opposing the advance of the Amir's allies. The Amir himself had from the first been regarded with suspicion. The inquiries of the Commissions were believed to implicate several of his relatives and leading men. They were at any rate kept in confinement. Before the entry into Cabul the Amir had tendered his abdication to General Roberts—he was weary, he said, of the task of ruling such subjects as the Afghans had proved. Soon after General Roberts accepted it. In a proclamation to the people he commanded the Afghan chiefs and authorities to continue their functions under his advice. He promised to respect the religions and customs of the country, and declared that Government, "after consultation with the principal Sirdars, tribal chiefs, and others representing the interests and wishes of the various provinces and cities, would declare its will as to the future permanent arrangements for the good government of the people." It is said that the Amir was shown to have put to death some of our adherents—that he had received the "rebel" General the night before the battle of Charasiab—that he had planned flight from our camp. Whether from a conviction of his guilt, or from a belief that his presence under restraint at Cabul was politically undesirable, Government directed that he should be sent to India. He went without show of reluctance, and is now a State prisoner at Meerut. Soon after his father-in-law, and others of his influential advisers, were also deported. Even Daud Shah was sent in custody soon after the collapse of "the rising."

The Commission naturally found it difficult to induce persons cognisant of the real facts of the massacre to come forward. But there was an abundance of false evidence. Several persons, including the Kotwal (Police Magistrate) of Cabul, were found guilty of direct participation in the crime, and were publicly hanged. There were no demonstrations of popular feeling. The citizens were either callously indifferent, or sullenly resigned. Daily execu-

tions of prisoners followed. They were for the most part Afghan soldiers, described in the newspaper letters as "dangerous characters," who had fought against us, and were found lurking with arms in the villages around. To hunt out these "rebels," and to collect supplies, parties of troops were sent in various directions in the very neighbourhood of Cabul. Every effort was made to conciliate. Members of the family of Dost Muhamad were appointed to the charge of various districts, Kohistan, Maidan, Logar, &c. On November 11 an amnesty was proclaimed to all those who had merely fought against the British, on condition that they gave up their arms and returned to their homes. But the requisitions for forage and the exaction of revenue had irritated the headmen. They no longer received those subsidies which our previous procedure had led them to expect, and the seizure and execution of the soldiers, and possibly kinsmen who had taken refuge in their villages, was likely to incense as well as to awe. There were several attacks on our troops, and on November 24 there was serious fighting in the Maidan district.

But before this—on the 7th—a junction had been effected between the Khaibar column and the Cabul force. The Lataband Pass was, after careful survey, selected as the best route from the Cabul basin to that of Jelalabad. Military posts were established at intervals, and at last convoys of the sick were despatched to India. Hostility was expected from the Ghilzais, but there was at first no opposition.

Rumours, however, of impending trouble were rife. The Afghan soldiery had abandoned Cabul because there was no one with authority enough to direct their councils. They carried the spirit of resistance to their homes. Their hopes were fed by recollections of our disasters in 1842. If only they had been well led, they were told, they would certainly have beaten the British. Priests and patriots were busy everywhere preaching the duty of fighting to the death against the infidel and the foreigner. At Ghazni, to which the Cabul soldiers had fled, an aged Mollah became the Prophet of a Holy War. In the fertile but turbulent province of Kohistan—the Amir's recruiting ground—insurgent bands were said to be collecting. The wife of Yahiya Khan, who remained at Cabul, was intriguing to revenge the wrong done to her husband and her father. She had wealth, and she spent it liberally on the hungry tribesmen. Though most of the Afghan artillery had been captured at Cabul, all but a small part of the muskets and rifles were still in the hands of the soldiers. The nominal ruler of Afghan Turkestan had taken no notice of our overtures. Of the troops which returned thence, some had indeed sent in their arms to General Roberts, but most took them to their villages in Kohistan. At Herat Ayub Khan was still free to act and intrigue as he pleased.

About the beginning of December insurgent bands appeared, one (from Ghazni) in the Maidan district, on the Ghazni road—

another in Kohistan—and two more in other districts round Cabul. In Maidan the people murdered the Governor we had appointed —a son of Dost Muhamad, and one of the best of the Afghan nobles—solely it would appear because he was our nominee. General Roberts, on December 9, sent General Baker by a circuitous route to get behind the Maidan band and cut off the retreat to Ghazni. General Macpherson was sent at the same time to Argandeh, on the Ghazni road, to prevent the junction of the Ghazni and Kohistan bands. On the 10th he encountered the Kohistan insurgents, and drove them back northwards. He was then joined by General Roberts, who directed him to move along the road towards Argandeh. General Massey, with some artillery and cavalry, was to co-operate with him by the valley road. The latter "advanced confidently through a difficult country, intersected by water cuts, and studded with walled villages." He suddenly encountered the Ghazni insurgents in overwhelming numbers. The artillery fire did not avail to check their advance. The cavalry charged, but were repulsed. A second charge was attempted but failed too. The guns were upset in the water cuts and abandoned—and our soldiers retreated in disorder. Some of the fugitives were rallied, and the guns were ultimately recovered. Meanwhile the insurgents marched on Cabul, but at the mouth of the gorge by which the river enters the city, they were met by troops from the camp. Pressed in the rear by Macpherson they took to the hills. General Macpherson encamped for the night at the gorge. A picket held the hill commanding the Bala Hissar against several attacks of the insurgents. Next day General Macpherson attacked from this "picket hill" a conical hill—Takht-i-Shah—which the enemy held in force, but failed to dislodge them. During the night the Corps of Guides arrived from Butkak (the post they had been occupying on the Jelalabad road), and General Baker, too, returned from the Maidan district. On the morning of the 13th, while the front attack on the conical hill was renewed, General Baker attacked it in flank. The enemy abandoned it: but meanwhile the tribesmen and the Afghan soldiers (who had slept in the villages around) had attacked the troops at the foot of the heights, and covered the plains as far as the Siah Sang hills. They were at length dispersed by the arrival of cavalry from Sherpur, and of General Baker's troops. The city throughout, it seems, remained quiet. The enemy were said to number 30,000, were well handled by their leaders, and fought with a coolness and courage such as the Afghan soldiery had in no previous engagement shown. Early on the 14th masses of the enemy ascended the Koh-i-Asmai. While General Macpherson occupied the Bala Hissar and Takht-i-Shah, General Baker proceeded to clear the Koh-i-Asmai. The enemy, fighting desperately, were driven from the crest. To complete their discomfiture some mountain guns were placed on what is known as the "conical hill" or "peak." Troops were posted at the foot of

this hill, and cavalry scoured the plain. The enemy, however, again collected on the hills to the north, and surging towards the conical hill, drove back its defenders. In the confusion two guns fell into the hands of the insurgents. The troops on the Koh-i-Asmai repulsed the enemy in their attempts to regain it. But as night was coming on, and the number of the Afghans was now clear, General Roberts saw no advantage in holding distant and isolated posts. He therefore decided to withdraw all his men to the safe shelter of Sherpur till the arrival of reinforcements, or some happy chance should enable him to resume the offensive with effect.

It is probable that General Roberts' movement had precipitated the action of the insurgents. There were no simultaneous movements in the direction of Peshawur, and the telegraph remained for some days uncut. When news of the withdrawal to Sherpur reached India, the Viceroy, while admitting that the situation was serious, declared that there was no real reason for anxiety with regard to the safety of the Cabul force. General Roberts had with him nearly 8,000 seasoned troops, and supplies sufficient to last for the winter. The cantonment was an immense quadrangle at the foot of the Behmaru heights—an isolated ridge in the Cabul plain. The works had been commenced by Shir Ali, and so far as they were finished were of the most massive kind. Elsewhere, earthworks and entrenchments defended the position. The ridge forming the south side had been fortified, and the village of Behmaru was included within the lines as a bazaar. There were substantial barracks for the Europeans, the hutting of the natives had been nearly finished, and firewood—the wreck of the Bala Hissar as well as Afghan stores—was abundant. The Viceroy seems to have thought it probable that the insurgents would disperse owing to want of supplies or disputes among themselves. But, in case they should not disperse, a force was to be sent to reinforce General Roberts. General Gough with 2,200 men was ordered to advance from Gandamak. Unfortunately the old difficulties as to transport and supply recurred, and the advance was slow. It was harassed, too, by the Ghilzais, and when General Gough reached Jagdalak he reported that owing to the rising of the tribes in front he could not advance till he received reinforcements. These were sent on from Jelalabad, and in the meanwhile other reinforcements were pushed to fill up the gap in the Khaibar. At Peshawur a reserve corps was assembled. Happily there was no serious difficulty to be encountered. There were, indeed, several attacks by Ghilzais on isolated posts. But General Gough pushed through the dreaded Jagdalak defiles without fighting, and taking with him the little garrison which had held the post or crest of the Lataband, reached Cabul to find that the insurgents had been defeated and dispersed. Even after the telegraph was cut, communication had been fairly maintained by messengers or heliographic signalling.

The loss of the enemy in the fighting round Cabul had been

very heavy, and several of their leaders had fallen. When General Roberts retired to Sherpur they occupied the heights round the city. On the 17th they appeared on the Siah Sang range from which position General Roberts thought it desirable to dislodge them. The force sent easily accomplished this. On the 19th there was again a slight skirmish. Then on the 22nd there followed a series of desultory attacks. General Roberts had information that the enemy had made preparations for a final effort, and that on the morning of 23rd the kindling of a beacon on the Koh-i-Asmai would be the signal for an attack. At 4 A.M. our troops were on the alert. The gorge, which divides the ridge, the ridge itself, and the village of Behmaru, were all strongly held, and at the mouth of the gorge was a strong reserve. At 6 A.M. the beacon blazed. A few minutes after there was a sharp musketry fire about the parapet. All the villages round had been occupied by the insurgents, who enveloped the south and west front with a brisk fire from the orchards and other cover. But the main and serious attack was made on the village of Behmaru, which was crowded with the ineffectives of the garrison. The tenacity the enemy showed in their attack was due to their possession of a village beyond the defences. About 10 A.M. General Roberts decided at any risk to dislodge them from this point. He advanced four guns through the gorge, and the cross-fire thus brought to bear compelled the insurgents to abandon their chosen point of attack. The effect was at once apparent. The Kohistanis began to stream from all the villages they had occupied towards their homes. Our cavalry dashing out in pursuit completed the rout. Some of the enemy made for the Siah Sang hills which commanded the road from Jelalabad by which General Gough was expected. But before nightfall all the large villages on the south and east were occupied or destroyed by our troops, and a force was sent to occupy the Siah Sang heights. During the night all the insurgents disappeared. A heavy fall of snow rendered pursuit impossible.

Mahomed Jan and the other leaders of the outbreak escaped. The latter fled with Musa Khan—(infant son of Yakub Khan), whom he had declared Amir—to Ghazni. The insurgents, it appeared, had pillaged the city during their brief occupation. The houses of all those who were believed to favour the English were destroyed. The Hindus especially suffered—both because they were infidels and strangers, and because as traders they had given help to the English. Their property was plundered and their women dishonoured.

Soon after English authority was re-established General Roberts issued a proclamation granting an amnesty to all who would return to their homes—the six leaders of the revolt and the murderers of the Maidan Governor alone being excepted. An expedition was also sent under General Baker against the fort of the Kohistani rebel Mir Bacha. He found it abandoned. It was understood that no further expeditions would be undertaken till the spring.

Meanwhile there had been on the 23rd an attack by tribesmen on the post at Jagdalak Kotal—on the 24th an attempt to cut off General Norman—and on the 29th a bold attack on his position at Gandamak by Asmatulla Khan and 2,000 Ghilzais of the Lughman Valley.

In the Kuram Valley there had been successful punitive expeditions against the Jajis and Chakmanis, and one on a large scale against the long refractory Zaimukhts. An attack on a convoy by Khostwals was gallantly repulsed by a small body of native troops.

There was nothing to break the repose of Candahar save vague rumours from Herat—and on Christmas an attack on the camp by a few fanatics. All classes, except the theologicals and fanatics of the town, were pleased at the prosperity which the strong but kindly *régime* of the English permitted. They were free from the fear of the arbitrary exactions of the ruler of Cabul. The area of cultivation had doubled. The wool trade was rapidly expanding.

As to Herat, it was known only that a conflict had broken out between the Herati and Cabuli troops, in which the latter, led by a Povindah adventurer, were victorious. They kept Ayub Khan as a puppet in their hands, and obtained possession of the citadel. There, at the close of the year, they were said to be besieged by the Herati troops and the country people. It was believed, in December, that Ayub Khan was marching with his army on Candahar to expel the English, but, if he started, it is certain that he was not able to advance very far.

It was asserted in some of the letters from Cabul that General Roberts had found copious documentary evidence of the persistence of Russian intrigues at Cabul since 1873, and even of Russian complicity in the massacre. The assertion was utilised by some of the Indian papers to emphasise their views on current policy. The discovery of a teapot with an inscription, "Given to Sirdar Nek Muhamad by the Russian Government for Services Rendered, 1879," seemed to them to confirm their beliefs. Nek Muhamad was a brother of Shir Ali. He had commanded the Afghans at Charasiab. After his defeat he escaped to Tashkent, and soon after his arrival there, Abdu-r-rahman was reported to have "fled" to Balkh.

THE NAGA WAR.

It had been the declared policy of the Assam Government systematically to repress raids, and extend the sphere of our influence among the wild tribes of the north-east frontier. In November Mr. Damant, political agent of the Naga Hills, started from Kohima, his head-quarters, for Konoma, a Naga village twenty miles, where he had heard the Nagas had accumulated arms. He advanced to the village with half his escort, but was at once shot dead from the walls. A fight followed, in which nearly all the eighty sepoys of the escort were killed. The Nagas then attacked other posts, and invested Kohima. The garrison consisted of

two hundred effectives led by the two assistant Commissioners. There were several hundred non-combatants and two European ladies. Thousands of Nagas surrounded the weak stockade. The water was putrid, and food before relief came was almost exhausted. The little garrison made several desperate sallies, and had to be ever on the alert to prevent the enemy from setting fire to the thatch of the stockade. At length, on the thirteenth day, when further resistance seemed hopeless, relief came. Colonel Johnstone, political agent with the Raja of Manipur, hearing of the distress of his countrymen, had hastily got together a force of the Raja's men and pushed on night and day through the jungle. Afterwards the regular expedition that had been organised arrived. It advanced to capture Konoma, where the Nagas had assembled. The fighting was of the most desperate kind—more serious than anything till then experienced in Afghanistan. Our loss in officers was serious. At last the enemy was dislodged, but took up a stockade position elsewhere. Operations on our side up to the end of the year consisted of pursuits of isolated bands of the enemy, and cutting off of supplies. At any other time the war would have been regarded with interest as a frontier expedition, and the defenders of Kohima would have been heroes.

BURMAH.

In February the young King Thibaw, from whom much in the way of good government had been expected, signalised his accession by the massacre of eighty-six persons of the royal house. Our Resident at Mandalay at this time was not allowed to have an audience of the king, as he declined—with the approval of his Government—to submit to the humiliating etiquette of the Burmese Court. But he sent in a remonstrance in the name of his Government regarding the massacre. For some time after there were daily rumours that the king was making preparations for war against the British in Lower Burmah, which province he claimed as his. It had in fact remained in our occupation without formal cession after the close of the last Burmese war. Strong reinforcements were sent from India to Rangoon, and thence to the frontier. The king it seemed was habitually drunk, and was restrained from war only by the advice, or rather *finesse* of his old ministers. But there were constant reports that he had imprisoned these and appointed other younger men—more prone to war—in their place. He managed to offend the Buddhist monks, who of course influenced the popular feeling. He sent an expedition against the Shan chiefs which was unsuccessful. The spirited protest of the Italian Consul—the agent of the one power on whose alliance he thought he could rely—added to his mortification. For months nearly every telegram began, "The king still drinks." While he was "still drinking," Mr. Shaw, our Resident, died of heart-disease. Colonel Browne was sent to succeed him, but as relations with the Court were now intolerable he left, leaving a *chargé*

d'affaires to conduct necessary work. The King's coronation passed off quietly. But meanwhile anxiety for the safety of the English party at the Residency had increased. The king—"still drinking"—held constant reviews of troops—not formidable, of course, but regarded by him as invincible. The mission had from the first been subjected to offensive restraints. It was feared that the news of the Cabul massacre might stimulate the king to emulation. Accordingly, in September, Mr. St. Barbe, under the orders of Government, left the Residency without previous notification, but still in a public manner, and went on board a steamer, which had been moored in the river for the purpose. He waited to take on board all the other Europeans who cared to come, and then started for Rangoon, which he reached in safety. Before Colonel Browne left there had been fresh massacres at the palace, and the king, who was "still drinking," was said to contemplate an occupation of the Karen country. This would have exposed British Burmah to a grave strategic danger, and could not have been permitted. But none of these disquieting intentions were carried out. The people of Mandalay were said to have gone mad about lotteries—a successful experiment of the king's in finance. The evils of gambling extended even to Rangoon. But round Mandalay, it was reported, anarchy prevailed. There were constant dacoities. Meanwhile the merchants at Rangoon complained that trade was paralysed, and urged that an ultimatum should at once be sent to the king. The Chief Commissioner, however, at an early stage of the trouble had notified that nothing but open insult or injury would provoke us to interference. The merchants argued that Burmah was fertile and its people docile. But the Anglo-Indian press generally was averse to annexation. We had already all the trade of Upper Burmah passing through our hands, and annexation would bring us near the Chinese and give us as neighbours turbulent hill tribes. The Nyoung Yan Prince—a relative of the king's who had been living at Calcutta—came in disguise to Rangoon to push his claims. He was believed to be popular with the people, and Government was strongly urged to support his claims with armed force. But the attitude of the king, if offensive, was not hostile. His ministers treated the *chargé d'affaires* when leaving with respect and even consideration. The king had previously sent an envoy to the Viceroy at Simla, whom the Viceroy had declined to receive on the ground that the Resident at Mandalay was not received by the king. After the Mission was withdrawn the king sent another embassy which was detained for a long time at the frontier, and finally was told that the Viceroy would not receive a merely complimentary embassy which was not authorised to discuss the grievances complained of. The ambassadors referred to the king for instructions. The Irrawaddy flotilla still continued to ply between Rangoon and Mandalay, though trade was almost extinct. Some of the Burmese authorities announced that they would not allow our Customs preventive officers to accompany the

steamers, but the objection was waived by the Mandalay authorities. Some marauders appearing in the passes into British territory on the north-west caused alarm at Akyab. But they do not seem to have had any understanding with the king.

III. CENTRAL ASIA.

Of the various expeditionary forces organised by Russia in Central Asia when war with England was probable, one was formed on the Caspian under General Lomakin to operate in the direction of Merv. Although in the early part of 1879 there was a series of disquieting rumours that it had almost reached Merv, it is now known that it suffered so serious a reverse that it had to fall back on its base, Chikislar. Subsequently the victorious Turkomans, in an attack on an outpost at Barnak, north-east of Krasnovodsk, made an unexpected display of tactical skill. All through the spring there were reports of preparations made by Russia for a fresh campaign. The explanations of the object given in the Russian press seemed to vary with the political outlook. It was necessary to restore Russian prestige, damaged by the previous reverse and English successes in Afghanistan—it was designed to protect the trade route from the Caspian to Khiva from the attacks of the nomads—it was intended to rescue Russian prisoners who were in the hands of the Turkomans—its object was to punish the Tekkes for having excited the Yomuts, with whom the Russians had come into contact on the Caspian, against them. Later when the English occupation of Cabul impelled the Russians to ask for compensation, the expedition was spoken of as having been directed against Merv. All through the spring the troops were being collected at Chikislar—where on the barren sandy shore a large settlement sprang up. The Turkomans of the neighbourhood moved away with their camels. The contractors—dwelling on Persian territory—who had promised to give supplies, refused at the last moment to furnish them. The Russians attributed this at first to English pressure on Persia, but it is now admitted that the disappointment was due to the frauds practised by the Russian officers on the contractors. There was sickness among the troops. At length, in the summer, they were moved in small bodies over the sandy wastes to Chatte, at the confluence of the Sambar and the Attrek. Thence they moved by the Sambar valley to the foot of the passes by which they were to cross to the north side of the Kopetdagh range. Their sufferings thus far from heat and brackish water, and deficiency of wholesome food, were terrible. Ophthalmia, diarrhœa, and scurvy prevailed, and there was great mortality. They had some encounters with Turkomans, but others came to their camp as friends. To crown these misfortunes, General Lazareff—their commander, one of those able, self-made generals, whom the Russian system produces—died. The special corps selected for the advance was then at Bendessen, at

the foot of the pass. General Lomakin assumed command, and took his men across the Bemi Pass. They found that the country along the northern margin of the mountains was a fertile, well watered, richly cultivated, and thickly populated tract. But the Russians advancing found all the villages deserted, and the Tekke notables who had come to their camp, all disappeared in one night. Here, owing to the inexpertness of the improvised camel-drivers, the transport difficulty became intense. The soldiers were obliged to advance with supplies and ammunition for a fortnight only. On the 8th they reached Denghil Tepe—the stronghold to which the Tekkes had retired. It was a quadrangle with steep clay walls and a deep ditch. In front were numerous trenches and parapets, while all around the country was intersected by canals and the ridges of the fields. The Tekkes took advantage, too, of mills and embankments to obstruct the advance. While a portion of the Russian force advanced lightly equipped, the rear and baggage train were attacked by the Turkoman cavalry. The assault was with difficulty repelled. Meanwhile the vanguard had by desperate fighting compelled the Tekkes to retire from the outlying works. But again the defenders sallied forth to hand-to-hand fight. At last they were driven behind the chief rampart—the assault on which was delayed till the whole Russian force had come up. There were at this time about 15,000 Tekke combatants within the fortress, besides the women and children. It seems probable that had the Russians remained inactive, the Turkomans, disheartened by their losses, would have abandoned the place and retired to Askabad. But the Russians had hardly any provisions, they had no news from the rear, they felt they could not follow the fugitives. It seemed necessary to strike a decisive blow at once. The artillery poured in a destructive fire on the multitude cooped up within. Under a heavy fire they advanced to the ditch. There the exasperated Tekkes, bursting out knife in hand, fell on them as they stood separated in little groups. The Russians had to retreat in disorder—pursued and harassed by the cavalry of the enemy, and a large body of troops sent by the Khan of Merv. With difficulty they reached Bendessen, having lost 700 men. Thence they rapidly withdrew to Chatte and Chikislar, whence most of the troops were transported back across the Caspian. The Russians had, in fact, gained nothing but knowledge by the campaign. The unexpected tactics of the Turkomans dismayed them. The Tekkes used infantry and fought behind earthworks. There seems no truth in the statement that they were armed with English breechloaders, but it is admitted that they had benefited by the sojourn among them in the previous year of an English officer—now Major Butler. He was sent to the Turkoman country by the Viceroy, but was subsequently disavowed and recalled. There has even been an unpleasant dispute as to the nature of the financial bargain made with him.

In the summer of 1879, General Kauffmann—who was regarded

as the representative in Asia of the policy of warlike enterprise—left Tashkent. In October the situation in Afghanistan was considered in a council of the statesmen and soldiers of Russia at Livadia, and as the result, General Kauffmann returned to Turkestan. It was announced soon after, that two or three great Russian expeditions were to converge from various points on the northern borders of Afghanistan. The statement was made on authority which procured for it belief, but on the same authority the public was soon after assured that the project had been abandoned. Nevertheless, it is certain that preparations were being made for the advance of two large armies—variously estimated at 50,000 to 300,000 men—on Merv. (The Khan of that place had beyond question exerted himself to the utmost against Russia. His army contributed to the disaster of the retreat. Later—in November—it was ready for an advance on Chikislar or Krasnovodsk. The Turkomans, indeed, had harassed the very outskirts of Chikislar.) One of these armies was to advance under General Tergukasoff from Chikislar, where all through the winter transport was being collected. The other, under General Kauffmann, was to assemble at Samarcand and advance by Charjui to the Oxus. The Turkomans were preparing to oppose the passage of the river. The loss of camels sustained by the Russians in previous campaigns had been so great that to facilitate transport it was proposed to construct a rail or tramway from the Caspian to Kizil Arvat, at the western termination of the Kopet Dagh.

All through the summer, indeed, projects for improving communication with Central Asia had occupied the attention of Russian officers. The first scheme was a railway from Orenburg to Samarkand, and thence to the Oxus. A commission was sent with a strong military escort to examine the route. Other commissions were also sent, and the distribution of duties is not very clear. But the results may be distinctly stated. The country from the Russian frontier to the Oxus has been carefully examined with a view to ascertaining a good line of route for a railway or an army—the rivers Surchan, Waksh, and Kafir Nighan have been explored—the Oxus has been navigated from the Afghan frontier to Khiva. The Khan of Khiva has also shown to the satisfaction of the commission that the work of restoring the Oxus to its old channel (*i.e.* diverting it to the Caspian) is practicable by native agency. A telegraph line has been laid across the Caspian from Baku to Krasnovodsk. A concession has been granted for the extension of the Poti-Tiflis railway to Baku, and the line is being surveyed. Lastly, a scheme is being seriously considered for uniting the Black Sea with the Caspian by a canal.

Elsewhere we have narrated how Russia, when appealed to by Shir Ali, refused to intervene in Afghan affairs. It was stated that the St. Petersburg Cabinet asked for assurances from the English Government with reference to the occupation of Cabul, and that the latter refused to discuss Afghan affairs, and stated that the

arrangement under which the foreign relations of Afghanistan were conducted by England might be regarded as permanent. Many schemes for "compensation" were suggested in the Russian press —the one which found most favour being that Persia should occupy Herat, while the Turki provinces of Afghanistan (*i.e.* those north of the Hindu Kush), on which the Amir of Cabul has always had but a precarious hold, should be formed into a kingdom dependent on Russia. It was announced that, in August, General Abramoff having crossed the Alai Mountains with a large army had occupied Darwaz—from which province he could, of course, command Badakshan. In December, Abdu-r-rahman—who had been Shir Ali's most formidable rival in the struggle for the Amirship of Cabul—and who since his defeat had been a pensioner and dependent of the Russian authorities in Turkistan—was reported to have "fled" across the frontier—to Balkh, it was presumed. He had with him 200,000 roubles—the savings of his pension—and, it was stated on trustworthy authority, a further sum of 400,000 roubles derived from Russian sources.

The position of Persia throughout the year was one of singular difficulty. The Russian advance along the Attrek was on Persian territory, yet no permission had been asked by that Power. There was assumed to be a struggle for influence at Teheran between Russia and England. The latter transferred her Consulate from Resht to Asterabad—a step regarded as of some significance. Russia urged Persia strongly to co-operate in the expedition against the Turkomans, who were in truth nominally subjects of the Shah. Russian officers were entertained at Teheran, and were employed to organise the Shah's troops. On the other hand, the Russians complained of want of cordial co-operation, especially in the matter of supplies. Some of the papers urged that if Persia showed herself ungrateful for Kotour she should be called on to give satisfaction for Kurdish raids into Russian territory, and should be compelled to cede or retrocede the fertile province of Azerbaijan. In the beginning of the year, a Persian army was said to threaten Herat, and at the close, when the fate of that long-disputed and much-coveted fortress was in debate, it was announced that the Shah intended to go on a pilgrimage with 10,000 troops to Meshed.

In speaking of the scientific or political expeditions of the year, we ought not to omit mention of Major Biddulph's exploration of the Chitral Valley, and Major Tanner's excursion to Kafiristan. Colonel Prejevalsky, the Russian explorer, reached Tibet.

The Chinese had hardly recovered Kashgar when Hakim Khan Tura, son of Yakub Beg, prepared to invade and recover his father's kingdom. During the year there have been constant reports of invasions by Kipchaks, and the Chinese, it is clear, have had much difficulty in maintaining their authority. Hitherto, though pressed, they have not been ousted. But their authority has been maintained by a series of barbarous executions. They had from the first difficulties with Russia. They claimed back

Kulja—the most fertile province of Central Asia—of which Russia had undertaken the management (in trust for China), when that Power was losing its hold on Yarkand. A Chinese Embassy came in 1879 to St. Petersburg to press the matter. In the Russian Councils much difference of opinion prevailed. Meanwhile, the Chinese oppressed Russian subjects and violated the frontier. Nevertheless the party of legality prevailed at St. Petersburg. By the Treaty concluded in September, Russia retained the southern portion of Kulja, including the passes of the Thian Shan, leading to Kashgar. She also gained some territory on the Mongolian frontier. The Treaty also elucidated the frontier rights of the Powers. China further agreed to pay 5,000,000 roubles, 1,500,000 as indemnity for the cost of administering the province, and 3,500,000 as indemnity to Russian traders for losses incurred by Mussulman revolts and the oppression of Chinese officials. There can be no doubt that the Mussulman population of the province viewed with horror the prospect of retrocession. They have petitioned against it, and some Russian papers urge the Government to give up the province, at any rate, gradually. But the Czar seems anxious to keep on good terms with Pekin. He undertook, in case of war between China and Japan, to protect the merchantmen of the former Power.

CHAPTER VI.

NORTH AMERICA.

I. THE UNITED STATES.

On January 1, 1879, the day fixed by Act of Congress, the currency of the United States was restored to a specie basis. Seventeen years had then elapsed since paper money in that country was on a par with gold. It was feared that the change would disturb not the money market only, but all dealings between men of business. Instead of the anticipated confusion and inconvenience, the Act took effect in perfect quietude; indeed, the purpose which it was intended to subserve had actually been accomplished a fortnight beforehand. On December 16, 1878, the equilibrium between greenbacks and gold coin was established by the operation of natural causes, so that, when the banks were legally obliged to pay gold on demand, they were seldom asked to do so. At the close of the first day on which the Act was in operation, it was found that the gold paid in at the New York Sub-Treasury exceeded the amount paid out.

Not only did the return to specie payments prove to be easy and successful beyond all expectation, but the consequence was to

inflate rather than to reduce the currency. Mr. John Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, who had accumulated a store of gold amounting to 224,865,477 dols., gradually put it into circulation and thereby rendered money unusually plentiful. The result was a revival of speculation as in the days when a paper currency was first established. The Democratic party, which opposed the resumption of specie payments on the ground that money would thereby become scarce, had to endure ridicule for raising a false alarm. Contemporaneously with the restoration of payments in specie, the Secretary of the Treasury was able to effect a vast saving in the interest on the public debt. He arranged for converting all the debt redeemable last year into a 4 per Cent. Stock. This operation has been entirely successful, the 4 per Cent. Bonds being rapidly absorbed and being quoted at par; the annual saving from July 21, as regards the sum payable for interest, was 14,297,177 dols.

Though the new year began full of promise for the financial prosperity of the United States, yet other indications were less favourable. The severity of the weather was unprecedented. A wave of cold swept over the country, extending to the far south. In Florida, where ice had never been seen within living memory, it appeared to the amazement of the inhabitants and inflicted much damage. While the weather was at its worst an Indian outbreak occurred at Fort Robinson, in Nebraska. A party of Cheyennes was imprisoned there for having taken the war-path in the preceding October. They had attacked the settlers and caused general consternation. They were imprisoned, preparatory to being transported to the Indian Territory. To avert this fate they broke out of the fort. Ultimately they were surrounded by the United States troops, and rigorously punished both for the damage which they had done in the first instance under the stimulus of hunger, and for having rebelled against the order condemning them to imprisonment till they could be escorted to the Indian Territory. This was the first of three occasions during the year when the Indians caused apprehension in the United States. The second happened in March, when Alaska was the theatre of a threatening demonstration. The white settlers in that remote and inhospitable possession of the United States numbered sixty-eight, and they were threatened with attack from thousands of exasperated Indians. On the news of the danger reaching Vancouver Island, the authorities there despatched the British gunboat "Osprey" to the relief of the settlers, this prompt and friendly act having the result of saving their lives and pacifying the settlement. The nation at large, through the medium of the newspapers, expressed gratitude for the timely aid of the British authorities. The third Indian outbreak took place in September. Then the Utes in Northern Colorado rose and killed Mr. Meeking, the agent at the reservation there. They were incited to this by the encroachment of miners on their land. No heed was given to their protests, and they tried

to hinder by force what they had failed to prevent in a pacific manner. For a time the rising excited apprehension. A small detachment of regular troops, under the command of Major Thorburgh, which was sent against them, had been worsted and the leader shot. Reinforcements followed, under General Merritt, and the Indians were in turn obliged to flee for their lives, many being killed, and the remainder eventually submitting to the victors.

A conflict between President Hayes and Mr. Senator Conkling, which had caused much remark and uneasiness in the Republican party the preceding year, was closed in February to the advantage of the former. The cause of disagreement was the removal from the New York Custom House of those officers who owed their appointments to the patronage of Mr. Conkling, and who were confident of retaining them so long as he preserved his influence in the Senate. They had been removed by order of the President, but Mr. Conkling's influence had sufficed to hinder the confirmation of the appointments of their successors. Again the President sent to the Senate for confirmation the names of Mr. E. A. Merritt, as Collector, and Mr. S. W. Burt, as Surveyor, and, despite the vigorous resistance of Mr. Conkling, the Senate confirmed the nominations. This was popularly regarded as a great blow to Mr. Conkling, and an indication that his power had passed away. However, when the Convention of the New York Republican party met at Saratoga early in the autumn, Mr. Conkling displayed an amount of power which surprised his friends, and he did this not only in spite of the check just referred to, but also in defiance of the injury which an alleged scandal was supposed to have inflicted upon his reputation. His victory in nominating Mr. Cornell as a Republican candidate for the Governorship of the State of New York, was thought to betoken a likelihood that he might secure his own nomination next year as Republican candidate for President.

When Congress assembled for an extra Session on March 18, both Houses were under the control of the Democrats. This was the first time, since the Civil War, that the Democrats had a majority both in the Senate and House of Representatives. Mr. Randall was re-elected by the Democratic majority Speaker of the House of Representatives. He obtained 144 votes; Mr. Garfield, his Republican rival, obtained 125; while Mr. Wright, the candidate of the Greenback party, had 13, and Mr. Kelly, 1. The changes made in the Senate were many. In accordance with political usage, the officers of the Senate who professed Republican politics, and had been elected by the Republican party, were removed, and their places were filled by Democrats. The new appointments numbered nearly 250; the candidates numbered many thousands. It was noted, to the disadvantage of the Democratic party, that many of the successful candidates had been soldiers in the Confederate army. Moreover, it was a subject of angry comment and complaint that many Senators had been general officers

in that army. The contention of the adverse critics was that, while service in the Union army was a recommendation, service in the opposing body was a disqualification, and fault was found with the conciliatory policy of President Hayes on the ground that it had permitted Southern Brigadiers to be duly elected and take their seats in Congress.

The debates in Congress were characterised by great asperity and mutual recrimination. It seemed to be the aim of the Democratic majority to undo some of the restrictive legislation which had been passed by their opponents, and which they considered unjust. The main question in dispute was whether the army should be allowed to be present and to act at elections. This was vigorously debated in the Congress which came to an end on March 4, the result being that the bill on the subject, passed by the Democratic House of Representatives, was rejected by the Republican Senate. Now, however, the majority in both Houses favoured the passage of a bill to the same effect. Some, indeed, desired to go still farther and to reduce the army to a point in numbers at which it would be utterly inefficient. An amendment to the effect that the army should be diminished from 25,000 men to 15,000 was made in the House of Representatives, and lost by a large majority, 58 members voting in favour of the amendment and 125 against it. The Democratic majority was large enough to ensure the passage of the Army Bill through both Houses of Congress, yet the Republican opposition was by no means feeble. The question which excited the most acrimony and adverse criticism was embodied in the clause forbidding the employment of soldiers to supervise elections. It was held by the Democrats that this power had been exercised so as to interfere with freedom of election in the Southern States, while the Republicans contended that the coloured electors could not vote as they pleased unless they were under the protection of Federal bayonets. The protracted debates in Congress, though nominally directed to this point, really dealt with the difference which marked North and South, and kept the party which upheld State sovereignty from concurring with the party which was uncompromising in preferring the supremacy of the Union. Several indications showed how greatly embittered the rival parties had become. While the Army Bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives, a resolution was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Senator Hoar denouncing the projected legislation of the Democrats as unprecedented and subversive of Constitutional forms. This motion was warmly supported by Mr. Senator Blaine, and threats were held out by him and others that strong measures would be necessary in the event of the Southern Brigadiers continuing to menace the country. When the Bill had passed the House of Representatives and was laid before the Senate, the Republicans there gave vent to forebodings as to the consequences to the country if the troops could no longer be summoned to support one of the political

parties on the polling day. Mr. Senator Conkling was specially emphatic in his protests against what had been done, and bitter in his invective against his Southern colleagues; he hinted that the only cure for the evil was the election of General Grant as President. This bill, and other bills to the same effect received the President's veto. The Democrats, not possessing the majority of two-thirds wherewith to cancel the veto, failed to carry their restrictive measures on the action of the general Government. The only case in which they partially succeeded was withholding pay from the marshals who might be appointed to see that elections were fairly conducted.

Two events early in the year attracted great attention, and were topics of much controversy throughout the Union. The one related to the Chinese in California; the other to the negroes in the South. In February, a Bill, restricting the employment of Chinese labour, which had been introduced in the House of Representatives, passed the Senate and was forwarded to the President for his signature. Both the Republican and Democratic parties had united in giving satisfaction to the anti-Chinese feeling in the States on the Pacific slope. The right of the Chinaman to enjoy his liberty, while pursuing happiness by working industriously, had been secured to him in the North American Republic by the treaty negotiated by Mr. Burlinghame. But the citizens who had exchanged Ireland for California as a home, were indignant at having to compete with Chinamen in the labour market, on account of Chinamen undertaking to do as much work for the daily pay of a dollar as they thought fit to execute for two or three dollars. The bill which passed Congress was designed to restore to these discontented citizens an immunity from annoying Chinese competitors. But President Hayes, not being able to sanction the measure for the restriction of Chinese immigration, in view of the treaty obligations which it was his duty to uphold, vetoed it, and thus he became a target for the indignation of those citizens of California who detested and dreaded the Chinese. The case of the Southern negroes was very different. They did not, like the Chinese, threaten to be troublesome competitors in the labour market; on the contrary, they acted so as to increase the demand for labour in Mississippi and Louisiana. The working-men of California wished the Chinamen to go; the planters of the South desired the negroes to stay. But the negroes would not listen to any remonstrance, flocking towards the State of Kansas where they hoped to live in greater comfort. As many as six thousand migrated thither, and the exodus did not cease till steamboat and railway companies refused to carry the fugitives. Moreover, the negroes who remained behind thought themselves fortunate wher they heard the reports brought back by some who, having been disappointed, had returned to their old homes. The sufferings of the fugitives were extreme. Many who had no money left, after paying their passages, died of hunger, and a large number suc-

cumbed to disease. Whether the negroes were the victims of a false alarm when they set forth in quest of new homes rather than fall back into a condition akin to slavery, cannot be determined with certainty. That they were afraid of something is beyond doubt, and the vagueness of their dread may have stimulated the panic. The Constitutional Convention which was then sitting in Louisiana passed a resolution declaring that it was not intended to restrict or impair the political, civil or religious rights of any class. It cannot be denied that the predominant feeling in most Southern States was opposed to giving more liberty to the negroes than could possibly be helped. The negroes, on the other hand, expected more from emancipation than they could possibly get. Though emancipated and enfranchised, they were not in a much better position socially than that which they occupied as slaves. In 1878 several negroes had attempted to find a sphere in which they might live independently and on the footing of masters. They formed the Liberian Exodus Association, and chartered a steamer called the "Azor," which carried a large number of emigrants from Charlestown to Monrovia. The experiment proved a disastrous failure. The negroes who reached Liberia, where no white man is allowed to take any part in the government, would gladly have returned to South Carolina, where few but white men have a chance of holding office. The movement of the negroes testified, however, their anxiety to change their place of abode. Though stopped for the time being, it is likely to be renewed hereafter, because the latest accounts from Kansas give a highly favourable account of the coloured settlers there.

The country was startled in the month of May on learning that the State of California, by a large majority, had adopted a new Constitution, in which some of the doctrines ascribed to the Communists held the leading part. If its provisions were carried into effect, then the position of a capitalist in California would be as unenviable as that of a Chinaman. Much depended, however, on the interpretation and operation of certain provisions, and the manner in which the Constitution would work could not be settled till the State elections in September. Hence it was that the public awaited with curiosity the issue of these elections. The general result was favourable to the Republican party, a defeat to Mr. Denis Kearney, the leader of the party by which the Constitution was framed, and which professed hostility to all who had acquired capital and, in particular, to those persons who had invested their savings in National Securities. The "lecherous bondholder," to use his own strange phrase, was the object of Mr. Kearney's special denunciation and openly declared hatred. Had Mr. Kearney succeeded in returning candidates in September who were his partisans, the new Constitution of California might have been employed as an instrument, not only to persecute the Chinese, but also to impoverish capitalists. The Mayoralty of San Francisco was the only notable office to which the working men suc-

ceeded in electing their candidate. Mr. Kalloch, the new Mayor, was a Baptist Minister, who, after a chequered and suspicious career in Massachusetts and Missouri, had settled in California. He had been the victim of the vengeance of Mr. De Young, editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, who shot Mr. Kalloch on account of the way in which the latter had vituperated his mother. This act of violence increased Mr. Kalloch's popularity and contributed to make him Mayor of San Francisco.

While the elements of discord were active in the chief city of California, the announcement of General Grant's arrival led to the suspension of hostilities. The contending parties united in welcoming him on his landing there in September from Japan, after an absence from his native land of upwards of two years. In the interval, he had visited not only the principal countries and cities of Europe, but also Asia, China and Japan, being received everywhere with as great honour as could be shown to a personage of royal birth and rank. With a good taste which deserves full recognition, General Grant always put the credit of his cordial reception to the account of the country to which he belonged, and he insisted in the speeches which he learned to make on his travels, that the respect paid to him was really offered to the Republic of North America in his person. Nowhere was he welcomed with greater heartiness than in the State of California, and even the members of the working men's party made no protest when he pointedly refused to see their leader, Mr. Denis Kearney. The warmth of the welcome accorded to General Grant was interpreted by some managers of the Republican party as symptomatic of what would happen were he nominated a Candidate for the Presidency next year. Others were strongly disinclined to accept such a conclusion. They urged that General Grant did not wish to be President for the third time, that it was unadvisable to break the rule in this matter laid down by Washington, and that Mr. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, was the best candidate. The autumn elections had the consequence of making Mr. Senator Blaine, to whom Mr. Hayes was preferred in 1876, a probable candidate in 1880. The State of Maine, in which Mr. Blaine was born, and which he represents in the Senate, was the theatre of a Republican victory, reversing the defeat sustained there by the Republicans last year. In Ohio the Republicans were also victorious, and this favoured the chances of Mr. Secretary Sherman. The State of New York was the arena in which the political struggle assumed a strange form. Mr. Lucius Robinson, the retiring Governor, was renominated again by the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse. Mr. Cornell was nominated by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. Mr. Tilden was credited with securing the nomination of Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Senator Conkling that of Mr. Cornell; and those persons in either party who resented the personal authority of Mr. Tilden and Mr. Conkling, declined to support their nominees. The section of the Democratic party known as Tammany Hall, over

which Mr. John Kelly presided, went the length of declaring its independence by nominating Mr. Kelly as candidate for Governor. Many young and ardent Republicans agreed to show their distaste for Mr. Cornell by erasing his name from the voting list, preferring the return of the opposing candidate to the success of a candidate of whom they were ashamed. Mr. Cornell had been removed by President Hayes from an important office in the New York Custom House. It was argued that, if a Republican President considered him an incompetent official in the New York Custom House, the Republicans could not accept him as a fitting Governor of the State. In consequence of the split in the Democratic party, not only was Mr. Cornell elected Governor, but all the Republican candidates for other State offices, with one exception, were elected also. The exception was the office of State engineer, to which Mr. Seymour, a Democrat, was preferred to Mr. Soule, a Republican. Had the Democratic votes been given to a single set of candidates, the result would have been reversed. As the differences among the Democrats, which are laid to the charge of Mr. Tilden, may be healed, either by his renunciation of a claim to be a candidate for the Presidency, or by his displacement from the post of leader, it is possible that the Democrats may hereafter regain their ascendency in the State of New York. Should the Republicans, on the other hand, use their power as masters of that State, then the election of a Republican President in 1880 is probable.

The President's Message to Congress on December 1 began with congratulations concerning the restoration of specie payments. The excess of precious metals in the Treasury, over the United States notes redeemed, was 40,000,000 dols. The large saving by funding the debt was expected to be increased by 11,000,000 dols. two years hence. Thus the annual saving in interest, within the space of three years, will amount to five millions sterling. The President urged that the process of reducing the debt itself should be continued, a national debt being opposed to the policy of the North American Republic. He intimated that the time had come for depriving greenbacks of their quality of legal tenders, and for withdrawing them from circulation. A paragraph in the Message was devoted to the subject of enforcing the law against polygamy in the Territory of Utah. The President said that a law passed seventeen years ago, having been found to be constitutional, ought to be enforced by the United States authorities, and, if that law proved inadequate, further legislation should render it more stringent. The question of Civil Service Reform occupied a large part of the Message, the President not only reiterating his own views in favour of appointments being made on the ground of merit only, but also quoting the views expressed by General Grant, his predecessor, in a previous Message, to the effect that "the present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for the public places. The elevation and purification of the Civil Service of the Government will be

hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States." The other parts of the Message referred to foreign relations and the affairs of the several State departments. Few points remained in dispute with foreign Powers, the most important being the demand of 103,000 dols. from Great Britain for the damage sustained by United States fishermen at the hands of the dwellers at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland. A Treaty had been concluded with Japan; mediation had been offered between Japan and China with regard to the Loo Choo islands; the state of things on the Mexican border was satisfactory; diplomatic relations had been resumed with Columbia, while the propriety of entering into diplomatic relations with Servia and Roumania was under consideration. The only other matter in the Message deserving notice is the recommendation to legislate so that the Indians may become the owners in severalty of the land which is assigned to them.

The demonstration in honour of General Grant culminated in December, when he was entertained with unprecedented lavishness and enthusiasm by the citizens of Philadelphia. This closed his welcome home. It will be determined a few months hence whether the next great scene in which he is to figure as the leading personage will be his installation as President for the third time. It is still doubtful whether he will consent to serve again. Many persons desire that he should accept the presidency of a company for cutting a ship canal through Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This is an alternative scheme to one proposed by M. de Lesseps for making a canal through the Isthmus of Darien. While the construction of such a canal is an engineering task which caused much discussion last year, another undertaking of no small importance was completed. This was the Sutro Tunnel for draining the mines on the Comstock lode. It was ten years in construction and cost 4,000,000 dols. The year was a most prosperous one for the country. Trade had revived; commerce never was more active; the farmers could sell all their produce at remunerative rates. Indeed, the bygone year has been in many respects one of the most satisfactory in the recent annals of the United States; yet, when it closed, there was a menacing cloud on the political horizon. The autumn elections in the State of Maine showed, as had been related above, a large majority for the Republicans. When the time came for the newly-elected Legislature to meet, it was found that Governor Garcelon and the Council had practically reversed the decision at the polls, and had manipulated the returns so as to leave the majority on the side of the Democrats. Great indignation was manifested throughout the country when this was known, and in Maine there were threats of resorting to force. The Democratic defence was that the letter of the law had been observed, and that, in any case, the proceedings in Maine were no worse than those of the Republicans in Louisiana and Florida in 1876. The Democratic contention being obviously indefensible, the Republicans are certain of reaping all the advantages which the vote of the electors had secured to them.

II. THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The full effect of the Dominion general election in September, 1878, was not known till the new Parliament met in the following year. The immediate consequence of the defeat of the party headed by Mr. Mackenzie was his own resignation and that of his colleagues. He was succeeded as Premier by the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, who also acted as Minister of the Interior; the other members of the new Cabinet were Sir Samuel Tilley, Minister of Finance; Mr. Campbell, Receiver General; Mr. Langerin, C.B., Postmaster General; Mr. Aikins, Secretary of State; Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics; Mr. O'Connor, President of the Council; Mr. James McDonald, Minister of Justice; Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia; Mr. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine; Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs; Mr. Baby, Minister of Inland Revenue; and Mr. Wilmot, without office.

The new Administration having undertaken to carry out what was styled the National policy, the pledges which its members had given to that effect were redeemed when the Minister of Finance opened his Budget on March 14. He stated that the deficit amounted to 2,400,000 dols., and that, having determined to carry out the National policy, he should not seek increased revenue merely, but would afford protection to native industries also. The protection tariff is a voluminous document, hardly anything which was imported before being left untouched, large additions being made to the rates of duty formerly imposed. Sir Samuel Tilley took credit for having considered the cases of the mining, manufacturing, and agricultural interests, and to have provided relief and encouragement for each. Though it was said that the chief design of this protective tariff was to foster the Canadian industries, which languished owing to competition with the United States, yet it was clear that the policy itself exercised a restrictive influence upon trade with Great Britain. Mr. Cartwright, who was Finance Minister in Mr. Mackenzie's Administration, protested against the adoption of a policy of protection, and predicted that the result would be disastrous to the country. Sir Charles Tupper, in replying to him, contended that the real intention of his party was to checkmate the unfair competition of manufacturers in the United States. He styled their competition "unfair, unjust, and illegitimate." He admitted that the competition with England was "fair and legitimate, a competition in which we have the protection of 3,000 miles of sea." The impression produced in the United Kingdom by this protective and virtually hostile tariff, was one of surprise and dissatisfaction. Statesmen so much at variance on most points as Mr. Bright and the Earl of Salisbury, united in deprecating the action of the Canadian Government, which, it has been predicted, will prove to be the

first step towards terminating the connexion with the mother country. The determination of Great Britain to uphold a protective commercial policy led to the severance of the Thirteen Colonies from the Empire. Should Canada persist in taxing the manufactures of the mother country, whilst Canadian products are admitted free into the home market, the mother country may separate from the Dominion.

The question of removing Mr. Letellier, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, was submitted for adjudication to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His removal was recommended by Sir John Macdonald's Administration, but the Governor General had refused to give effect to the wish of his advisers. The chief objection to Mr. Letellier was that he belonged to the political party which the supporters of Sir John Macdonald had displaced. The Home Government declining to interfere, the Governor General followed the advice of his Minister and removed Mr. Letellier. He was succeeded by Mr. Robitaille.

Though Mr. Mackenzie's Administration had made some progress in constructing a railway through Canada to the Pacific, yet the people of British Columbia were so dissatisfied with the dilatory way in which the work was done, that they threatened to secede from the Dominion. Sir John Macdonald, who was returned as one of the members for Victoria in that province, made the promotion of the railway a special part of his domestic policy. Communication by rail was effected in the spring with the United States, over a line running from Saint Paul, the capital of Minnesota, to Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba. Arrangements are completed for constructing the railway easterly from Winnipeg to Lake Superior, and from that city westerly for three hundred miles. The funds requisite for the construction of the line are to be raised by selling land adjacent to it. This land will rise in value as the railway is made, and as settlers increase in number. The influx of settlers into the province of Manitoba and the north-west territory during the year has been very great. As many as one thousand persons emigrated thither daily from Ontario during the months of March and April. In consequence of the attraction exercised by this part of the American Continent, considerable jealousy has been excited in the older and better known parts. The discussion cannot serve any rational purpose, seeing that if Manitoba be as undesirable a place of abode as its adverse critics allege, it will never become a serious competitor, as a grain-producing region, with the States of Minnesota and Illinois, Colorado and Kansas. On the other hand, if it be as fine a place as its eulogists assert, then no depreciation of interested rivals will retard its progress. A project is under consideration for facilitating communication by water between Great Britain and the Canadian North-West. The scheme comprises the construction of a railway from the northern end of Lake Winnipeg to Fort

York on Hudson's Bay. A line of steamers is to ply, during the months that Hudson's Bay and Straits are free from ice, between the northern terminus of the railway and Liverpool. Notice has been given that an application will be made to the Dominion Parliament for authority to carry out the project. Should such a means of intercommunication between this country and the heart of Canada prove feasible, the value of the Canadian Far West as a field for emigration will be multiplied to an incalculable extent.

III. THE WEST INDIES.

The history of the West Indies during 1879 has been, like that of other years, little more than the ups and downs of a large number of small places dependent almost entirely on one and the same staple product for their welfare. If sugar prices are low, planters fail, trade drops off, and everyone is gloomy. If sugar prices are good, everyone is cheerful, trade flourishes and extends, enterprise shows itself in many directions, and schemes for local improvement are carried out, or commenced, on all sides. For a long time sugar prices have been very low, and planter after planter has been ruined, or at best has found it wise to sell or abandon his estates, and enter Government service; while companies and other large proprietors have only cared to cultivate the most productive land. Just before the close of the year, however, the market rose rapidly—probably from the partial failure of the beet crop—and has since maintained an exceptionally good level; while throughout the whole of the West Indies the sugar crop has shown a great improvement on the years 1877 and 1878.

On the whole, despite many pauses and even severe checks, the British West Indies, with the exception perhaps of Jamaica, have during the last ten years been slowly but surely recovering from the ruin brought on them by the emancipation of the slaves in 1833—a ruin unfortunately to none more lasting than to the slaves themselves. This is in some measure due to the increase in cultivation of cocoa, which has long commanded good prices, and in quality has been and is the best in the market. It is perhaps at last beginning to be seen how necessary it is to have more than one staple to depend upon, if constant and disastrous fluctuations of prosperity are to be avoided. In Dominica, and one or two of the lesser islands, the growth of limes has become a well-established and paying industry, and shows signs of extension. But the great cause of the recovery of the West Indies has been the introduction of a plentiful supply of cheap labour from India and China—though even this has been viewed with suspicion, and has not been allowed or encouraged to become as general as it should be. As a fair proof that the coolie himself highly appreciates the advantages offered, it may be pointed out that the number of those who return to the colonies, after having paid their friends in Calcutta a visit, increases every year, while it is even more con-

vincing to find in the Report of the Immigration Agent General of Guiana for 1878, that the 56,000 coolies then in the Colony had deposited 64,000*l.* in the savings' banks, and that this was a larger sum in proportion than the deposits of Africans, Creoles, and even Europeans.

The great evil against which the West Indies have still to contend is the system (in practice on the Continent of Europe) of conferring bounties on the beet sugar industry. But it is to be hoped that the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which examined into the question last year, may induce the taking of some action which shall render the competition less ruinous.

Barbadoes.—There is little of importance to relate of the history of this prosperous little island. After some anxiety at the beginning of the year, the sugar crop turned out a good one, and showed a large increase on 1878. This, happening simultaneously with a steady rise in prices, naturally led to an increased activity in trade in every direction. During the year questions of importance relating to landed security, and the claims of the consignee, have been discussed with considerable interest, and there is now a prospect of an issue being tried before the law. A permanent and satisfactory settlement of the matter is of great moment to the colony. There has been an extraordinarily large take of flying fish, which forms, for part of the year, the chief food of the lower classes. If some good method of curing could be discovered and adopted, there is no reason why this fishery should not become one of the staple industries of the island. The fish is of excellent flavour.

Exports.—57,146 hogsheads of sugar and 33,926 puncheons of molasses.

Cuba (population in 1877, 1,394,516).—Some idea of the wealth and resources of this island may be gained from the facts that during so many years of civil war Cuba has had to maintain an army sometimes amounting to 100,000 men, together with a formidable fleet of ironclads and other first-class ships; that to raise a war revenue the income tax was for a long time as high as 30 per cent., and is now 25 per cent.; that there are very heavy import and export duties on everything consumed, used, and produced in the island; that the labour supply has been seriously interrupted, and that nevertheless the colony is very far from being ruined. But though far from ruin, the state of affairs is fast becoming very serious. The pressing questions of the year 1879 have been Emancipation, Labour Supply, and the Reduction of Import and Export Duties. As yet nothing decisive has been done, but at last the Spanish Cortes seem to be earnestly considering the subject. When Martinez Campos left Cuba in January to press his reforms at Madrid, it was believed that the civil war was over. But before long new outbreaks occurred, fresh troops had to be despatched from Spain, and at the close of the year several insurgent chiefs were still holding their own. The insurrection may, however, be

now considered as practically at an end. Through the good feeling of their masters, and the operation of the "Moret Law" of 1868, a large decrease has taken place in the number of slaves in Cuba; between 1870 and 1877 the decrease amounting to 136,000. But it is felt that the blot which such an institution must set on the colony should be removed far more quickly, and the Cortes are now considering a plan for completing the emancipation within a short period. A large reduction in the taxation must also soon be introduced, and the trade of the island emancipated as well as the natives. The nefarious Macao traffic in kidnapped Chinese has of course long since been stopped. But the demand for labour being still greatly on the increase, a more satisfactory and legitimate arrangement has at last been completed with the Chinese Government for the introduction of properly indentured and properly protected coolies. It is to be hoped that the arrangement will be a success, and that the immigrants will now be treated with justice, for on the emancipation of the slaves the labour question will become even more urgent than it is at present.

Dominica.—The introduction of the cultivation of limes has done much to dissipate the gloom which for some time has rested on this island. The fruit during the past year has been exported to the United States as well as to England, and the industry is pronounced as decidedly flourishing, and needing nothing now but an increase of capital to make it a complete success. The cultivation of cocoa and coffee likewise continues to increase, and gives great promise for the future.

Grenada.—The staple product of this island having in the last few years become almost exclusively cocoa, the good prices which this article has for some time continued to fetch have given Grenada a decided air of prosperity, and have, in fact, in every way improved the trade of the colony. It is to be hoped, however, that everything will not be staked on cocoa, and that either sugar will not be allowed to die out, or that some other product will be found to take the place of a second staple. The great event of the year has been the introduction of a plentiful supply of pure water from the Soulier River into St. George's, and its diffusion all through the town. The schools of the island are reported to be in need of considerable reforms.

Guiana (population in 1871, 193,491).—When 1879 commenced two years of drought had already left their effects on the canefields; and though the estates, with few exceptions, had managed to bear up against the strain of a succession of poor returns, it was morally certain that another bad year of short crops and bad prices would ruin all but the very strongest. To add to the anxiety the "borer" made its appearance in the fields—an insect which, by making its nest in the cane, impairs the strength of the plant, and renders the juice sour and difficult to granulate. But early in January some rain fell, and though fear of drought did not depart for some months, before the year was out more rain had

come than was wanted. The crop was a good one—104,595 hogsheads sugar, 15,694 casks molasses, and 31,556 puncheons rum—and the price of the "best crystals" rose from 24*s.* 6*d.* to about 33*s.* These causes combined naturally altered the whole aspect of affairs, and allowed the year to close on re-established prosperity. The public mind was a good deal occupied throughout the year with schemes for an efficient water supply for the East and West Coasts sugar estates; but so far nothing of importance has been accomplished. An unindentured and voluntary system of immigration from China has been lately tried. It is perhaps too soon to give any decided opinion on the matter, but there seems little desire to continue the experiment at present.

Exports for 1879.—82,658 tons sugar, 109,109 feet timber, and 5,485,600 shingles.

Jamaica (population in 1871, 510,354).—The gloom which has long rested on this island—potentially one of the richest and most prosperous of British Colonies—shows little signs of passing away. Estates still continue to be abandoned, and trade languishes in every quarter. It is to be hoped that the introduction of coolie labour, which commenced in 1878, may do something to remedy this state of affairs. It would, no doubt, also be a great help to the labour market if some of the emancipated slaves now on the move from the Southern States of America could be attracted to settle in the island. The great event of the year was a calamity. Between October 11 and October 14 heavy floods took place, causing great loss of property and life, and seriously damaging the coffee plantations. The Government has taken over the railways at the cost of 90,000*l.*, half of which has been paid. But before any decided advantages can be derived from them great extensions will be necessary, especially into the higher districts.

Exports.—Statistics have been too slow in coming to be inserted here. The produce, which used to be from 100,000 to 150,000 tons of sugar, has dwindled down to a meagre export of some 25,000 tons.

Puerto Rico (population in 1878, 729,445).—The long depression of the sugar market seems to have affected this island very severely; and it has become a problem worth considering whether it will always pay to cultivate the sugar cane—at least so say some of the local authorities. The good prices of the middle and end of 1879 have doubtless postponed the much talked-of "day of ruin" for some time to come. But what really has been affecting the prosperity of the island more than anything else has been the gross mismanagement of the finances. Until the elements of gambling and grasping have been removed from this, little permanent prosperity can be hoped for. The taxation is enormously high, and but little of the revenue seems to be spent on the roads or public works, or indeed on any matters of general utility.

Exports for 1878.—75,122 tons sugar, 5,028,740 gallons molasses, 39,247 gallons rum, 15,332,085 lbs. coffee.

San Domingo.—Notwithstanding the unsettled political condition of the country and the continual revolutions resulting therefrom, there has been an undeniable progress in agriculture during the last four years. The richness of a virgin soil renders the cultivation of the sugar-cane easier and more productive than in the surrounding islands. Eleven years ago sugar and coffee had both to be imported, and now fairly large quantities of both are exported. The latest figures attainable are for 1878, and they give exports—250,740 feet mahogany, 118,400 lbs. coffee, 38,770 gallons honey.

Trinidad (population about 130,000).—Notwithstanding the persistent depression of the sugar market during so long a period and up to very nearly the close of the year, the progress of the colony has been steady and good. There has been an extension of settlement and cultivation. Prosperity and improvement are plainly visible in many of the rural districts; and an increase in trade and in the value of property has everywhere followed the opening up of the internal communications of the country. There are now 32 miles of railway complete, and ten more miles of railway and nine of steam tramway have been already begun. Important measures have been taken to institute a new Survey Department which will bring the sale of Crown lands and the mapping out of districts under a more orderly and remunerative system.

The financial statement for the year 1879, in spite of a considerable reduction of import dues, shows a surplus of about 4,000*l.*, to which must be added the balance at credit of the Government, amounting on December 31, 1878, to 68,000*l.* A large part of this will be applied to the extension of roads, and to the reduction of the taxation on land from 5*s.* an acre on cultivated, and 3*d.* an acre on uncultivated land to a uniform tax of 1*s.* an acre—a decided boon to the majority of planters.

The principal exports for 1879 are: sugar, 68,175 hogsheads or tons; cocoa, 12,118,962 lbs.; and asphalt, 22,513 tons; the export of cocoa having nearly trebled, and that of asphalt nearly doubled in the last five years, while sugar has all but risen again to the 71,558 hogsheads of 1875. It seems a pity that coffee is so neglected, as there is much soil in the island well fitted for its growth.

SOUTH AMERICA.

I. BRAZIL.

The financial condition of the Brazilian Empire, if not improved during the year 1879, was at least made known. Since the war with Paraguay, the Government had used every means to conceal the true state of the national exchequer; but at the beginning of the year, on Senhor Silverra de Martins' nomination as Minister of Finance, he courageously resolved to fathom the abyss which hitherto had been bridged over by supplementary credits or state loans, and publish to the world at large an unvarnished report of

Brazilian indebtedness. The result was in truth alarming, and in a less wealthy country must have been fatal, for it at once became clear that the annual expenditure had for some years past greatly exceeded the revenue. To meet immediate needs, Senhor S. de Martins proposed a fresh issue of notes, an excessive number of which were already in circulation; but to impose new taxation on the nation seemed to him impossible. The paper money proposition, however, proved unpopular, Senhor S. de Martins was compelled to resign office, and Senhor Alfonso Celso took his place. The new Minister decided to contract a fresh loan. But the English stock market was becoming distrustful of Brazilian funds, though up to this time it had on seven or eight occasions absorbed the loans put out. Baron Penedo, the Minister in this country, had early in 1878 been appealed to, to ascertain the causes of this want of confidence on the part of the English capitalists, and after consulting competent judges in London, returned an explicit answer to Senhor Coelho d'Almeida, the then Minister of Public Works, on whose behalf the inquiry was made. It was, however, not until the accession to office of a Liberal Cabinet under Senhor de Sinimbu, who reserved to himself the Department of Public Works, that the result of Baron Penedo's investigation was made public. From this it transpired that the law passed on September 24, 1873, was regarded as an insufficient guarantee by foreign railway contractors. Adopting this view, the Cabinet, supported by the Emperor, brought in a new Bill, which on August 16, 1879, was passed by the Chambers, reforming the administration of the section of railway works and companies, guaranteeing an equable share of advantages to foreign investors, and above all relieving their enterprise from the trammels of Brazilian jealousy and interference. Notwithstanding this prompt and judicious measure, the new loan found no favour with our English bankers. *Seven* had already been accepted by our Stock Exchange between the years 1852 and 1875. The proposed loan of 1879 was rejected.

To find another European money market more amenable was urgent, and the moment proved propitious for giving, so to say, a rival to the London Stock Exchange. Brazilian railways had gradually attracted attention amongst French speculators. For some time previous to the failure of the new loan in England, the Rio Janeiro papers teemed with tenders for railway contracts from French firms, and shortly afterwards four first-class houses entered into partnership and formed a joint-stock company to develope railway enterprise in Brazil. The offers of this company were eagerly accepted by the Government, and every effort used to spread the conviction of the money France was ready and willing to pour into the Brazilian treasury for the furtherance of railway works.

The development of their inland and coast communication is a vital question for the future prosperity of Brazil; and as it seems

that the present Government, which is supposed to reflect more clearly than some of its predecessors the Emperor's enlightened views on the point, is disposed to make advances towards European capitalists, both in the shape of guarantees and promises of freedom from State control and interference, there is great probability such European capital will find profitable employment in the vast Empire which occupies more than a third of the South American continent. The financial policy of the Government in other respects seems hardly so satisfactory. The Budget for the year 1879–80 shows an estimated revenue of 13,472,000*l.*, and the expenditure 13,304,000*l.*, as compared with a revenue of 13,920,000*l.* and an expenditure of 11,600,000*l.* in the previous year. But this difference is due to the great increase of the export duties, and to certain new taxes for commodities, whilst the economy of expenditure was more apparent than real, inasmuch as the Government obtained authority to raise 1,542,000*l.* on loans for public works. The interest on this new loan will only add to the burden on the Exchequer, and unless some radical change is effected in the administration of the provinces remote from the centre of government, where waste, disorder, and corruption are known to prevail, it is clear that, in spite of the natural wealth of the country, the taxation must be yearly increased, or an inability to meet its engagements declared by the Brazilian Government.

The year has not seen the conclusion of the long promised census of the population; consequently the numbers still given of 10,700,000 souls, of whom 1,000,000 are savages, and 1,500,000 slaves, are altogether hypothetical. It seems, however, pretty conclusively proved that the entire number of working men, on whose arms the fertility of the enormous Empire depends, does not exceed 2,000,000. Under these circumstances it is difficult to understand the sense or the sentiment which forced back the Russian Anabaptists (Mennonites) to their own country, whence their conscientious scruples with regard to military service had driven them forth. It is towards China now that the Brazilian Government has turned for immigrants, and although the steps taken have provoked much hostile comment in the press and in the Chamber, and it was even argued that England would interfere under her Slave Trade Treaty rights to hinder the importation of Chinese labourers, on this point the President of the Council, Senhor de Sinimbu, expressed himself wholly without apprehension. The English Government, he said, in 1848, when it desired to obtain the active co-operation of Brazil in the suppression of the external Slave Trade, offered to introduce 60,000 coolies into the country, to supply the demands of the planters. If, argued the Minister, the English Government were prepared to take this step at a time when slavery still existed in Brazil, it would hardly be so inconsequent as to refuse its consent to coolie immigration now that slavery is legally and formally abolished.

II. CHILI.—PERU.—BOLIVIA.

Throughout the greater portion of the year a war, with alternating success, has been going on between the countries which occupy the western coast of the South American continent. To trace the causes which led to this outbreak of hostilities between peoples whose territories were more than sufficient for their wants, it is necessary to go back to that War of Independence which, lasting from 1810 to 1824, finally severed the ties which bound the Spanish Colonies of South America to the mother country. The limits adopted by each of the new states, Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, coincided with those of the ancient viceroyalties. The frontier lines, especially in the interior, were far from clearly defined, and even on the coast a difference of opinion has always existed between the Chilian and Bolivian authorities. The latter, supported by the quite independent testimony of Alexander von Humboldt, have always claimed as far south as the promontory of Taltal (25° 24′ 45″ south latitude), whilst the Chilians have as strenuously maintained that their territory extended as far north as the Bay of Mejillones (lat. 23°). The country in dispute, it is true, is nothing more than a sandy desert, without trace of water, life, or vegetation, from the sea-coast back to the foot of the Andes; but to Bolivia it was of great importance, not only on account of its deposits of guano, nitrate of soda, and copper, but also as across the desert of Atacama that state obtained its only direct access to the coast. After much interchange of diplomatic notes and protests, the Chilian Government, on October 8, 1842, published a decree declaring all deposits of guano found on the coast and neighbouring isles up to and including the Bay of Mejillones to be national property. Bolivia, however, disregarding this decree, continued to make concessions of the produce of the country to native and foreign contractors. In 1861, to bring matters to a decision, Bolivia proposed to refer the question to arbitration; but to this the Chilian Government demurred. In the following year the discovery of rich deposits of phosphate of guano in the Bay of Mejillones attracted a number of Chilian traders, one of whom was arrested by the Bolivian authorities. His case was at once taken up by his own Government, and the claims of Chili to the territory were urged with so much menace, that power was voted by the Bolivian Congress to the President to declare war in the event of an amicable arrangement becoming impossible. As a compromise it was suggested that the 24th parallel of latitude should be adopted as the definitive boundary between the two States, which, although leaving the Bay of Mejillones to the Bolivians, would nevertheless award to Chili a considerable portion of the Atacama desert and some of the guano islands. This offer,

also, was declined by the Santiago Government. The rupture with Spain for a time put an end to the dispute between the two Republics, but on the conclusion of peace the boundary question at once re-appeared. The 24th parallel of latitude was ultimately agreed upon as the frontier line, and a stone pyramid was erected near the shore to mark the limits of the two countries. By this Boundary Treaty, which was dated August 10, 1866, Chili demanded that the mineral resources of the country lying between the 23rd and 25th parallels should be regarded as property common to the two countries, and that the net produce of the duties levied thereon should be equally divided between the two Governments. Which country had renounced its rights by this arrangement it is unnecessary to examine; but it may not be out of place to remark that, at the date of its conclusion, Chili was rich, strong, and well governed, whilst its rival was poor, weak, and a constant prey to anarchy. The Boundary Treaty, illogical as it was, remained in force for some years, and externally at least was respected by both parties until the commencement of 1879; but fresh difficulties were constantly arising, and the Atacama question may be said to have diplomatically re-opened very soon after its settlement was publicly announced. Up to the close of the year 1878 the Chilian Government was wholly unaware of the existence of a secret treaty existing since 1873 between Bolivia and Peru, by which, according to an official document published in Lima, each Republic mutually guaranteed their independence, and the integrity of their respective territories against all external aggression. In the first months of 1879 the Chilian Government, under pretext of protecting some of its citizens at Antofagasta, on whom the Bolivian authorities had levied certain duties in defiance of the treaty terms, despatched to that place an iron-plated cruiser. President Prado, apparently anticipating the impending danger, at once tendered the good offices of the Peruvian Government to Chili and Bolivia. On the part of the former President Pinto forthwith hastened to assure the Peruvian *chargé d'affaires* at Santiago that the presence of the Chilian ironclad in Mejillones Bay had no hostile object, and that he gladly availed himself of the mediation of Peru. On her part, Bolivia consented to the arbitration, and suspended provisionally the levy of duties on Chilian citizens. At the same time, however, she abruptly put an end to a concession accorded to a Chilian trading company at Antofagasta, on the plea of the non-fulfilment of certain conditions; whereupon, on February 15, the district was occupied by the Chilian troops, without any formal declaration of war, the Chilian *chargé d'affaires* still remaining at La Paz, the Bolivian capital. A few days after, a second offer of mediation by Peru was rejected by the Chilian Cabinet, as well as a series of proposals put forward on March 4 by the special envoy sent from Lima to Santiago. These proposals were (1) the evacuation of the territory in dispute by both countries until the rights of ownership should be decided by arbitration; (2)

the administration of the territory by a tripartite council representing the three countries; (3) application of the receipts to the expenses of administration, and the payment of any balance to a special fund, which should be applied in accordance with the decision of the arbitrators. To this proposition the Chilian Government replied by calling upon the Peruvian President to adhere to the treaty of neutrality existing between the two countries, and at various places like Valparaiso and Antofagasta there were strong manifestations of feeling against Peru displayed by the Chilians. The Peruvian envoy thereupon communicated to the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs the treaty of 1873 between Peru and Bolivia, which, though apparently purely defensive, might obviously be interpreted in an offensive sense. Even at this period of the negotiations there is every reason for supposing that Chili would have preferred to have attained the object of her wishes by diplomatic means; for the Government at once sought to detach President Daza from the alliance by the perspective of the possible annexation of the Peruvian ports of Arica, Ilo, Mollendo and Islay; whilst to the Peruvian envoy it was suggested that Bolivia might be partitioned amongst the surrounding States; or that in return for the cession of the entire Bolivian seaboard to Chili—for which the former was to receive from Peru Arica and Iquique—Peru might be allowed to recoup herself by annexing the Ecuador province of Guayaquil. Neither bait succeeded in detaching either party from the alliance; and after a further semblance of negotiations, all official intercourse was broken off, and a formal declaration of war against both Peru and Bolivia was issued by Chili.

Although at the outbreak of hostilities fortune seemed to favour the Peruvian cause, in consequence of the superiority of their ironclad ram, the "Huascar," over every vessel in the Chilian navy, no decisive result was obtained by either side during the first six months of the war. The secret treaty between Bolivia and Peru bears date February 6, and the Bolivian decree expelling Chilians from the disputed territory and laying an embargo upon their property that of March 1. Before the 20th of the latter month Chilian troops had occupied Cobija, Tocapilla and Calama, and by the beginning of April the blockade of Iquique, where the Peruvian troops were concentrating, had commenced. Then followed the naval battle off the mouth of the Loa between the Peruvian ironclads "Huascar" and "Independencia" on the one side and the Chilian wooden ships "Esmeralda" and "Covadonga" on the other, in which the "Esmeralda" and "Independencia" were lost. Since that event there were bombardments of comparatively defenceless places, captures of helpless vessels—that of the "Rimac," with troops and treasures, being the most important one—destruction of water condensers and guano-landings, cutting of cables, and numerous bootless chasings of the enemy afloat, but no naval operations systematic or intelligent enough to be regarded as scientific warfare. The blockade and bombardment of Iquique by

the Chilian navy was of an inglorious and questionable character, and perfectly fruitless in the result. The long-threatened descent by Chili on the Peruvian coast was constantly postponed, and from the circumstances of the case the military operations were still more insignificant.

The indignation of the Chilian population at the assumed incapacity of its rulers found expression in the ordinary South American form of a revolution. On August 2, the news of the capture of the "Rimac" having at length transpired, the palace of the President at Valparaiso was surrounded by angry crowds, who shouted "Death to the ministers, and down with the Government!" The soldiers were called out, barricades were erected, and after about one hundred people had been shot in the streets, the appearance of order was restored; but a few days subsequently the Varas Ministry was forced to retire, and a War Administration under Colonel Iotomayon was formed, with the sole object of prosecuting the campaign with energy. A new commander-in-chief, General Escala, was despatched to Antofagasta to take command of the land forces, and the arrival of the Chilian ironclad "Almirante Cochrane" placed the Chilian naval forces on more of a footing of equality with those of its enemy. For months the "Huascar" had roamed along the Chilian coast, playing over again the part enacted by the "Alabama" in the American War, and at length, on August 28, made an effort to dislodge the Chilians from Antofagasta, where they had established the basis of their military operations. This exploit, which was due to the energy of the Peruvian commander, Admiral Gruau, was the most brilliant achievement of the "Huascar." Two Chilian corvettes had been sent to give further protection to the merchantmen and transport ships which found anchorage under the shore forts. Presuming upon the supineness which had hitherto characterised the Chilian operations, Admiral Gruau stood in towards the shore, with the object of destroying the merchant vessels. General Escala, however, desirous possibly of testing the powers of his own and the Peruvian gunners, opened fire upon the "Huascar." In spite of the enormous disproportions of the force, the Peruvian ram after four hours was slightly damaged, but the Chilian forts were silenced. A heavy 300 lb. battery gun was dismounted, and the "Abtao," one of the Chilian corvettes, was disabled by a shell, which burst in the engine-room. The garrison of Antofagasta, reported to be nearly 10,000 strong, took refuge in the adjoining hills, leaving the town and the shipping to their fate.

This was the last gleam of success to the Peruvian cause. A series of blunders of omission and commission marked the course of the following month. Instead of profiting by the demoralisation of the Chilians, which followed the disaster at Antofagasta, and seizing the opportunity to strike a final blow on the Chilian arsenals, where the hitherto useless Chilian ironclads were being repaired and made ready for sea, five or six weeks of valuable time were lost in fruitless cruising along the coast in search of ships

conveying men and treasure. The "Huascar" and the "Union," on October 1, left Iquique in search of transports coming from Valparaiso, and after a short visit to Coquimbo, Antofagasta was again reached on the 8th. Instead of the harbour being deserted, as was expected, it was found that the Chilian ironclad, "Almirante Cochrane," and three wooden steamers were stationed there. The first idea of the Peruvians was to steam away, and avoid an engagement on possibly unequal terms; but the manœuvres of the Chilian commander prevented this. At 9.30 A.M. the "Huascar" found herself placed between the shore and the "Almirante Cochrane" and another armoured ship, the "Blanco Encalada." The monitor awaited the advance of her nearest antagonist, fired her two turret guns, and then attempted to ram. The superior activity of the Chilian ship, due to her twin screws, prevented the success of this manœuvre. The other Peruvian ship, the "Union," seeing that she could render no assistance to her consort, sailed away to the north, leaving the "Huascar" to maintain an unequal fight. Early in the action Admiral Gruau was killed, and Captain Aguirre dangerously wounded. In spite of these drawbacks, and the enormous superiority of the Chilians in number of guns and weight of metal, the "Huascar" made a gallant fight, but at length, forced to succumb, was carried as a prize into the harbour of Antofagasta.

On land the same success attended the Chilian arms. Almost as soon as the news of the capture of the "Huascar" reached Valparaiso, a large body of troops was despatched by sea to Pisagua. Protected by the guns of the fleet the disembarkation was vigorously opposed; but the heights were stormed, and the town fell on November 2, the garrison, consisting wholly of Bolivian troops, retiring to Iquique. The result of these operations was to give to the Chilians sole possession of the disputed territory of the Atacama desert, with its nitrate deposits and silver mines. The Bolivian and Peruvian forces scattered along the railway lines extending inland from Iquique, Pisagua and Arica found themselves practically cut in twain by the Chilian victory, and isolated from their supports at Arica and Tacna. The fall of Iquique under these conditions could not be long delayed; and although General Buendia made a stand at Penagrande with the Pisagua garrison, he was unable to arrest the advance of the Chilians, and a few days later Iquique was abandoned, after the fortifications had been blown up and much of the town burnt. On November 21 a few of the allies, under the President of Bolivia, 11,000 strong, attacked the vanguard of the Chilians in an entrenched position at Dolores, near Asua Santa. The heavy artillery of the Chilians made great havoc in the ranks of the allies, who withdrew with the loss of one of their generals killed and another taken prisoner. After their defeat the allies concentrated at Tarapaca, where they were again attacked by the Chilians and driven from their position. These disasters were in Bolivia accompanied, and in Peru followed, by revolutions, in each case the presidents, Generals Daza and

Prado, being driven from power, and their places occupied by military officers pledged to prosecute the war. It was, however, generally anticipated at the close of the year that the war had practically come to an end, and that peace on the terms dictated by Chili would, through the intervention of some neutral Power, be accepted with slight modifications. The financial exhaustion of all three countries became patent to all, when Chili, the richest of the three, after a futile attempt to negotiate the issue of 6,000,000 pesos of paper-money through the banks, published a decree legalising this issue, as well as of Treasury certificates to the extent of 10,000,000 pesos. In Peru the attempt at a national loan also failed, and a further forced issue of paper currency was decided upon, although at the time of its decree silver was already quoted at 156 per cent. premium. At the outbreak of the war Chili, Peru and Bolivia were saddled with national debts of 13,000,000*l.*, 50,000,000*l.*, and 3,500,000*l.* respectively. As to their present financial position, no approximate guess has been hazarded.

RETROSPECT

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART IN 1879.

LITERATURE.

FROM a carefully prepared return the following are the results of literary activity and enterprise during the year 1879 :—

	New Books	New Editions
Theology, Sermons, Biblical, &c.	775	311
Educational, Classical, and Philological	613	215
Juvenile Works and Tales	153	61
Novels, Tales, and other Fiction	607	406
Law, Jurisprudence, &c.	102	55
Political and Social Economy, Trade and Commerce	99	22
Arts, Sciences, and Illustrated Works	268	85
Voyages, Travels, Geographical Research	228	70
History, Biography, &c.	319	84
Poetry and the Drama	150	41
Year Books and Serials in Volumes	286	—
Medicine, Surgery, &c.	136	53
Belles Lettres, Essays, Monographs, &c.	136	43
Miscellaneous, including Pamphlets, not Sermons	422	94
	4294	1540
		4294
		5834

It obviously cannot enter into the scope of a retrospect like the present to notice, however briefly, more than a few of each category, and a selection has been made of such works as seem to be of either permanent interest, or to be peculiarly characteristic of the time at which they appeared. No attempt, moreover, is made to examine critically the contents or purpose of any of the books here noticed. For the purposes of an impartial retrospect, a brief summary of the contents of each work, and an unbiassed statement of the author's standpoint and line of argument, will be of more appreciable value to future students and inquirers.

I. THEOLOGY.

The Annotated Bible: being a Household Commentary upon the Holy Scriptures, comprehending the Results of Modern Discovery and Criticism. By the Rev. John Henry Blunt, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. I., Genesis to Esther; Vol. II., Job to Malachi, with Apocrypha. (Rivingtons.)—The above title describes with sufficient accuracy a valuable addition to Biblical literature. Mr. Blunt has long been known as a careful and conscientious compiler; in these well-printed and well-arranged volumes he shows other qualifications for the important work he has taken in hand. Wide reading, honest efforts to explain and not to evade difficulties, and a

certain pithiness of expression, are perhaps the most conspicuous features of his Commentary. It is intended for "educated readers as distinguished from laborious students," and appears to meet the requirements of the former class—a large and increasing one—in every respect. The Introductions to the several Books of the Bible are real aids towards the better understanding of the particular sections to which they refer, and the General Introduction—in which the literary history of the Bible and its genuineness and authenticity are treated—is an interesting essay replete with valuable information. Mr. Blunt's remarks on Inspiration form a good example of his method of treating a difficult subject, in connection with which a false idea of orthodoxy has led divines into rash and untenable assertions. "Inspiration," he says, "is not an irresistible force, compelling the inspired person to write certain phrases, words, and letters, and none other. Nor has it the nature of dictation in which the function of the writer is restricted to that of inditing with his hand exactly what he hears with his ear. The faculties of the writer are left free to express the writer's own individuality, but yet they are so bound and controlled that no such individuality of the writer is permitted to lead him into error in his writing." Of course, by this last expression, Mr. Blunt does not mean that the writer was precluded from the use of anything but strictly scientific language, but merely that he was guided aright in those particular declarations which he was called upon to make.

Mr. Blunt regards the first ten words of the Bible as a sort of summary of the origin of all things—a statement that they were not self-originated or the creation of any other power than the Supreme Being. The epoch of their origin is not stated, but between it and the reduction of Chaos into Cosmos untold ages may have rolled over the earth, fraught with revolutions of fire and water, through whose agency the formless void described in the second verse of Genesis i. was produced.

It should be distinctly understood that Mr. Blunt's Commentary is not controversial. It gives a fair explanation of such matters as seem to need and admit of it, but it does not pretend to be a key to all mysteries, nor, avowedly, a *malleus hæreticorum*. And, again, it is not in the strict sense of the term a devotional Commentary, except so far as the right understanding of the words of Holy Scripture tends to real devotion.

One advantage over the more elaborate Speaker's Commentary it certainly possesses, and that is that there is no divergence of thought in the manner in which the several portions of the Bible are treated. With some trifling exceptions the Editor is the author of all the annotations, and thus has secured a general harmony of treatment which no other plan could have obtained.

Without endorsing all the conclusions at which Mr. Blunt has arrived, we may characterise his work as ably executed and well adapted for family use—a book which will satisfy the ordinary wants of ordinary readers, and stimulate inquiry in profitable directions.

Miscellanies, Literary and Religious. By Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln. 3 vols. (Rivingtons.)—The contents of these volumes form a solid contribution to the year's literature. They are very varied in their character, for Bishop Wordsworth's knowledge is not less extensive than profound; and as they have been written at long intervals and upon set purpose, as occasion demanded, they are not the unconsidered trifles which are often made to swell the bulk of a book to its

author's disadvantage. There is scarcely a paper, indeed, in these volumes which is not of a permanent value (though occasionally the Bishop treats of subjects of special rather than of general interest), and, it is perhaps needless to add, the reader can trace distinctly upon every page the impress of the theologian's hand. Bishop Wordsworth never obtrudes his churchmanship and scholarship, but they are such essential parts of himself that they can never be overlooked. The greater portion of the first volume is occupied by notes made by the Bishop in Greece, France, and Italy, in which the religious and political condition and prospects of the two latter countries are reviewed at length; but art and archæology have also received a full share of attention, and upon both subjects the Bishop's extensive acquaintance with classical literature has enabled him to throw considerable light. The Pompeian Inscriptions are not less interesting now than when they engaged his attention nearly fifty years ago, and the still unsolved question as to the probability of a Reformation in the Church of Rome is every day becoming more important. Bishop Wordsworth's sympathy with the "Old Catholics" is well known, and the many references to that movement in these volumes will enable the reader to gain an accurate knowledge of its nature and object. The second volume is more exclusively theological than the first, and the paper on the Inspiration of the Bible is almost a treatise on the subject. The Prayer Book, Church Music, and Christian Art are also discussed at some length, and the Bishop offers us a Hymnal of his own composition, in which the true end and aim of Sacred Song, as a part of congregational worship, is duly recognised. The contents of the third volume are more miscellaneous. Religion in Science, the Religious Uses of Classical Studies, the Spread of Infidelity, the Destiny of Mohammedanism, Ecclesiastical Legislation and Jurisdiction, Diocesan Synods and Conferences, Marriage and Divorce, Sisterhoods and Vows, English Cathedrals, Wesleyan Methodism, Labour and Capital, the Past, Present and Future of the Church of England —these are some of the topics which the Bishop has handled, and always with no common grasp. Even those who are unable to accept his conclusions will be ready to admit the force of many of his arguments and the genuineness of his knowledge. These volumes form a storehouse from which the Churchman, clerical or lay, may draw copious materials for the defence of that body of which he is a member, and he may learn also from them that the conscientious advocacy of his own opinions is compatible with modesty of tone and tolerance of the opinions of others.

Sermons, Parochial and Occasional. By J. B. Mozley, D.D. (Rivingtons.) **Sermons Preached before the University of Oxford.** By H. P. Liddon, D.D. Second Series, 1868–1879. (Rivingtons.)—Each of these volumes is excellent, though the excellence differs in kind. Both Dr. Mozley and Dr. Liddon belong to the Anglican School, but the former deals rather with the human heart in its manifold workings than with the points of any theological system. Canon Mozley is an ethical writer of the first rank, Canon Liddon an eloquent preacher of primitive Christianity. The Church of England may well be proud of two such children.

In the volume of Dr. Mozley's Sermons which has been published during the past year there is observable the same subtleness of thought and simplicity, or even ruggedness, of language which characterise his University Sermons. They will not serve as models for the younger clergy to copy,

but rather as mines out of which may be dug nuggets of pure gold that must be beaten out before their full value can be known. For insight, originality and concentrated thought no preacher in the present age has surpassed Canon Mozley, and his reputation will be increased rather than diminished by the publication of this selection from what we may call his ordinary sermons.

Canon Liddon's Sermons are of a different type, and several of them deal with subjects with which the minds of many have lately been much exercised. Thus, the use or disuse of the Athanasian Creed is discussed at length, and with the Canon's wonted learning and eloquence, and the doctrine of sacerdotalism is explained with so much temper and judgment that the respectful attention of the bitterest opponent cannot fail to be secured. The Sermon on "Christ and Human Law" was preached at the suggestion of the late Bishop Hamilton, and embodies his opinions. It deserves to be carefully read, and its reasoning, though not to our minds conclusive on all issues, is undoubtedly very weighty. The whole volume strengthens our opinion that Canon Liddon's Sermons are even more fitted for the study than they are for the pulpit.

Non-Christian Religious Systems: Buddhism. By T. W. Rhys Davids. **The Corân.** By Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I. **Hinduism.** By Monier Williams. **Islam and its Founder.** By T. W. H. Stobart. **Confucianism.** By R. K. Douglas. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—It was Mr. Max Müller who first taught the English people to study the historical and literary aspects of religion, instead of confining their attention to the dogmas of particular religions. The cultivation of historical sympathy is a great advance towards liberality of view, and much of the religious toleration of the present day may be put down to the comparative method of study having been extended to religion. Some few years ago it would have been an unheard-of thing for a society such as the above to deliberately make known to the world the attractive side of religions which are un-Christian; and it may be accepted as a trustworthy sign that all religions will ultimately come to be regarded in a wide spirit as the various forms of one universal need of humanity, whenever and wherever social development has arrived at a particular stage.

The more that is understood about varieties of faith all over the world the less ready will people be to assume that their own faith is the only one that can give rise to a satisfactory moral law.

Nothing impresses this more strongly than the study of the little volumes on "Buddhism" and "Confucianism," each of these systems arising at a time when the people through national demoralisation were in want of some strong moral reaction to free them from a state of disordered conduct. Buddhism is treated by Mr. Rhys Davids, well known as a member of a society originated for the study of that religion, and his sympathy with much of the spirit of its teaching is everywhere apparent. He gives a life of Gautama and an account of his chief doctrines, which is followed by a chapter on Buddhist morality, in the maxims of which one cannot fail to be struck with many points of similarity between it and the moral teaching of Christianity. In arrangement the volume on "Confucianism" by Professor Douglas follows the same lines. As a religion Confucianism is only second in interest to Buddhism—the desire for moral advancement, the training for the ideal by knowledge and introspection, the cultivation of the virtues

and its result in the government of the family and of the State, are full of valuable suggestions concerning the inevitable development of ethical instincts in all types of humanity, and the elevation of all religious systems which have the simple aim and object of supplying a moral law.

In presenting a popular account of "Hinduism," Professor Monier Williams has had a more difficult task. It is impossible, from the metaphysical nature of many of the doctrines of Brahminism, and the number of abstract ideas which it contains, to present it in a very simple form. Nor does its morality prove in so clear and interesting a manner the broad social needs of human life which are the basis of all ethical systems. Of its original pantheistic creed and innumerable superstitions, as well as of the modern form, with its network of castes, Professor Williams gives a very interesting account. Both Buddhism and Confucianism impress us by their simplicity—there is little more elaboration in their systems than is required for perspicacity and for their dissemination; but Hinduism, on the contrary, is full of intricacies, both real and linguistic, which have come to it through the manipulation of many races and many classes. And on this account it does not commend itself to us as so direct an expression of the search after the right conduct of life.

The remaining volumes of the series are the "Corân," by Sir W. Muir, and "Islam," by Mr. Stobart. In none of them has the necessity been lost sight of, of illustrating certain parts of the religions by some information as to the geographical and climatic surroundings of the inhabitants, and their habits and mode of life, which have always exercised so much influence on expressions of faith.

The Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain. Collected from Oral Tradition. By Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.S.I. With Explanatory Notes by Mr. H. A. Wollaston. (W. H. Allen and Co.) — Another missing link between the religions of the East and West is (perhaps unconsciously) furnished by the Passion Play which has here been so carefully pieced together by Sir Lewis Pelly. Those who have the most superficial acquaintance with the rise of Mahommedanism will recall the circumstances under which the succession to the Caliphate on the death of Mahomet was settled. Ali, the prophet's son-in-law and cousin, was set aside, and only on the assassination of Othman, the third Caliph, was he recognised as the leader of Islam. The ostensible objection taken to Ali's succession was his refusal to be bound by the "Traditions of the Elders." He insisted that the Koran sufficed to guide the faithful in the way in which Mahomet had wished them to go. Othman, who was preferred to him, agreed to accept the Sunnite traditions, which, whilst the cardinal doctrine of the Unity of God is preserved, attempt to introduce forms and ceremonies into the religion which the Shiahs regard as superstitious. On the death of Othman, however, Ali succeeded to the throne; and his first efforts were directed towards removing from power those followers of his predecessor who were most associated with the spread of Sunnite doctrines. The chief of these was Moawiyeh, of the house of Omwaeyeh (of which Othman had been a member), at the time Governor of Syria. Moawiyeh, supported by the influence of Ayesha, the Prophet's youngest and favourite wife, refused to recognise the election of Ali. Appeal was made to arms, which, though at first favourable to Ali, brought out only more clearly the dissensions to which Islamism, even at that early period, was a prey. Ali was assassinated at Kufu A.D. 660, and his son

Hasan, although elected to the Caliphate, resigned in favour of Moawiyeh, on the understanding that the throne should revert to the family of Ali without dispute. This bargain, however, was never observed. Hasan was murdered by his own wife at Moawiyeh's instigation, and on the latter's death his son Yezid succeeded him. The partisans of Ali naturally rose in revolt against this breach of faith, and rallied round Husain, Hasan's surviving brother. Open war broke out between the rival families; but the Othman faction prevailed, and on the 10th Mohurrum, 680, Husain and the few followers who had escaped from the overthrow of their larger army were completely annihilated, and the Othman dynasty and Sunnite form of Islamism triumphed, at least for a time. It was not long, however, before the Shiahs re-appeared, and in process of time at least one-half of the followers of Mahomet were won over to their tenets. India and Persia became wholly Shiah, so far as they embraced Islamism; and by these the house of Ali were regarded as martyrs, in whose memory the Miracle Play which forms the subject of Sir Lewis Pelly's scholarly and interesting work is enacted each year on the supposed anniversary of Husain's death. The plot, if it may be so called, of the Passion Play travels over a good deal of ground. We are first shown Joseph and his brethren; and then, without any break, find in the next scene Mahomet and his son Ibrahim. The Archangel Gabriel next appears, and discourses of the various heresies for which punishment awaits the sectarians. By a gradual process we are brought to understand the relation between the Prophet and his daughter Fatima, Ali's wife, and the reasons why she is held in so high esteem. The usurpation of the House of Othman is portrayed in a series of tableaux, including the murder of Husain, ending in a representation of the Day of Judgment, in which the martyred leader appears as the only efficient intercessor. Such, in brief, is the outline of this Passion Play of the East. To all who would understand the forces which are at work to rend asunder and to hold together the countless millions who recognise the father of Islam this work is invaluable; and the care with which it has been compiled bears testimony to the patience as well as to the erudition of the editor. Mr. Birdwood's historical introduction, and Mr. Wollaston's explanatory notes, give additional value to Sir Lewis Pelly's labours; and it cannot be doubted that, amongst the classical works relating to so many of our Eastern fellow-subjects, this volume will preserve a permanent place, and prove to be not only of interest but of intrinsic value to the increasing numbers who devote themselves to the study of Indian politics and literature.

Supernatural Religion. 3 vols. Complete edition, carefully revised. (Longmans and Co.)—This remarkable book is a revised edition of the original work, which was published in 1874 under the name of "Supernatural Religion: an Inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation." It does not come within the scope of this necessarily brief notice to set out the author's arguments; for these reference must be made to the volumes themselves—volumes which both deserve and have received diligent and respectful attention. We shall confine ourselves to what appear to be some of their most salient features. In the first place, it will be observed that the book is anonymous; and, notwithstanding that it has gone through no less than six editions, the *incognito* has up to the present time been so strictly preserved that the authorship is still as much a secret as it was six years ago. Into the writer's motives for concealing his name it is not for

us to enter. Experience has, at any rate, amply proved that the fear of obscurity need not have been among them; for it is evident that there is a demand for the work far more steady and continuous than is usual with writings that deal so elaborately and so minutely with the investigation of authorities of the greater portion of which most of us have scarcely even heard the names. From what quarters the demand comes we cannot pretend to say. The fact remains that it exists. The reason may probably not be far to seek. At no time during this century—at no time, we may even say, during our history, has there been a deeper or wider interest in fundamental religious questions than at the present day. When, therefore, a writer comes forward dealing competently with these subjects in an earnest spirit, and putting within the reach of English readers the latest results of Continental criticism, he is sure of being listened to by friends and opponents alike. The Introduction states the problem which it is attempted to solve in unambiguous terms: "Is Christianity a supernatural Divine Revelation or not?" (p. 93). In order to arrive at "a clear and decisive answer" the author proceeds to investigate the literary and historical evidence on which Revelation rests. His attitude is accordingly destructive, not constructive; for the criticism that clears the ground must precede the criticism that rebuilds on the ground when cleared. There is no trace throughout the book of any intention of setting up anything like an anti-Christian system. The critic's object is confined to the removal of what he considers baseless accretions which have grown up round the fundamental truths of religion. By rearranging and remodelling Part I. the author shows that, so far from being dogmatic or narrow-minded, he keeps his mind open to argument and evidence, and bids the light of truth welcome, from whatever source it come. We think no unprejudiced person will be disposed to question the *bona fides* of the spirit in which "Supernatural Religion" has been written, whether he assent to or dissent from its conclusions.

Life and Works of St. Paul. By Canon Farrar. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.)—Although it might have been fairly contended that Drs. Conybeare's and Howson's work on the life and labours of the great Apostle of the Gentiles had covered the whole ground, there is especial call for a work of this nature at the present moment. It was important, if only as a reply to Professor Renan and others, to show the inner working of St. Paul's mind as interpreted by orthodox Protestant divines. To this task Canon Farrar has especially addressed himself; and although he never brings his subject down to the level of a mere metaphysical or psychological study, but keeps before the reader's eye the absolute humanity of St. Paul, yet we feel that in these pages we are led to realise what might have been the attitude of the Apostle's mind in presence of the difficulties of his own life. The chief keynote of that life was its earnestness, and whether as a Jew or as a Christian he lived up to his belief, scorning all bargainings with his conscience, and spurning all concessions to conventionality. Canon Farrar has no difficulty in sustaining our interest in a character so moulded; but the interest is heightened by those powers of description of which, in his "Life of Christ," we had so many examples. In his description of the luxurious cities of Asia Minor and Greece we get some faint idea of the corruption in which the civilised world was sunk, and we have no difficulty in guessing the effect which St. Paul's preaching might produce even upon those whose only desire was to hear some new thing. Canon Farrar carries us through all the

varied scenes of the Apostle's eventful life with an enthusiasm which is easily communicated; and whilst he does not despise the use of rhetorical aids, he never loses sight of those logical conclusions to which he irresistibly draws the attentive reader and student. The "Life of St. Paul" will stand as one of the chief buttresses of Dr. Farrar's future fame, giving evidence, not only of his eloquence and poetic fancy, but of his capacities for serious study, wide research, and honest sympathy with those from whose conclusions he is forced to differ.

II. Philosophy.

English Men of Letters. Edited by John Morley. **Hume.** By Professor Huxley. (Macmillan and Co.)—First in point of time among the English philosophical books of the year, and certainly not least in point of importance, though forming part of a series which professes to be more literary than philosophical, is Professor Huxley's "Hume." This is an exposition of Hume and something more: taking Hume as the greatest master of the English school of philosophy, it makes him the occasion for an introduction to philosophy in general and the English school of scientific psychology in particular. Professor Huxley does not for a moment conceal the fact that he definitely takes the empirical side in the battle between empiricists and transcendentalists; but he is at the same time far from being a mere partisan. His historical and critical appreciation is too just to let him follow the example of those champions of this or that philosopher who have thought it necessary to maintain against all the world that their particular philosopher revealed the whole sum of philosophical truth that was, is, or can be worth knowing. Professor Huxley not only admits but insists upon the deficiencies in Hume's account of our knowledge, and the signal merit of the work done by Kant in specifying and endeavouring to supply them:—

"If Hume's 'impressions of reflection' are excluded from among the primary elements of consciousness, nothing is left but the impressions afforded by the five senses, with pleasure and pain. Putting aside the muscular sense, which had not come into view in Hume's time, the questions arise whether these are all the simple undecomposable materials of thought? or whether others exist of which Hume takes no cognizance?

"Kant answered the latter question in the affirmative, in the *Kritik der reinen Vernunft*, and thereby made one of the greatest advances ever effected in philosophy."

Again, Professor Huxley says in a later passage: "It is the great merit of Kant that he started afresh on the track indicated by Descartes, and steadily upheld the doctrine of the existence of elements of consciousness which are neither sense-experiences nor any modifications of them. We may demur to the expression that space and time are forms of sensory intuition; but it imperfectly represents the great fact that co-existence and succession are mental phenomena not given in the mere sense-experience."

But while Kant is thus exalted modern transcendentalism and all its works are repudiated in sufficiently uncompromising terms. Professor Huxley, in a lively and characteristic passage, describes the peculiar transcendental mystery of *relation* as obtained by combining the impression of common sense, that sensation is in the nature of knowledge, with the speculative dogma that all knowledge is of relations. The preliminary

ground being cleared, Hume's opinions on some of the main points of speculation are explained, and in many cases re-stated and developed in terms adapted to the present condition of science and philosophy. If there is any side of Hume to which Professor Huxley does not wholly do justice, it is the element of irony, which in the present writer's opinion affords the explanation of some of Hume's apparent inconsistencies. The chief danger, however, to which Professor Huxley's book is exposed is that of being too lightly passed over by the sort of persons who think no book can be of serious philosophical value which is neither long nor obscure.

Chapters on the Act of Thinking: and other Essays. By the late James Hinton. With an introduction by Shadworth Hodgson. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—James Hinton's posthumous essays cannot be assigned to any particular school. He was an earnest and acute thinker, but a strangely solitary one. His interest in speculative problems was deep, but so confined to their moral aspect that it seems to have left no room for critical or historical interest in philosophy, at least not on a commensurate scale. His problem is to reconcile the scientific and the ethical view of the world, and he treats it as if it were an entirely new one. No great success could be achieved under such conditions except by a man of extraordinary genius; and Hinton's essays are moreover so disconnected that they hardly do justice even to his own ideas. On the other hand, he was a man of scientific training and pursuits, and knew far more of the methods and aims of modern science than most of the writers who undertake to instruct the public on the relations of science and philosophy, generally with slender knowledge of philosophy, and often with none, or worse than none, of science. And even Hinton's neglect of philosophical literature gives a certain freshness to the expression of his own mind. The conception running through these essays is that in the higher problems of life intellect becomes an inadequate guide, and the emotions must be called in to supply the want or redress the balance. It does not appear how we are to be assured that the emotions may be trusted, or whence *their* needful control and correction, if any, is to be supplied. But there are many brilliant passages, and the temper is throughout that of a strenuous inquirer determined not to take things on trust. *Suggestive*, though an abused epithet, is perhaps the most appropriate for the book as a whole. We ought to say that Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, whose competence as a philosophical critic is beyond question, assigns a higher value to Hinton's work than we find ourselves able to do.

A Defence of Philosophic Doubt: being an Essay on the Foundations of Belief. By A. J. Balfour, M.A., M.P. (Macmillan.)—Mr. A. J. Balfour's "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" may without exaggeration be described as the most remarkable performance in the way of purely critical dialectic that has appeared in this country for a century. The philosophical position assumed by this book is absolute scepticism, a scepticism more explicit and more thoroughgoing than Hume's own, at least as regards everything as yet accomplished in philosophy. It would seem, however, that Mr. Balfour's aim is to recommend seriously the conclusion which Hume hints ironically, to wit, that the strength of all our most important beliefs is built on the impotence of reason. His general result is, in brief, that when we test the foundations of science and philosophy by the speculative reason, they are to the full as much involved in uncertainty and contradiction as the foundations of religion. Thus no positive conclusion whatever is known to

be rational. But positive conclusions of some sort in both religion and science are necessary for the conduct of life, and we must put up in practice with the best, or the relatively least irrational and most coherent in themselves, that we can get. The question of a conflict between science and religion need not practically trouble us. We are free to act upon one set of doctrines for religious purposes and another set for scientific purposes, even in the face of apparent contradictions between the two; for, our knowledge of both being provisional and not speculatively justified, we cannot know whether there is any or what real contradiction.

Mr. Balfour's criticism is chiefly directed to the specific forms in which philosophical doctrines have been expounded by particular English writers; those forms, in other words, with which his readers are most likely to have a tolerable acquaintance at the outset. This increases the immediate interest of the book, but imposes limitations on it which in some cases are to be regretted. It is hardly satisfying, for example, that a work which undertakes a radical revision of the grounds of human belief should deal with Kant and all that has been built on Kant's lines only through the medium of Professor Caird and Professor Green. Even in English philosophy the attack is not always brought up to date; J. S. Mill is taken as a complete and sufficient representative of the inductive logic accepted by men of science, without much attention being paid to the additions and improvements made by others at various points. Mr. Balfour's dissection of inductive methods comes first in his book, and historical inference follows, and receives no greater mercy. Pure philosophy then has its turn, both in its transcendental and in its comparatively popular or "common-sense" forms. The problem of knowledge is also discussed, and the idealism of Berkeley and J. S. Mill, and the "transfigured realism" of Mr. Herbert Spencer, are alike dismissed as untenable. We cannot follow the argument here; but it is fit to mention that the objection to Berkeleian idealism from its supposed incompatibility with exact science was not overlooked by Berkeley himself. Perhaps the most ingenious chapter of all is that on "The Evolution of Belief," which aims at showing that the modern theory of evolution ends in a self-contradiction. The remark is obvious that a sceptic who involves history, science, and philosophy in one common ruin proves too much. But it must be observed that Mr. Balfour is not in theory an absolute sceptic. His aim is not to show that science or philosophy is impossible, but that as yet neither of them is established on really solid foundations.

The Data of Ethics. By Herbert Spencer. (Williams and Norgate.)—If destruction has done its worst in Mr. Balfour's hands, a notable work of construction has been achieved by Mr. Herbert Spencer in his "Data of Ethics." This is an instalment of the Principles of Morality long since planned by Mr. Spencer as the final part of his great philosophical scheme; and to that part it stands in the relation of a preliminary or general division. Ethics are the science of conduct; but in this volume the science of conduct itself is not expounded, but rather the nature and conditions of such a science. Mr. Spencer introduces the subject, quite in the old-fashioned way of moralists, by calling attention to its practical importance. The traditional grounds of morality, he says, are losing their authority; hence it is a pressing need to replace them by founding morals on a really scientific basis. It appears to the present writer that in this, and in all other commendations of speculative doctrines in morals on the ground of their practical utility,

there is something of a confusion between the scientific apprehension of morality and morality itself. Whatever men may say and be taught to say as to the origin of their moral beliefs, we find that their own conduct and their judgments of the conduct of others are in the main guided by the convenience of society as made known by experience, or supposed so to be. The power of experience is independent in the long run of speculative doctrines, and even when there is a struggle between them experience generally prevails. A theoretically rational system of morality is necessary to the well-being of society only on the supposition (which is not Mr. Spencer's) that human experience is not competent to produce a working morality sufficient for the needs of human life from time to time. These considerations, however, go only to throw doubt on the transcendent utility and necessity claimed for moral science, or for supernaturally known doctrines to which it is supposed to be subordinate. They do not go to show that moral science may not be useful in the same way as all other science, by organizing and defining knowledge which was previously vague and empirical.

Mr. Spencer's first aim is to connect ethics, as the science of conduct, with the science of life in general. Conduct, as understood by him, consists of all acts adjusted to ends, and is exhibited by all living creatures. Acts adjusted to ends, or at any rate acts adjusted to similar ends, may be conceived as arranged in a scale according to their success in attaining those ends; as the candidates in an examination are, in fact, arranged according to their success in answering the questions. The *best* candidate in the examination is he who gives correct answers to most questions; and generally things are called *good* or *bad* with reference to any assigned purpose according as they are fit for achieving it or otherwise. Now in living creatures the object of conduct as a whole is life, the most life possible for them in intensity as well as in duration, and having regard to the maintenance of the race as well as the maintenance of the individual. This is not a doctrine, but a fact of natural history. No one denies the existence or the strength of what we call the self-preserving instinct; and that it extends beyond the preservation of the individual even in the lower animals is equally incapable of doubt. The success achieved by the conduct of an individual or group as a whole in the undertaking of preservation, taken in the large sense above mentioned, furnishes us with a scale or standard by which conduct can be measured. So far we have had nothing to do with morality; the problem is one of natural history. But, again, in human society the notions of moral goodness and badness exist. There is a scale of merit and demerit according to which we estimate or endeavour to estimate human actions. What is the relation of the actual moral standard of conduct to the biological standard theoretically arrived at? Mr. Spencer says that they coincide: the "conduct which conduces to life in each and all" is the conduct which is morally good. This transition from the purely scientific to the specifically moral region will, of course, not be admitted by those who hold any transcendental theory of morality. And this point will no doubt be the object of more than one attack, and probably of misunderstanding. However, Mr. Spencer has not omitted to fence it about with explanations, which must be sought in the book itself. Since goodness is to be measured by success in life (taking life, as above, in the largest sense), it might seem that Mr. Spencer's *summum bonum* is not happiness or pleasure, but perfec-

tion, and that his doctrine completely breaks with the English utilitarian school. But it is not so. Mr. Spencer declares himself a hedonist, maintaining not merely that pleasure, agreeable feeling, or "preferable consciousness" in some form is the ultimate end of action, but that all men really treat it as such. Life, which is sought without reflection or choice by the lower animals, is sought and striven for by men with conscious preference and attachment. They would not so seek it, unless they deemed it worth having; in other words, unless they expected of it a surplus of agreeable feeling. Mr. Spencer ingeniously calls to witness for his view the conflict of optimism and pessimism. Both optimists and pessimists, he says, admit, as the common foundation of their arguments, "that the justification for life as a state of being turns on this issue—whether the average consciousness rises above indifference-point into pleasurable feeling or falls below it into painful feeling." And the like assumption is implied even in standards of conduct which are professedly independent of pleasure. "Whether perfection of nature is the assigned proper aim, or virtuousness of action, or rectitude of motive, we see that definition of the perfection, the virtue, the rectitude, inevitably brings us down to happiness experienced in some form, at some time, by some person, as the fundamental idea."

Further, Mr. Spencer himself reckons his doctrine as a species of utilitarianism, and there is no doubt that in the main it is a development of the English school. We may observe in passing that, so far as it could be collected from his previously published works, it is very fully and fairly discussed from this point of view by M. Guyau in his critical work "La Morale Anglaise Contemporaine," which came out nearly at the same time as "The Data of Ethics." But Mr. Spencer, while he adopts the first principle of utilitarianism as hitherto known, rejects its method. He gives up as chimerical the attempt to measure the moral qualities of actions by a direct calculation of the resulting pleasures and pains. In criticizing Bentham he goes the length of saying that justice is a more simple and easily applied conception than happiness. It is the business of "rational utilitarianism," as Mr. Spencer names the moral science to whose establishment he looks forward, not only to ascertain results, but to explain and predict them; "to deduce from the laws of life and the conditions of existence what kinds of action necessarily tend to produce happiness, and what kinds to unhappiness." Rational utilitarianism "does not take welfare for its immediate object of pursuit, but takes for its immediate object of pursuit conformity to certain principles which in the nature of things causally determine welfare."

Mr. Spencer discusses in a series of chapters the evolution of conduct under its various aspects, and of the moral consciousness which is the adjustment of men's mental habit to the external facts of conduct. It is further pointed out (and on this Mr. Spencer lays considerable stress) that the sense of pleasure itself is subject to a process of evolution, tending to remove the partial conflicts between pleasure and welfare which survive as relics of conditions of life we have left behind us. An interesting episode is given to the discussion of egoism and altruism as principles of action; the result (so far as it can be shortly stated in general terms) is that the antagonism between them tends to diminish as civilization increases, but in the meantime both are necessary. Holding that morality is still in course of development, Mr. Spencer holds that it cannot be perfect at any assigned time and place. The precepts which are or can be put in practice in the society we live in, or any

other existing state of society, are only "relative ethics." A system, or rather the system, of "absolute ethics" is a system of conduct theoretically applicable to a community where evolution has reached an ideal limit both in the individual and in the social type. Though if now constructed this system would be applicable only with large allowances, it is nevertheless scientifically desirable to construct it; just as in mechanics we find it needful to start with a theoretical system in which viscosity, friction, atmospheric resistance, and the like, are neglected or greatly simplified. The complex facts met with in nature become manageable only when a theory has been framed by putting aside the complications. Again, physiology assumes a normal perfection in all the parts and functions described, which is probably never met with in any real individual. It is fair matter of argument how far these analogies will bear examination in the case of moral experience and science; but the ingenuity of Mr. Spencer's exposition must command admiration in any case. The last chapter gives a sort of bird's-eye view of the contents of Absolute Ethics, and points out that in some of the corresponding divisions of Relative Ethics only approximate solutions are possible. In other words, moral philosophy cannot be a complete and infallible guide to conduct in the actual world, and it is unreasonable to complain of it for failing to provide us with such guidance.

Studies in Philosophy and Literature. By William Knight, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—Professor Knight's "Studies in Philosophy and Literature" deal in several places with the ethical bearings of the theory of evolution (which, as a scientific theory, Professor Knight accepts), and endeavours to find room for a modified intuitionist view, by taking perfection —"the greatest possible health of the whole man"—as man's chief good.

The Relations of Mind and Brain. By Henry Calderwood, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Edinburgh. (Macmillan and Co.)—Professor Calderwood's work on "The Relations of Mind and Brain" is too detailed and technical to be dealt with in a rapid summary. But it deserves notice as recording the strenuous and sincere undertaking of a champion of the intuitionist philosophy to discover the whole strength of his adversaries. Professor Calderwood will now be honourably distinguished from most writers of his school for having gained a competent knowledge of the materials with which modern physiological psychology has been constructed.

A third and—it is to be feared—concluding part of G. H. Lewes's **Problems of Life and Mind** (Trübner), representing as much as "was left by the author in a state that he would have allowed to be fit for publication," has appeared in the course of the year in two instalments; and other works of philosophical criticism are to be named, of which for various reasons we cannot say more. Professor Flint's **Antitheistic Theories** (Macmillan), and Mr. Fiske's **Darwinism and other Essays** (Macmillan), are good examples of temperate and scholarlike work in opposite camps, though very different in appearance, Professor Flint's learning being spread out in elaborate notes, and Mr. Fiske's disguised under a popular form of literature. The late Prof. Herbert's **Realistic Assumptions of Modern Science Examined** (Macmillan) is spoken of by a competent critic (Professor Adamson) in these terms: "Were we to characterise briefly the purport and merit of Professor Herbert's work, we should describe it as a careful, thoroughgoing, and very able attempt to develop and apply the fundamental

ideas of Kant's critique of rational psychology." Professor Adamson himself has brought out a volume of **Lectures on the Philosophy of Kant** (Douglas). Mr. W. L. Courtney has discussed **The Metaphysics of John Stuart Mill** (C. Kegan Paul); and an amazingly foolish article, intended to demolish the whole theory of evolution, has appeared in the "Edinburgh Review." It is said that a year or two ago a worthy gentleman who had acquired a large interest in a certain magazine asked the editor with perfect gravity what works of Mr. Darwin's he had better read for the purpose of refuting them. The Edinburgh Reviewer appears to have got up the subject of Darwinism in some such manner. The **Nineteenth Century** has contained a contribution of real value to psychology in Mr. F. Galton's paper on **Generic Images,** which shows among other things that Nominalism in Berkeley's extreme form can be answered by ocular demonstration to the contrary. This, however, is only a portion of a more extensive inquiry which is still in progress.

The appearance of a third and revised edition of M. Taine's **De l'Intelligence** does not properly belong to the history of English philosophical literature; but the close affinities of M. Taine's work to the English school, besides its intrinsic importance, afford a sufficient justification for mentioning it here.

Lectures and Essays. By Professor W. K. Clifford. Edited by Leslie Stephen and Frederick Pollock. 2 vols. (Macmillan and Co.)—The writings of Professor Clifford consist of several original papers on various parts of Pure Mathematics, of the first portion of a projected work on "Dynamic," of a short series of "Lectures upon Seeing and Thinking," and of two volumes of "Lectures and Essays," collected and reprinted under the editorship of Messrs. Leslie Stephen and F. Pollock. Of these all but the two last are strictly special in their character, and are suitable only for mathematical readers. The "Lectures and Essays" contain a number of extremely able and interesting discussions upon the more difficult and speculative portions of physical science, such as the nature of matter and force, cosmical history, and the like. Akin to these are four lectures published in the same volumes upon the "Philosophy of the Pure Sciences" in which the apparently *à priori* laws of what are more commonly known as the exact sciences, viz., geometry and arithmetic, are analysed and traced to their origin in experience. The remainder of the two volumes is occupied by articles on various social and psychological subjects, and especially on the nature and genesis of morality and the moral ideas. In his views Professor Clifford was a strong supporter of the advanced scientific school. He viewed all psychological development as the outcome of a continuous evolution controlled by the principle of the Survival of the Fittest. But his views as to this were more consistently materialistic than those of many who are considered to belong to the same school, inasmuch as he considered that the existence of life itself was due to a like evolution, and that from inert matter up to the highest organism there is a continuous chain of development which has no break, and that therefore even thought had its analogues in the molecular motions of matter. His social writings are of the same evolutional type, the guiding idea being the necessity of giving free scope to individual development, in order to secure the most efficient action of the selective principle, to which alone he looked as the source of permanent advance.

Essays in Moral and Political Philosophy. By T. E. Cliffe Leslie. (Longmans.)—Mr. Cliffe Leslie is known as a writer on Political Economy of the historical school, and these essays are full of importance, as illustrating the comparative method of treating economic science. Those entitled the "Philosophical Method of Political Economy" and "Political Economy and Sociology" give a clear idea of the position he considers the subject to hold among the sciences. Some regret may be felt that he believes it hardly yet to have advanced beyond the statistical stage, and that consequently much has to be rejected as not proven which we have been taught to believe has attained the rank of first principles. But his rigorous adherence throughout to the method of inductive research inspires much confidence as regards his conclusions, and only leaves the desire that he should employ his method with more constructive results. The volume contains one of the best, if not quite the best, contribution that has ever been made to the study of Adam Smith, both as a philosopher and as an economist, and is an admirable example of the breadth of treatment which the historical method induces. It also includes other essays on existing social phenomena, such as the "Love of Money," the "Celibacy of the Nation," and the like, and some interesting notices of authors and their books; among the latter the works of Sir Henry Maine, to whose teaching, Mr. Leslie tells us, he owes his method of investigation.

III. History.

Conversion of the West. The Celts—The Northmen—The English—The Slavs. By the Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D. **The Teutons.** By Dean Merivale. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—These graphic sketches of the dawn of Christianity, and of the concurrent growth of civilisation, amongst the several races which have peopled the European continent and our own islands, are full of interest.

The series of essays commences with the history of the Celts. Tracing back this great branch of the Aryan family to their normal condition in the fourth century, Dr. Maclear commences with a slight sketch of the Celtic migration, a part of which, being diverted towards Asia Minor, came to a standstill in the province to which it gave the name of Galatia. Between this province and Gaul there seems to have always existed a remarkable connection; and Gaul was Christianised, as is presumed, from Galatia. From Gaul Christianity spread to Britain, and thence to Ireland, and from Ireland back to Iona and the mainland of Scotland, by the successive labours of the great twin Apostles, St. Patrick and St. Columba. Dr. Maclear touches with a gentle hand upon the many beautiful legends which cluster about the early history of the Church, and concludes with a short summary of the salient points which mark the history of the conversion of the Celts.

From the conversion of the Celts we proceed, naturally, to that of the English. Commencing with the beautiful story of Gregory and the "Angels," Dr. Maclear gives us an account of the landing of St. Augustine in Kent, and of the conversion of Ethelbert. From Kent the English Mission shifts its ground to Northumbria, under the successors of Augustine. Then for a time there came a reaction, and the light of Christianity burnt very dimly in this island. Oswald, King of Bernicia, resolved to restore the national Christianity. The Church in Northumbria was, during the greater part of the seventh century, the backbone of the Church of England. The conver-

sion of Mercia was due to the missionary Bishop, St. Chad. Gradually, through his labours and through those of St. Cuthbert—Apostle of the Lowlands—the northern, central, and eastern portions of England were won over to the Christian faith. This was followed by the conversion of Sussex and the Isle of Wight.

The third volume of the series deals with the civilizing and softening effects of Christianity upon the hardy Norsemen of Scandinavia. To St. Auskar, a monk of Corbez, near Amiens, we owe the first attempt to establish Christianity in Denmark early in the ninth century. Before this, in the eighth century, Hakon the Good, who had been brought up at the court of Athelstan, strove to introduce into his native land of Norway the faith of his childhood, but with little success.

It remained for Olaf, the grandson of Harold Harfaager, to cause high mass to be sung for the first time in Norway about the close of the tenth century. His successor, Olaf the Saint, strained every nerve to spread Christianity, not only in his own country, but in Greenland, Iceland, and the islands of the Northern Sea; and under his successors, Magnus the Good and Harold Hadrada, Christianity became the national religion. We read that Christianity was received in Iceland about the year 1000.

Dr. Charles Merivale goes still further afield in his researches after the traces of Early Christianity amongst the Teutons of Central Europe, whose history was long bound up with that of the Franks, and primarily with that of the Goths—an agglomeration of German and Scythian tribes, whom, in the middle of the third century, we find established under the common name of Teutons in the plains of Southern Prussia. "From time to time some of these tribes were admitted by compact within the limits of Roman civilization." The Edict of Milan, which first legally tolerated Christianity, was promulgated in 311. In this year also was born Ulphilas, the Apostle and Bishop of the Goths, to whom belongs the merit of having made a translation of the Scriptures. From the baptism of Clovis, in 496, we date the conversion of the Franks. Christianity in Germany received a mighty impetus some three hundred years later from the preaching of the English apostle and martyr, Winfrid, or St. Boniface.

But the death-blow to paganism in Central Europe was the compact made by Charlemagne with the Saxons in 803, by which they undertook to renounce the worship of idols, and to pay tithes, and from this time the Continental Teutons became a Christian people.

The series of essays upon the Conversion of Europe (by Dr. G. F. Maclear) closes with the history of the establishment of Christianity amongst the Slavs or Wends. The word Slav is a "curious instance of the complete reversal of meaning in a word." In the Slavonic dialect the word means "glory," yet in the eighth century it had come to mean "slave" or "captive." The Slavs, we are told, were a simple and tranquil people, who obtained their lands by occupying tracts which other tribes had forsaken. These they diligently cultivated, leading lives of simple industry, and gradually developing a commercial system. Their religious system was also much less elaborate than that of other Teutons.

The ancient home of the Slavs lay between the Vistula and the Dnieper and along the south-east shore of the Baltic Sea. From thence their race spread westwards and southwards, extending even so far as to Greece. The Bulgarians were the first Slavonians who embraced Christianity. Bogoris,

King of Bulgaria, was baptised into the Christian faith in the beginning of the eighth century. In the latter part of that century Christianity was revived in Moravia, and spread thence to Bohemia and Servia.

In the middle of the tenth century tidings of the new religion were brought back to Russia by the Princess Olga, but Christianity was not proclaimed in Russia until the close of the century. From thence the faith spread to Poland and Pomerania. It was not until the thirteenth century that Christianity was generally accepted in Prussia and Lithuania, and not until two hundred years later that Lapland was converted to the faith.

The Monks of the West. Vols. VI. and VII. By Count de Montalembert. (Wm. Blackwood and Sons.)—Two more volumes of this valuable and interesting vindication of the work and aims of the Monastic Orders have appeared during the year. In some measure the ground which served as a basis to the first volume has been gone over again; but it was advisable to clear up any misconceptions which may have existed concerning the rise and early days of the Monastic Orders in Western Europe. The chief interest of the volumes, however, centres round the two great figures of Hildebrand and Bernard—the Pope who was almost a monk, and the monk who was almost a Pope. Unhappily M. de Montalembert's life was cut short before he was able to complete his self-allotted task—the full discussion of St. Bernard's work—and we are only able to catch a sort of general idea of the state of the civilized world during the eleventh century, when for good as well as for evil the monastic system had attained its highest honour and importance. To English and Irish readers "The Monks of the West" will be always an attractive topic; and everything bearing M. de Montalembert's name must have a special attraction at a time like the present, when the religious disputes in which he took so deep an interest are threatening to revive in France with intense acerbity, and the quarrels between Church and State which these volumes relate seem on the point of breaking out once more in Germany.

The Fathers, for English Readers. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—This is a series of eight volumes, published under the direction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, "intended to present to ordinary English readers sketches of the chief Fathers of the Church, their biographies, their works, and their times." The first essay concerns itself with **The Saints of the Apostolic Age** (by the Rev. H. S. Holland) at a time when Rome was "beginning to look with dim and bewildered eyes" upon that national faith which had arisen, and was creating a fresh πολιτεία in its very midst. St. Clement of Rome, whom tradition declares St. Peter to have named as his successor, was probably ordained by Apostolic hands. He proved worthy of the great inheritance which devolved upon him, uniting as he did with the culture of the Greek the earnest devotion of the Christian. He found worthy successors in Ignatius and Polycarp, with whom Church history is brought down to A.D. 155.

The essay, which follows naturally in order, is an account of the **Apologists of the Second and Third Centuries** (Rev. F. Watson). Its aim has been to "combine together in a connected form the main points of the arguments which they used on behalf of Christianity." Mr. Watson gives us in this volume the main points of the arguments urged in opposition to these and other erroneous views of Christianity by Justin Martyr, Tatian, Athenagoras, Theophilus, and Clement of Alexandria. He also gives us a

sketch of the writings of the later Latin apologists, Tertullian, Minucius Felix, Cyprian, and others.

In rendering familiar the **Life of St. Jerome,** the first of the Fathers of the Latin Church, Mr. Cutts has more materials at his disposal than the writers on the earlier Fathers, and is thus able to infuse a more personal interest in his subject. St. Jerome was born not far from the site of the future Venice, in the year 346. He had come to Rome to complete his education when he resolved to embrace the ascetic life ; and leaving his home and friends, he travelled to Syria, where for about five years he led the life of a recluse in the desert of Chalcis. Subsequent residence at Constantinople brought Jerome into close relation with the Bishop of Rome, who, discovering his great abilities, retained him as his secretary. During this second residence in Rome he undertook a thorough revision of the Latin version of the Gospels, the first step towards that ultimate retranslation of the Scriptures into Latin on which the fame of Jerome principally rests.

In the year 385 Jerome finally quitted Rome. The remainder of his life was passed at Bethlehem, where he founded schools and convents ; at the same time unceasingly engaged in literary work of all descriptions.

To Dr. Thornton has fallen the congenial task of recounting the Life and Labours of **St. Ambrose,** Bishop of Milan, to whom the West owes its deliverance from the Arian Heresy, and England owes the mission of St. Augustine.

Deep and accurate as a theological writer, elegant as a scholar, Ambrose was also a poet and a musician. He was the author of numerous commentaries on the Scriptures and of other treatises, and has left behind him also many chants and metrical compositions. He introduced into churches from the East the practice of antiphonal chanting.

St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo (by Wm. Clark, M.A.), though not the most faultless, is perhaps the most attractive character among the early Fathers of the Church. We are told that his standard of conduct in early life differed in nowise from that of the young men of his day. Yet we cannot help feeling that, but for these early errors, those touching and beautiful "Confessions" might never have been penned.

Augustine was born at Thagasti in the year 354, and on Easter Eve 387 he received Christian baptism, in the same year in which his mother, the devout and tender Monica, expired. From that time forward all his powers were devoted to the service of God. Not only was St. Augustine distinguished as an eminent expounder of Scripture, he was also great as a preacher, "in brief and felicitous antithesis without a peer," and, above all, he was the friend of his hearers. It is out of the depths of his own profound and sad experience that he instructs, exhorts, and persuades.

Of the three great controversies in which he was engaged—the Manichæan, the Donatist, and the Pelagian—the last was the most important. The greatest of all his books, "Civitas Dei, or Treatise on the City of God," was written to settle finally the question whether the fall of Rome and the misery of the Empire were the consequence of the desertion of the pagan religion by the nation.

Basil the Great (by Richard Travers Smith, B.D.), born at Cæsurea about the year 329, is probably the most brilliant figure in that galaxy of eminent men who have rendered the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries illustrious in ecclesiastical history.

Born of cultivated and Christian parents, carefully nurtured, and educated in all the learning of the time, we find him early distinguished for his religious character and intellectual eminence. A highly accomplished classical scholar, a rhetorician and logician, a philosopher speaking exquisite Hellenistic Greek, a great and eloquent preacher, he possessed, besides, a considerable knowledge of medicine. But, beyond and above all these graces and accomplishments, St. Basil is remarkable for a life of transcendent purity and of constant self-denial, persevered in through years of ill-health, which never soured that tender and affectionate heart. We find him, "tall in stature, with a massive brow and piercing eye," confronting the Emperor Valens in all the dignity of a magnificent intellect, and of a great soul at peace within itself, absolutely fearless and guileless, unassailable by temptation and undismayed by threats. Seventy years after his death the Council of Chalcedon called him the greatest of the Fathers.

Gregory I., surnamed the Great (by the Rev. J. Barmby), was born of wealthy parents about the year 546. In his early years he studied law, and became distinguished in the Senate, and we are told that he was "second to none in Rome in grammar, rhetoric, and logic." It was at the moment of transition from the old order to the new that Gregory ascended the Papal Chair. And in his hands the See of Rome assumed that prominence in the Catholic Church which it has since maintained. Possessing in a high degree the gifts of government and administration, Gregory's comprehensive policy, and grasp of great issues, were not more remarkable than his close attention to minute details. He found leisure to decide the most intricate matters of ceremonial, and to discuss the most abstruse questions of casuistry, and at the same time to plan the complete evangelization of England through the mission of St. Augustine, and to sustain the cause of Christendom against the world. In spite, however, of his high elevation we are told that Gregory remained always "a monk at heart." He lived with his clergy under strict rule, and used always "great simplicity of attire."

The review of the great ecclesiastical lights of the Early Church fitly terminates with the consideration of one of the most striking figures, our great countryman the **Venerable Bede** (by the Rev. G. H. Browne), a phenomenon whom it is easier to praise than to parallel. This is one of the fairest pictures of a life spent from first to last in the service of God, a life of lowly love and self-forgetting service, of incessant study, labour, and devotion. Bede was born in the year 673, in the neighbourhood of Jarrow, on the Tyne, and spent his whole life in this monastery, or in the twin establishment at Wearmouth. He was a voluminous writer on history, grammar, and even physical study had for him scarcely less attraction than theological writing.

Early Church History. By the Rev. Charles Merivale, D.D. (Longmans and Co.)—This little volume consists of four lectures delivered by Dean Merivale in Ely Cathedral, and contains in the sketches of four of the greatest of the early Fathers much interesting matter concerning the social and political condition of Rome in the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries. In the great Ambrose, once the most promising of advocates, we have the man who "by one bold and resolute stroke shifted the position of the Church from that of a handmaid of the secular ruler to that of his spiritual controller." To his influence we owe the final conversion of St. Augustine, who for thirty years "maintained the most authoritative position throughout the Western

Church." In 410 the sack of Rome by the Goths under Alaric took place. "Force failed, military rule collapsed," and the old faith received its death-blow. Gradually the great administrator Pope Leo acquired supreme influence, but it was not until a century later, under Gregory the Great, that the evangelizing spirit awoke in the Church. To him we owe the great mission of St. Augustine, and the evangelization of our Saxon and Angle forefathers.

A History of the Church of England: Pre-Reformation Period. By T. P. Boultbee, LL.D. (Longmans.)—In this book, which purports to be written from a national rather than from an ecclesiastical point of view, we have the history of the Early English Church traced by a thoughtful and learned inquirer outside the pale of the Establishment. The origin of the British Church is lost in the dim mist of ages. It was known to Christian writers soon after the year 200 that Christianity had penetrated to Britain. Pelagius was of British origin. Jerome calls him "a stupid fellow overloaded with Scotch porridge." Early in the fifth century parts of Ireland and Scotland had embraced the Faith; the next great epoch is the mission of Augustine, and the foundation of the Anglo-Saxon Church. These centuries are rendered illustrious by many saintly names: the eminent Theodore, the venerable and beloved Bede, St. Aiden, St. Chad, St. Erkenwald, the founder of the See of London; St. Cuthbert and St. Swithin, famous alike in history and in legend. One of the many beautiful stories with which our author enlivens his pages is the fable of Cædmon, the poet-herdsman, who sang, like Milton, the glories of Creation—"the beginning of created things."

The growth of the Papal power, its culmination and decline, are carefully traced through the next few centuries. Some interesting pages are devoted to the great and independent genius of Wycliffe, and to an account of his translation of the Bible.

The principal ecclesiastical events during the age of civil wars, of which mention is made, are the creation of the foundations of Eton and Winchester, and the persecution of the unfortunate Bishop Pecock.

The concluding chapters are devoted to an account of the state of the Church on the eve of the Reformation, and of some of the causes which tended to bring it about in this country, amongst which Dr. Boultbee gives a place to the eloquence of Colet, whose influence has been too frequently ignored by historians of Colet's own church.

The Early Chroniclers of Europe. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.) England, by James Gairdner; France, by Gustave Masson.—The object of these two books, which are to be followed by others of a similar character, is to give in a moderately small compass an account of the sources available for the study of mediæval history. The volume specially devoted to the chronicles of our own country does not profess to give an exhaustive account of all our early historians, but a selection has been made from those writers whose style is most characteristic, and whose works are best adapted for quotation; and a very fair general idea, both of the wealth of the mediæval writings illustrative of English history and of their great variety of character, may be obtained from these pages.

M. Masson's work is less interesting to the general English reader, both because its subject does not so nearly concern us, and because the treatment, being less general and more detailed, is more crowded with names and dates

for the most part unfamiliar. But no pains have been spared to render the book as complete as possible; it is pleasantly written, and the short characteristic extracts from the leading French chroniclers, such as Villehardouin, Joinville, and Commines, give additional literary interest to the work.

Epochs of English History. Edited by the Rev. Mandell Creighton, M.A. (Longmans.)—The recent publication of Mr. Browning's "Modern England" completes the volumes of this useful series. Its purpose is to supply an elementary history which shall be sound and trustworthy as well as inexpensive. The whole period of English history has been divided into eight portions, each of which forms a small volume of about 100 pages; and an introductory volume has been added which epitomizes the whole of the subjects taken up in fuller detail in the separate study of each epoch. The first volume, Early England, brings us up to the Norman Conquest; England a Continental Power takes us to the signing of Magna Charta; the Rise of the People and Growth of the Parliament to the accession of Henry VII. Then we have the Tudors and the Reformation; the Struggle against Absolute Monarchy, ending in 1688; and the Settlement of the Constitution from 1688–1778. Vol. VII. gives an account of the American and European wars from 1778 to 1820; and Modern England brings the history down to 1875. The aim of the series is consistently kept in view, and carried out with success by each different writer. The best authorities have been consulted, both contemporary and modern; the social life and literature, as well as the political character of the time, is exposed with vigour and clearness, though the narrative part predominates, as it should do in a child's history. The series as a whole is admirably adapted to school use, portable, concise, and inexpensive; and the maps and plans given in illustration are clear and good.

Epochs of Modern History, edited by Messrs. Morris and Phillpotts (Longmans), is a series designed for somewhat more advanced students, since it embraces a wider field of study. Some of the volumes, such as that on the Thirty Years' War, treat almost exclusively of Continental history; but as that of England has in almost every century been closely bound up with that of Europe in general, the study of the "Epochs of English History" will serve as the natural preparation of the student for this more extended series, which although somewhat more detailed is similar in design and executed with equal success.

A History of England. By Rev. S. Frank Bright, M.A. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Bright, although offering a mere handbook of English history, aims somewhat higher than Mr. Creighton, and succeeds in making not only a valuable text-book for students, but in furnishing a useful book of general reference of permanent value. His scheme is to subdivide English history into three periods: Mediæval Monarchy, stretching from the departure of the Romans to the death of Richard III.; Personal Monarchy, from the accession of Henry VII. to the flight of James II.; and Constitutional Monarchy, from the accession of William III. to the present time. In each period the shifting phases of monarchical influence are carefully noted, and the action of men and things impartially discussed. In the earlier times each chapter is headed by a list of contemporary monarchs, together with the names of the Archbishops and Chancellors of England who were supposed to represent the royal policy. After the rise of constitutional monarchy the lists of the various administrations are a most valuable adjunct. Mr. Bright's style

is clear, and his arrangement of events sensible and systematic. The high appreciation in which it is held by teachers may be gathered from the fact that it is now recommended as the text-book of English history for all competitions for the army.

Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty. By S. Hubert Burke. Vol. I. (John Hodges.)—Mr. Burke's volume displays a very considerable amount of research and no less impartiality in the arrangement of his discoveries. He has not been content to accept at second-hand the statements, but has resolutely turned to original authorities and attempted to unravel the motives of the men and women who gave character to their times. He has moreover aimed at and succeeded in making into a consecutive readable narrative a number of incidents, at first sight insignificant, which do more to mark the epochs of which he writes. The "Historical Portraits" are something more carefully elaborated than the hasty pen-and-ink sketches by which we are generally expected to recognize the great and little actors in the Reformation Drama; they are full-length portraits, often so life-like that when placed beside each other we feel no difficulty in realizing the relations which Mr. Burke aims at establishing between them.

Memorials of the Civil War between Charles I. and the Parliament of England, as it affected Herefordshire and the adjacent Counties. By the late Rev. John Webb. (Longmans.)—Although this narrative has rather a local than a general interest, it opens up so many side-lights on the broad issues of the time, that Mr. Webb's work cannot fail to be of both value and interest to students of the seventeenth century. The practical isolation of Herefordshire from the rest of England at that time had knit together, perhaps more closely than in any other county, the squires and yeomen amongst themselves. With the almost single exception of Sir Robert Harley, of Brampton Bryan, the Herefordshire landowners ranged themselves on the side of the King, and the resistance of which the Puritans found the county to be the stronghold is evidence that the other classes espoused the same side. Mr. Webb, whilst depicting minutely county life at the time of his narrative, adds very considerably to our knowledge of the careers of such men as the two Coningsbys, Lord Scudamore, Sir W. Vavasour, and Harry Lingen, the high sheriff; and the descendants of these worthies will be grateful to the historian who has done so much to show the influence exercised by Herefordshire through them upon English political history. Mr. Webb devoted the greater portion of a long life to the elucidation of many disputed points in connection with men and places which have attracted, without arresting, the attention of historians of the period. He writes as an enthusiast, it is true; but the author and his son, who edits his father's lifelong work, display thorough impartiality in discussing the vicissitudes of the county through the eventful years of the Parliamentary war.

History of Our Own Times. By Justin McCarthy. (Chatto and Windus.)—These two volumes form one-half of the complete work which Mr. McCarthy has undertaken, namely, a record of the period extending from the accession of our present sovereign to the Berlin Congress, and carry the history down to the Treaty of Paris, in 1856. The work opens abruptly with the death of William IV., and with a lively account of the proclamation of the young Queen. A sketch of the state of parties and of the public men of the day is followed by an account of the social changes worked by the introduction of the Penny Postage, and the development of steam on sea

and land. Canadian affairs, the Chartist movement, and the famous controversy known as the Bedchamber Question, which brought about the return of the Whigs to office, are treated in their due order, and at greater or less length, according to their relative importance, and bring us to the Queen's marriage and an appreciative chapter on the Prince Consort. The first Chinese war is briefly dismissed; but the Afghan war of 1842, its causes, progress, and tragic issue, receives due and ample notice. An account of the Irish agitation and O'Connell's magnificent eloquence, the Free Trade contest and final triumph of Peel, the distresses of 1846–7, an amusing if somewhat severe sketch of Mr. Disraeli's rise, and the disastrous Spanish marriages, fill up the remainder of the volume. The second volume is devoted almost exclusively to Lord Palmerston and the Crimean war, which is narrated in a rapid and facile but nevertheless discriminating manner. A less interesting chapter on the literature of the first half of the reign closes the volume. This history is in point of fact an able and picturesque summary of the events chronicled at greater length in the "Annual Registers" of the first twenty years of the reign. Mr. McCarthy presents the sequence of events, their causes and consequences, in a vigorous and graphic manner, and sketches the characters and describes the eloquence of the various statesmen and orators, as they rise one by one to eminence, with great discernment and felicity of expression, and has undoubtedly escaped the charge of bias in a way which is remarkable in a man writing of contemporary matters.

IV. Geography, Voyages, Travels.

The Hawkins' Voyages during the Reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I. (Hakluyt Society.)—This is an amplification of the "Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins in his Voyage into the South Sea," published in 1847; for, besides reproducing that narrative, it gives, for the first time, an account of the voyages (1) of Sir Richard's grandfather, William, (2) of his father, Sir John, and (3) of his cousin William, and is intended to be a monograph of the naval enterprises of the great Elizabethan navigators of the name of Hawkins. The editor (Mr. C. R. Markham, hon. secretary of the Hakluyt Society) warmly defends John Hawkins for his share in the slave traffic of the period, considering that where the whole country was so eager to encourage it no blame should attach to individuals. He also refutes the calumny of Lingard and others, that John Hawkins consented to betray his country for a bribe from Spain—the fact being that he was trying to deceive and entrap the Spaniards with the full knowledge and approval of the English Government. After his three voyages to the West Indies, important and hazardous enterprises in those times (1560–1570), he became Treasurer of the Navy, and served a laborious official career on shore of more than twenty years. He also shared with Frobisher the command of an unsuccessful expedition to Spain; and on his venturing to remind Queen Elizabeth on his return that "Paul planteth and Apollos watereth, but God giveth the increase," her Majesty exclaimed, "God's death! this fool went out a soldier and is come home a divine!" Of the two other members of the Hawkins family it is noteworthy that one of them, after journeying to Agra, took up his residence at the Court of Jehanghir; and this Mr. Markham regards as the opening scene in the history of British India; whilst the other, in his second voyage to Brazil, persuaded one of the kings of that country to return with him to England. He was duly presented to Henry VIII. at

Whitehall, his "apparell, behaviour, and gesture" being very strange, and remained here nearly a year. Like Drake and Raleigh, the Hawkins family hails from Devonshire, and the four members of it who form the subject of this book occupy a prominent place in the naval annals of England.

Compendiums of Geography and Travel.—Africa. By Keith Johnston; **Australasia.** By J. Wallace; **America** (Central and Southern). By T. E. Bates, F.R.S. (Stanford & Co.)—Three volumes of a new Geographical Series have lately appeared, under the direction of Mr. Edward Stanford of Charing Cross, the aim of which is to supply the traveller and the general reader in a clear and succinct form with all the trustworthy information—physical, social, and political—which can be collected from the writings, either of ancient authors or of modern explorers, concerning the countries of which they treat. These handbooks are based on Hellwald's "Die Erde und ihre Völker," and are very tastefully got up. They contain many admirable illustrations and good maps.

The first of the series, "Africa," which is edited by the late lamented geographer, Mr. Keith Johnston, touches successively upon the extent, population, soil, and climate of each particular district of that continent, giving much information as to the habits, customs, and social condition of the inhabitants, their food, trade, and commerce.

Commencing with the North Coast and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, our author conducts his readers through the Great Sahara to the French settlement of Senegambia, and follows the coast trending south-east. He describes the journey of Dr. Barth across the bend of the Niger to Timbuctu, and his discovery of the Hombori Mountains. Travelling eastward, he traces the course of the Nile, the great river, dwelling on the sacred and mysterious regions traversed by its stream; and after a description of Abyssinia, of the Somali Country, and of Zanzibar, and the Eastern Coast (commercially the most important), he enters upon an account of the great Equatorial Region and the discoveries of Livingstone, Cameron, and Stanley. From thence he carries us to South Africa, the British Colonies, and the Portuguese territory on the Western Coast; and even to the islands of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

The second volume, "Australasia," which is edited by Mr. Wallace, consists largely of new matter, the notices of Malaysia and Australia in Von Hellwald's book having been found to be very scanty. One-half of the volume is devoted to Australia, and treats of the physical geography and climate, the natural history, geology, and past history of that great continent. Mr. Wallace gives us many details of the physical and mental characteristics of the aborigines, their religious institutions, languages, and probable origin. The British colonization of Australia, and the discovery and progress of each separate settlement, are fully discussed.

In the latter half of the book we have similar details concerning the islands of the Malay archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Java, Sumatra, the islands of Mikronesia, Melanesia, and the important and flourishing colony of New Zealand.

In the third volume of this series, "Central and Southern America," Mr. Bates, of the Royal Geographical Society, who has undertaken the editorship, tells us that it has been his chief object to adapt Von Hellwald's survey to the requirements of English readers. To this end he has utilized much additional information supplied by British travellers. The book treats

first of Mexico and Lower California, their climate, geological formation and rainfall, their physical features, and their politics; next of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. This is succeeded by a description of the West India Islands, and by many important facts and statistics concerning the Great and Lesser Antilles. But the largest part of the book is occupied with an exhaustive account of the South American continent, and contains detailed notices of the several divisions of that vast area. A chapter is also devoted to the Latin races in South America.

No notice of these compendiums should omit to mention that each of them contains an appendix by Mr. A. H. Keane devoted to the ethnology and philology of the races by which the several countries are inhabited. These appendices, which exhibit a marvellous amount of knowledge, are a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the classification of races, and of the families of language.

Our New Protectorate. By J. Carlile McCoan. (Chapman and Hall.)—Mr. McCoan gives us in these two volumes the results of more than usually extended travel in the Sultan's Asiatic dominions.

He divides this vast region into five portions, and treats successively of the physical and geographical peculiarities, and of the historical associations, of

1. Asia Minor.
2. Armenia and Kurdistan.
3. Syria and Palestine.
4. Mesopotamia and Irak.
5. Western Arabia.

This vast territory, comprising 650,000 square miles, with a population of sixteen and a half millions, is inhabited by nearly a dozen different races. More than one half of the whole are Turks;—Armenians, Kurds, Greeks, Syrians, Arabs, Circassians, Turcomans, Jews, Tartars, and Gipsies compose the remainder.

Still more numerous—and yet more adverse to national unity—are the varieties of religions in the Eastern Provinces; for the idea of a common nationality is substituted that of "Millet," or the special political and religious distinction of each separate community.

Slavery in these provinces is, according to Mr. McCoan, nearly dying out, as the letter of the law is against the purchase of Circassians. The trade being contraband, much less business is done than of yore, and the small supply of slaves still received at Constantinople comes from Tunis viâ Malta, mostly in British steamers.

New views on the subject of polygamy are opened out to us. We learn with astonishment that among what would be called the middle and lower classes in Europe, the rule, with few exceptions, is to have one wife.

The concluding chapter is devoted to the almost hopeless subject of necessary reform.

In the words of the Mussulman proverb: "The public treasury is a sea. He who does not drink of it is a pig." Thus is the utter corruption of public honesty sanctioned by public opinion.

Life in Asiatic Turkey. By Rev. E. J. Davis. (Edward Stanford.)—This is the record of a journey undertaken in the summer of 1875, by Mr. Davis, the English Chaplain of Alexandria, through portions of Cilicia, Lycaonia, Cappadocia, and Isauria.

The beauty of these regions is, he tells us, unrivalled, but the entire absence of cleanliness, and of any system of drainage, renders them as dangerous as they are fascinating.

Landing at Messina, the flourishing port of Cilicia, which exports cotton, barley, sesame, and wheat seed, Mr. Davis travelled to Adana, a place which he describes as exceptionally clean, and with well-kept, well-paved streets. Proceeding eastwards through the Giaour Dagh, he continued his journey to Marash, the seat of a flourishing American mission, where education, Christianity, and all good things seem to flourish.

From Marash Mr. Davis returned westwards through Lycaonia towards Deoleh, in which he recognises the ancient Derbe, a city built of the finest white marble. Our traveller continued his journey westwards as far as the ruined city of Isauria, which has hitherto been almost unvisited by Europeans. The city was built upon high hills, and surrounded by a wall of the "finest and most regular masonry." Around and within it are many rock tombs and ancient sarcophagi. Mr. Davis gives a melancholy account of the poverty and misery of both Turks and Christians. Everywhere, however, he tells us "the Christian element is the element of progress."

Cyprus as I saw it in 1879. By Sir Samuel Baker. (Macmillan.) —Sir Samuel Baker's book on Cyprus is possibly the most tangible result we shall enjoy for many years from the acquisition of that island. His book, whilst in many instances travelling over the same ground as that already described by Mr. Hamilton Lang, lends additional force to the latter's conclusions. Sir Samuel Baker's intimate acquaintance with Moslem rule, his readiness to plead extenuating circumstances in favour of the Sultan's government, and his habit of giving to those who differ from him the credit of their good intentions, render him an impartial judge as well as a trustworthy guide in Cyprus. He certainly does not give a very hopeful prospect of the value or resources of our new dependency. Its past condition may have been as fertile as has been painted and imagined, but it is now bare and barren. The trees which are necessary to insure a regular supply of rain will not grow without moisture, and except at an enormous outlay any system of irrigation, especially on the mountain sides, is well-nigh out of the question, whilst an increased rainfall is inevitably accompanied by an outbreak of malaria. In the towns Sir Samuel Baker finds as little to commend as in the country. Larnaca itself is a swamp, its port though possessing good anchorage is little more than an open roadstead ; Nicosia or Lefkosia, the capital, is scarcely more healthily situated, and is absolutely unsuitable either as a military or commercial centre. It is commanded by the hills which surround the barren plains of Messaria, in the midst of which it is situated. More is to be said in favour of Limasol, of which the commerce, were the port improved, would rapidly develop, and Sir Samuel seems to think that the real rivalry for commercial pre-eminence will be between Limasol and Keyrenia, both of which are well situated and offer comparatively healthy conditions, though at the latter our people suffered very severely during the first year's occupation. Fever must for a long time prevent Famagousta from acquiring that importance which its position and natural advantages would otherwise confer upon it. Sir Samuel Baker thinks that with a moderate expenditure its harbour might be made as impregnable as Malta—and as the last link in our chain of fortresses in the Mediterranean, of equal importance. "With it (Famagousta) Cyprus is the key

of a great position ; without it the affair is a deadlock." How Sir Samuel Baker would recall life and beauty to the exhausted island is not the least interesting portion of his book. He has a firm belief that much may be done with the Cypriotes, but not until much has been spent on them in the way of care, discipline, and money.

The Bedouins of the Euphrates. By Lady Anne Blunt. (John Murray.)—This book is far pleasanter and more profitable reading than the majority of books of travel, both from the real interest of the subject and the mode in which it is treated. Lady Anne and Mr. Blunt left England in the autumn of 1877, determined to spend the winter among the Bedouin tribes of the Euphrates valley, and in spite of the obstacles raised by Turkish officials, the feuds of local tribes, the unsettled state of the country, and the hardships of the climate, they carried out their programme to their own entire satisfaction. The whole journey from Alexandretta on the Levant to Bagdad, and back by another route to Beyrout, was accomplished either with camels or on horseback ; the animals necessarily play a considerable part in the story, and Lady Anne's sympathy with the men and animals with whom she had to do lends a great part of its charm to her book. They slept for the most part under canvas, and it was no uncommon thing to wake in the morning to find ice in the water pails and the tent ropes frozen hard ; but the endurance of the travellers was great, and there is no account of illness or even of excessive fatigue. There is much of real interest in the book besides the personal adventures of Lady Anne and her husband ; the chapters on the social and religious customs of the Bedouin Arabs, and their political constitution, are specially noteworthy ; Lady Anne gives also a curious account of the breed of Arab horses, and Mr. Blunt adds a more technical description of their characteristics. The final verdict is that with all their good qualities of race and breeding, they are not so well adapted for the English market as those which we now possess ; and that they are degenerating in size and strength.

The Satsuma Rebellion: an Episode of Modern Japanese History. By A. H. Mounsey. (John Murray.)—In spite of the extensive commercial relations we have established with Japan, we still know little or nothing of the political history of that vast empire which has so suddenly been converted to Occidentalism. Even the history of the revolution of 1868, by which the titular sovereign, the Mikado, broke away from the yoke of the Shoguns, is but imperfectly understood. Mr. Mounsey, who was secretary of the British Legation from 1876 to 1878, had as good, perhaps better means of learning the causes and results of this great movement than most persons—but even he is either ignorant or diplomatically discreet as to the unseen influences which brought about this result. Nevertheless, his history of the Satsuma rebellion is perhaps the most important key to the contemporary history of Japan which has appeared, and it will be all the more prized as being written in a spirit of judicial fairness. That things were ripening towards revolution in Japan long before the opening of the country to Europeans and Americans may be fairly assumed. The bitter controversy which arose respecting the advantages of Western civilization was merely the pretext for bringing to an issue the pretensions of two parties who aspired to rule the State. The Shoguns represented feudalism—which in Japan or elsewhere could never aspire to be more than a transitional condition. A desire for reform, if not for revolution, arose ; but there seems to have been a conflict

of opinion as to the direction the reforms should take. Saigô Takanori, the leader of the party of action, and the man whose influence was most widely felt, had by mere force of character raised himself from obscurity to a leading position in the province of Satsuma. He had thrown himself warmly into the struggle with the Daimios against the Shogunate—the old *noblesse* against the upstart *maires du palais*, behind whom the Mikado had been eclipsed; and finally in 1868 obtained the high position of Commander-in-chief in the Imperial army. As a member of the Cabinet which upset the Shoguns, he could not be accused of fear of innovation; but he was intensely Japanese. He disbelieved in and hated the Occidentalism which was being so rapidly assimilated by his countrymen. He retired from the councils of the Mikado, and was soon drawn, either by his own convictions or the counsels of others, to raise the standard of revolt. Early in 1877 his skilfulness for a time enabled him to hold his own against the Imperial troops; but his army of 20,000 men with which he began his insurrection, although increased by temporary adhesions, never seems to have gained consistency, and after eight months of severe fighting the rebel forces were scattered, and Saigô, wounded, was killed by one of his friends and followers, to spare him the disgrace of falling alive into his enemies' hands. Saigô is now revered as a martyr, and to his tomb thousands of pilgrims flock each year. He was only in his fifty-third year at the time of his death.

The Kabul Insurrection of 1841-2. By Sir Vincent Eyre. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—This volume is a republication, edited by Colonel Malleson, of the narrative written by Lieutenant (now General) Eyre, during his captivity as a hostage in Afghanistan in 1841–2. Considerable additions have been made to the work as originally composed, in the shape of a brief description of the geography and inhabitants of Afghanistan, and of the first Afghan war of 1837–8, under the Governor-Generalship of Lord Auckland. Apart from the interest which these pages derive from the present relations of England to Afghanistan, they have a special value as containing the detailed narrative of an eye-witness, and of an officer who was in daily proximity with many of the chief survivors of that disastrous war. Both as a retrospect and as a prophecy, General Eyre's brief chapters will be found as instructive as they undoubtedly are interesting.

History of Afghanistan. By Colonel Malleson. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—This is a more comprehensive and a more important work than the one just noticed. Indeed the author of the "History of the Indian Mutiny," and of "The Native States of India," is so universally recognised as a first-rate authority on the subjects to which he has devoted so much study, that a history of Afghanistan from his pen could not fail to be of permanent interest. He desires, to use his own words, "to present to the public a readable account of the antecedents of the country now invaded by our armies." But Colonel Malleson does not confine himself to the limits thus modestly indicated. The politician is not altogether allowed to be sunk in the historian, nor the advocate in the judge. The author has very decided opinions as to what England has done and what she has left undone in Afghanistan, and he is at no pains to suppress or conceal them. In point of fact Lord Beaconsfield's policy receives in the last chapter of this book the strongest support and approbation. Many chapters will be found full of interest. The author speaks at length of the change introduced into the political situation by the steady advance of the Russian power in Central Asia. He maintains

that the attitude of the English Government towards the Ameer during the period immediately preceding the year 1873 had the effect of making inevitable the hostility of Afghanistan, by forcing her to look towards Russia as her friend.

Shir Ali had come to Umballa intent on forming an offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government. All that he could obtain was a general assurance of support. He was told that any attempt on the part of the Russians to disturb his position would be viewed by us "with severe displeasure;" and with regard to the risk of external pressure, that "he would be strengthened from time to time as circumstances would seem to require." Meanwhile, the home authorities failed completely to realise the importance of the Afghan alliance, for even this modified promise of support was coldly received in England, and the Viceroy was directed to discourage any expectation of our armed intervention in Shir Ali's favour.

Colonel Malleson's descriptions of the geographical features of the country from a military point of view, and of the characteristics of the various tribes, the loose aggregate of which we have accustomed ourselves to think and to speak of as Afghanistan, are admirably given, and the reader will probably have but little difficulty in realising the frank sincerity of the profession of faith once made by an old native to Elphinstone: "We are content with discord, we are content with alarms, we are content with blood; but we will never be content with a master"—a remark which he may have had in mind when he summed up his estimate of the Afghan character by saying that nothing could be better than their physique or worse than their morale. The population of the territory usually comprehended in what is called Afghanistan seems to be somewhat over four millions.

"Professedly" (writes Colonel Malleson, quoting from Dr. Bellew) "they are Mahommedans, but their knowledge of the religion is very hazy, and they never hesitate to set aside its tenets, when they happen to be opposed to their desires or interests. They are nevertheless extremely bigoted, and are at all times ready for a *jahâd* (crusade)."

A Freak of Freedom. J. T. Bent. (Longmans.)—Mr. Bent has done good service in making the Republic of San Marino known more widely by his picturesque and interesting account. This little State of sixteen square miles, situated about thirteen miles from the Adriatic at Rimini, which has been so faithful to freedom through all vicissitudes for upwards of a thousand years, gives some idea of the constitutions which made the greatness of Italy during the Middle Ages. It is difficult, when we read of its primitive customs, its old-world existence, and self-sufficiency, to realise that it lies in the very centre of civilisation, and still thrives in this age of excessive centralisation.

The historical account of the mountain State dates from about 885, but it has a legendary existence long previous to that time, transmitted only by tradition, with a mythical founder Marino, now the patron saint of the country. That liberty had to be struggled for may be seen in the account of the difficulties with Papal Rome in the fourteenth century, when many of the territories of the early Italian Republics were fused into those of the Holy See. But by that time, through a long period of protection by the Ghibelline princes, the position of a free country was secured to San Marino, and a long period of peace and prosperity ensued. A council of sixty is the governing body, each of the three estates contributing a third of its members. The State coins its own money, makes its own laws, and has its own agrarian system.

The history of this—the smallest existing State—is unique among the history of peoples. No doubt it owes its success partly to its geographical position, for being a sort of barren plateau, neighbouring States did not care to appropriate it in its early days; but at the same time much is owing to the character of its inhabitants and to its policy. Its peasant population has occupied itself with tillage and simple industries, its Government has been calculated to satisfy all classes, and, most important of all, its rulers have never attempted to increase the extent of their dominion by conquest.

Notes of Travel. Count Moltke. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—"History and geography," says Count Moltke, "supplement each other like the conceptions of time and space." This idea gives the keynote to his notes of travel, which, though very slight, in their present form at least, are not without interest from the descriptive power and varied information of the writer. The most important part of the volume is an account of the Campagna of Rome, visited by the Count in 1845, for the purpose of making a map of the district, based on an actual survey of the ground. It is full of pleasant local colouring, and the contrasts between past and present Rome are drawn with an artist's hand. The Count's knowledge of science and history are seen in a description of the geological aspects of the country, and its characteristics in the earliest days of inhabited Rome; but the most interesting part is undoubtedly his remarks on the climate of the Campagna. The essential alteration which has taken place in it—for Count Moltke is among those who consider that history justifies the inference that it has changed since classic times—he attributes to the cessation of cultivation, and considers that the repopulation of the district by agricultural labourers might bring back to a great extent the favourable climate of former days. The remainder of the book contains notes made on a hasty journey through Spain in the following year, and a few jottings during his residence in Paris ten years later.

V. Biography, Memoirs, Letters, &c.

Cæsar: a Sketch by James Anthony Froude, M.A. (Longmans.)—It is doing Mr. Froude no injustice to suppose that in sketching for us the history of Cæsar and his times, his object was rather to suggest lessons of present application than to throw any fresh light upon the past. He lays no claim to new discoveries, nor has he any novel theories as to the motives of Cæsar's life. He sees in the period of which he gives so graphic a picture, a constitutional government put on its trial and found wanting; and that the greatest dangers every oligarchy, be it of birth or of riches, runs are those arising from the contest which it wages perpetually against democracy or despotism. There is another note of warning which, as Mr. Froude clearly shows, is sounded by the history of Rome, that "free nations cannot govern subject provinces. If they are unable or unwilling to admit their dependencies to share their own constitution, the constitution itself will fall in pieces from mere incompetence for its duties."

In tracing his hero's life, Mr. Froude has followed very much the lines laid down by Cicero in his funeral oration on the man to whom through life he had acted either hostilely or disingenuously. He runs rapidly through the course of Roman political history after the fall of Carthage, taking up the thread as the elder Gracchus—then becoming prominent as the people's friend—was bringing forward the agrarian law which was destined to be not

only the burning question of the day, but the starting point of that never-ending struggle between the aristocracy and the people, which only ended in the subversion of the constitution. With the murder of the Gracchi commenced that long series of bloody attacks and reprisals of which Rome Republican, Imperial, and Papal, has for so many centuries been the scene. Mr. Froude touches upon the principal phases of the political history, in which Marius and Sylla, Saturninus and Glaucia, Cinna and Sectorius, Clodius and Milo are by turns the leading characters. Cæsar's early life, his relations with Cicero, and his friendship with Pompey are brought vividly before us, and we are made to feel how of these three, two at least, and they the noblest and the most important, were against their will drawn into the whirlpool of politics. In both Pompey and Cæsar there was, however, a period of grace in which their best qualities were able to show themselves. Pompey's suppression of the Mediterranean pirates, and his subsequent conquest of Asia were in their way as honourable and as successful as Cæsar's conquests in Gaul. It is perhaps in this portion of the volume that Mr. Froude's unsurpassed powers of narrative and description are most conspicuous. Scarcely any reader, however ignorant previously of Cæsar's campaigns, can fail to carry away from the perusal of this account a vivid idea of the hardships endured, the difficulties surmounted, and the objects achieved by Cæsar's genius and foresight, and by his legions' valour, endurance, and discipline. On all this period of Cæsar's career no dark cloud lowers; he is confident in himself and in his cause, and he has yet to learn that those whom he trusted would one day plot with his rivals and enemies to ruin, and if necessary, to assassinate him. Mr. Froude, although a partisan of Cæsar, fairly states the causes of the civil war which followed so quickly on the close of the campaigns in Gaul. He shows the passions at work in the minds of the selfish optimates, Pompey's growing jealousy of Cæsar's fame, Cæsar's inordinate self-esteem, Cato's narrow fanaticism, and the seething of the populace under the wretched and corrupt government of the senate. Cæsar to the popular mind was the nephew of Marius—the man of the people who had hurled back the Teutons and the Cimbri, and had saved Italy and Rome first from the barbarians, and for a time from the counter-revolution of Sylla and the patricians. Cæsar moreover was the author of the Land Act, by which twenty thousand of his rival's veterans were provided with farms, and the ranks of the Roman yeomanry to be restocked; of the *Leges Juliæ*, each one of which was intended to protect the poor and the weak against the rich and the powerful. When therefore the conflict between populares and optimates was forced on by the latter, it was clear to which side Cæsar's sympathies would cause him to lean, and Mr. Froude's panorama of the shifting scene of this drama, which ends so tragically, is full of life and interest. The interest throughout is sustained without effort; and one cannot lay down this volume without feeling that it has given us a clearer insight into the most stirring epoch of Roman history than we have yet obtained.

English Men of Letters. (Macmillan and Co.)—The object of this series is clearly defined by the editor, Mr. John Morley, in the short notice which announced the opening volumes: "These short books are addressed to the general public with a view both to stirring and satisfying an interest in literature and its great topics in the minds of those who have to run as they read. An immense class is growing up, and must every year

increase, whose education will have made them alive to the importance of the masters of our literature, and capable of intelligent curiosity as to their performances. The series is intended to give the means of nourishing this curiosity to an extent that shall be copious enough to be profitable for knowledge and life, and yet be brief enough to serve those whose leisure is scanty." So far, the series seems to have fulfilled its purpose, and, as a rule, each volume forms an excellent introduction to the life and works of its subject, which has in most cases been placed in sympathising hands so as to be understood and drawn out as thoroughly as possible, and they all seem likely to have a more permanent value than the majority of books of a semi-educational nature. The first four volumes, namely, **Johnson,** by Leslie Stephen, **Scott,** by R. H. Hutton, **Gibbon,** by J. C. Morison, and **Shelley,** by J. A. Symonds, published in the end of 1878, do not enter into a notice of the publications of the current year. Suffice it to say that they began the series with great promise, which has not been belied by the succeeding volumes.

The story of **Defoe's Adventurous Life** may be followed with interest in Mr. Minto's attractive sketch, a work for which there was plenty of room, for there is scarcely any eminent man of letters of whom so little is generally known. To us and to future generations he will be chiefly known as the author of "Robinson Crusoe," but this, the work of his old age, was his least title to fame in his own day. His eventful life was spent in another field, in the service of political party, in editing journals and writing pamphlets. Mr. Minto says comparatively little by way of description or summary of Defoe's works, but he gives a clear idea of the character of the man, which was anything but admirable, and of his connection with the political events of his day, and analyses with great skill his peculiar literary power.

Of **Goldsmith,** on the other hand, there is scarcely anything to be said that we do not already know. Johnson's biographer has immortalised the vanity and the good nature, the warmth of heart and the unthrift, of the most famous of the doctor's friends; others, and especially Forster, have since corrected whatever was warped by the jealousy of Boswell, and brought further facts to light, until Goldsmith is more intimately known to us than almost any man of letters. But though Mr. Black has nothing strikingly new to say, he has produced a lively and interesting sketch, and if it must be confessed that he fails in his criticism, he is admirable in narrative, and brightens his pages by graceful bits of description.

Dean Church's monograph on **Spenser** is one of the best of the series, excellent alike in design and treatment. It is mainly biographical, and displays a clear knowledge of the time in which Spenser lived, and the men whom he knew. The incidental criticisms are admirably rendered, none the less just and discerning by the sympathy with which they are written. The sketch of the plan, scope, and allusions of the "Fairie Queene" is valuable to those who have strayed through it, like Spenser's own wanderers in a forest, without a clue.

Principal Shairp's **Life of Burns** is not so successful, but at any rate the author has avoided the mistake into which so many of those who have sketched the poet's sad yet brilliant career have fallen, in that he neither condones not exalts the faults of his illustrious countryman, but shows us the man as he was, a great poet and an imperfect character.

As a clear, thoughtful, and attractive record of one of the greatest of political writers, Mr. Morley's **Life of Burke** is deserving of the highest

praise. The necessary information on the contemporary history of England and the Continent, of which history Burke's life formed no mean part, is clearly given, and the peculiar qualities which render the study of the great orator's works indispensable to every politician are dwelt upon with convincing force. Burke's writings contain very little of the temporary and local references which often make the speeches of a past generation difficult reading; their value depends upon the large views and broad principles in the light of which Burke considered any and every subject with which he dealt. Mr. Morley deplores the extravagances into which Burke was carried by the unreasonable terror with which the French Revolution inspired him, but he points out at the same time the remarkable foresight of the great orator, who, unlike most of his contemporaries, recognised from the very first the importance of the movements in France and the catastrophe to which they were tending, and exonerates him from the charge of inconsistency, showing the deep-seated conservatism which formed the groundwork of his character, and which determined his position and influenced his writings in his early as well as his later life.

While Mr. Morley's book is mainly biographical, Mr. Trollope's sketch of **Thackeray** is mainly critical. Of biography in Thackeray's case there is not much to give. He expressed a strong aversion to any life of himself being written, and his family have respected his wishes. It is, however, to be regretted that the single chapter devoted to this subject, which might fully contain as much as the public have a right or would care to know, should be in great part devoted to invidious comparisons and discursive criticism of little general interest. The remainder of the book is avowedly devoted to criticism and analysis of the great novelist's works, and from the indifferent success with which Mr. Trollope has accomplished this part of his task, it may be assumed that one novel writer is not a fitting critic of the romances of another, more especially when that other happens to be his contemporary and infinitely his superior.

Milton. By the Rev. Mark Pattison. This biography is intended, we are told by the author, for those who cannot afford to know more about Milton than can be included in the scope of 250 pages, and he refers us to Mr. Masson's exhaustive biography for a full history of the life and times of our great epic poet. Most of Mr. Pattison's readers will, however, learn much that is new to them from this little volume; not as to the bare facts of Milton's life, for these are well known, but the character of the man, stern, self-contained, and withal exquisitely sensitive; the set purpose which ruled his whole life, self-dedicated to poetry from early youth, and ever consciously trained to that end; the violent and scurrilous party conflicts in which he notwithstanding wasted his best years, his eyesight, and transcendent powers; all these and much more that cannot be mentioned for want of space are exposed with so much vigour and clearness as to render the biography of the greatest interest, while the criticisms, clear, sound, and free at once from the faults of blind admiration or of carping fault-finding, are calculated to make the reader understand better and enter more fully into the grand beauty of Milton's magnificent verse.

Personal and Professional Recollections. By the late Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A. (Sampson Low and Marston.) — The incidents of the late Sir Gilbert Scott's career form an interesting chapter in modern architectural history. Circumstances, coupled with his own undoubted

talent and great industry, combined to raise him to a high place in his profession just at the moment when a new Gospel was preached, and architectural practice took a new direction and became animated by stronger and deeper feelings. In the so-called Gothic revival Sir Gilbert Scott was one of the prominent workers, and, although he scarcely earned the name of a great leader, his strong common-sense and energy enabled him to do good work in the cause, and to spread the influence of the new theories over a wider field than it might otherwise have reached. Looking at the actual achievements and conditions of the school from our present stand-point, we may feel inclined to smile at the importance given to it by the author of these "Recollections," but there can be no doubt that (like the Pre-Raphaelite movement, with which it was intimately associated) it exercised a large influence on the progress of art, and benefited, though in a different manner from that intended by its promoters, the subsequent condition of architecture.

The most permanently interesting portion of this book will be found in the accounts of the restorations of cathedrals and other ancient buildings of which the lion's share found their way into the author's hands. For his treatment of such work he had to stand many attacks from the more conservative among his critics; but without attempting to defend all that he did, we may comfort ourselves with the conviction that, in most cases, the work would have fallen into less capable and reverential hands, and feel thankful that the store of architectural treasure inherited from the middle ages is as rich and unspoiled as it is.

The notes of the author have been edited by Sir Gilbert's son, Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, F.S.A., and are prefaced with an introduction by the Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, Dean of Chichester.

Memoirs of Edward and Catherine Stanley. Edited by their Son, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster. (John Murray.) — The objection occasionally, but without ground, raised against Dr. Stanley's "Life of Arnold," that it depicts an ideal man, cannot be brought against the present volume. Bishop Stanley was essentially and above all things human, and it was by the strength of this complete sympathy with his fellow-creatures, of whatever rank or calling, that he attained an influence in the Church and out of it, with which his intellectual qualities would not have endowed him. Edward Stanley was the second son of a Cheshire baronet. From his earliest youth he was passionately attached to the sea and the study of natural history, and had his own wishes been alone consulted, he would more probably have been known to posterity as an admiral than as a bishop; but once having settled upon his calling in life, he never looked backward; and during the thirty odd years he was rector of Alderley, his old passion was manifested only by the unceasing interest he showed in all that related to the sea and seafaring life. His career at Cambridge, though commenced under some disadvantages, including an almost complete ignorance of mathematics, was so far brilliant that at the end of four years he came out in the mathematical tripos as a wrangler in a creditable position. In 1805 he was ordained, and after passing three years as a curate in Surrey, he was presented to the family living of Alderley, where he remained until 1837, when he received from Lord Melbourne the offer of the see of Norwich. It was with great difficulty and only after much hesitation that he was induced to give up the life of quiet happiness and unobtrusive usefulness which he had been leading for so many years. The tie between him and his parishioners

was of no ordinary kind. In all their interests he took a part, and by some means had identified himself with all their pursuits and cares. The story of his active usefulness at Alderley, which he found a wilderness and left a garden, is told too briefly, for one would gladly learn more of the rector's ways and methods. But his parish and his school, worked though they were to the best advantage, did not suffice to occupy his active mind. For scientific pursuits, for the study of natural history, for completing his charming work of British Birds, he found ample time; and whilst his interest in political and intellectual life was shown by his constant readiness to place his tongue and pen at the service of true liberal principles, the same simplicity of life, the same unswerving fealty to the highest form of liberalism marked his episcopal career. From the outset he had many opponents, but he never made an enemy, and those whose opinions most diverged from his own were sure of a cordial welcome and a respectful attention from him. The story of Edward Stanley's life needed to be told; its singleness of purpose, the unvarying sweetness and truth which marked his character as a man, shone out with equal brightness in his career as a bishop; so that when, in 1849, his work ended, he was mourned as a friend and father by Churchmen and Dissenters, Liberals and Conservatives, townspeople and village folk alike.

The Life of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, from his Personal Papers and Correspondence. By Spenser St. John, F.R.G.S. (Blackwood and Son.)—The tardy recognition which Rajah Brooke's services to civilisation are now receiving may encourage his successor to pursue his uncle's great work, but cannot wipe out the remembrance of the carelessness and ingratitude with which the former's work was received by the last generation of statesmen. Mr. St. John was for many years Sir James Brooke's secretary, and as such was better acquainted than anyone else with the never-ending difficulties by which his chief's arduous task was surrounded. The general outlines of Brooke's career may be rapidly given. After passing through an ordinary public school career, he entered the army. In 1825 he received a severe wound in the Burmese war, and, although he still nominally remained in the service, he saw no further active service. On the death of his father, in 1835, he was able to realise the one dream of his life—to live a free and independent life of adventure and usefulness in the Eastern Archipelago. He purchased his yacht, the "Royalist," and was soon living amongst Dyaks, Malays, and Chinese, striving to bring peace and order into their lives and habits. The Sultan of Borneo, whose goodwill had been gained through the intervention of the Rajah Muda Hassein, his uncle, was at last brought to recognise Brooke's usefulness, and in face of all opposition appointed him Rajah of Sarawak, with almost unlimited power along 300 miles on the north-east coast of Borneo. From that time he lost no opportunity of urging upon the British Government the direct subjection of Sarawak to the British Crown, or some such official recognition of his own position as would lend weight to his authority when dealing with Dutch, Spanish, and native officers. The history of Brooke's life is the history of his constant disappointment and failure to attain this unselfish object, and although the ultimate reversion of the whole of Borneo to this country, without the need of firing a shot, was guaranteed by Brooke, the successive ministries of the time could never be stirred to take more interest in this phase of the Eastern question than was requisite to oppose a curt and disdainful refusal to Rajah Brooke's entreaties. Events have justified

Brooke's previsions. Whilst Sarawak is steadily holding its own, thanks to the good government established in the province, the rest of the vast island, one of the richest in the Eastern seas, is rapidly relapsing into the lowest form of barbarism. Brunei, which under the impulse of Islam, at one moment emerged from its savage state and promised to be the centre of a vast and powerful empire, is entering upon a phase of decrepitude. Commerce is disappearing, its reigning family dying out, and on the death of the present Sultan the throne will become the object of sanguinary struggles between the rival Dyaks. What Borneo was, what it is, and what it might be, can be better gathered from Sir James Brooke's letters and the reminiscences of his life, arranged by Mr. St. John, than from any other source; though, for a more personal and sentimental estimate of his character, Miss Jacob's work of last year will always have an interest.

The Classic Poets, their Lives and Times. By W. T. Dobson. (Smith, Elder and Co.)—The mode adopted in this work has been to give first a short notice of the poet or of the literature of the period to which the Epic belonged, followed by an epitome of the Epic itself, interspersed with selected passages. Like so many modern books, it is intended to give to those who have little leisure for reading a general idea of a subject vast enough for the study of a lifetime. A complete and entire knowledge of the Epics could only be obtained by the labour of years, and this book may find acceptance with those who are unable to enter upon such a study, but who may nevertheless wish to be acquainted with the general scope of the great Epics. It would be hard to say, however, upon what principle Mr. Dobson ranks the Spanish legends of the Cid in this category, while he omits all notice of Virgil and the "Æneid."

The Poets Laureate of England. By Walter Hamilton. (Elliot Stock.)—Mr. Hamilton has chosen a subject which, strange to say, has hitherto been neglected; and this neglect can only be explained by the refusal of posterity to endorse the selection of monarchs and ministers. In the five hundred years which have elapsed since Geoffrey Chaucer was styled the Volunteer Laureate twenty-four names are recorded as having held the office, although it was not officially recognised until Ben Jonson received his letters patent. Of the Volunteer Laureates only two, Chaucer and Spenser, still maintain their popularity; for Gower and Skelton are scarcely known beyond the circle of the curious. Ben Jonson, who comes just midway between Chaucer and Tennyson shed some lustre on the office; but of his successors, whose appointments were due mostly to court or party intrigue, Dryden's is the only name which attracts attention until we come to Wordsworth; for even Southey bids fair to be remembered for his prose writing and his quaint research rather than for his turgid verse. The choice of Wordsworth in 1843 by Sir Robert Peel is probably more appreciated now than at the time when it was made; but it is probable that his Tory opinions and the interest of his friends had more to do in the minister's selection than Peel's appreciation of his poetry.

The Life of Turner. By P. G. Hamerton. (Seeley and Co.)—Mr. Hamerton, as a landscape painter and a literary artist who has devoted himself to the study of the different schools of modern art, is specially qualified to be the biographer of the man who was, in a sense, the regenerator of English landscape art; and he has shown his judgment in writing the story of the development of the artist rather than the life of the man; for

few human careers have been less worthy of imitation than that of the man Turner, while any record of the steps of such a genius must be valuable. This book is the work of a true critic. The great painter's changes of style and method are noted and justly tracked to their causes, and the various influences to which he was subjected are well and clearly developed. Perhaps the most valuable part of the book is the criticism on individual pictures, such as Kitchnow Castle, from which Mr. Hamerton shows the methods in which Turner worked, the spirit in which he viewed nature, the necessity of being free from a servile spirit of literal imitation, which is not art, and the traits which marked the different periods of his life. Mr. Hamerton writes with a genuine admiration of his subject, but does not share the youthful enthusiasm of Mr. Ruskin, with whom he disagrees on several important points. We should add that the book is adorned by several good etchings by Mr. Brunet Debaines.

Life of Charles James Mathews. Edited by Charles Dickens. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)—Of Charles Mathews' life as an actor this work appears to contain all the plays, parts played in them by Mathews, and dates, which a future historian of the stage can require.

Nevertheless, we think it leaves the impression that of Mathews as an actor it tells less than was expected from it. His previous career as a man of the world was known, and also the wit with which he judged all that came before him and could describe it.

Thus people were led to anticipate volumes full of stage anecdote, told in the most vivacious style, and viewed from a more universal standpoint than that purely professional.

The actual contents of the work are a full account of Mathews' early career as an architect, and his subsequent life in Italy and England as an habitué of Lord Blessington's, Lord Normanby's, and the Duchess of Bedford's circles, and a frequent performer in their private theatricals.

This part of his life is partly autobiographical, and partly illustrated by letters to his father and mother. The latter are proofs of Mathews' good feeling, good sense, and real capacity for business; but probably, if they could have been replaced by letters to contemporaries of his own age, a more life-like picture would have been presented, which would have made us more intimately acquainted with Mathews himself and the scenes through which he was passing. From his appearance on the public stage at the Olympic to the death of his first wife, Madame Vestris—whom he married three years later, she being by six years his senior—we are told little, except of the constant difficulties attending this part of his career, and the suffering in which it culminated by imprisonment at Lancaster Castle.

It is impossible to restrain a suspicion that Mathews and his biographer have drawn a proper and honourable veil over the details of the history of this long epoch in Mathews' life, which covered the time when, in the plenitude of his powers, he was making and confirming his fame as an unrivalled actor, in a somewhat limited line of characters, and as apparently one of the most successful managers of London theatres. At any rate, from the date of his second marriage, a brighter time opened to Mathews in his private capacity, and he began to reap the fruits of his indefatigable industry. He abjured management, but showed his indomitable energy in undertaking starring engagements throughout the world, until death closed as active a life as has ever been led in 1876, when Mathews was seventy-five. At the

age of sixty-four he was acting in French and English, sometimes in Paris and sometimes in London—once in London acting the same part in French and English on the same night. At about sixty-eight he undertook an acting voyage round the world ; and very amusing is the account of his experience of the Antipodes, which he sent to the *Era*, and which is here drawn upon. The whole of the latter part of Mathews' life is very well related by Mr. Dickens, except that, after the harrowing story of Mathews' earlier difficulties, we might have been consoled by learning that the general conviction, that he died in very comfortable circumstances, is correct. The whole work, moreover, has much to interest the reader ; and if our previous remarks have not conveyed this notion, it is because we do not think the work does fulfil all the announcement of a "Life of Charles Mathews," by so well-known an editor, promised for public entertainment.

Selections from the Correspondence of the late Macvey Napier, Esq. Edited by his Son. (Macmillan and Co.)—The editor of this most entertaining volume has shown taste as well as discretion in not overweighting it with the details of a life, which was probably uneventful, and in which the interest of the public would be limited to the associations it begat. It is in fact a key to the *Edinburgh Review* during its most brilliant period. Mr. Napier, born in 1776, was by profession a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh ; but from the outset of his career seems to have been attracted rather to literary than to legal pursuits. In 1805 he was appointed Librarian to the Society of Writers to the Signet, and in the same year contributed his first article to the *Edinburgh Review*, then under the editorship of Jeffrey. In 1814 Messrs. Constable determined upon publishing a supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and selected Mr. Napier to act as the editor. In his hands the supplement grew to be the seventh edition of that valuable compendium of information. In 1824 he was elected professor of conveyancing at the University of Edinburgh, and when in May 1829 Jeffrey resigned the editorship of the *Edinburgh Review*, Mr. Macvey Napier was selected to succeed him, and held the post uninterruptedly until January 1847. Although the cares of office seem to have sat more lightly upon him than upon his rival Lockhart—"Over-worked and over-worried ; over-Croker'd, over-Murray'd"—there is plenty of evidence in this volume that his task was by no means a sinecure. The most prominent and ever-obtruding figure is that of Brougham, who clearly considered himself capable of writing, and entitled if it pleased him to write, every article in any number of the Review. Luckily Mr. Napier seems to have united tact to firmness, and Brougham, finding that the editor was not to be bullied, generally submitted with a lame apology for his reckless condemnation of the productions of other contributors on subjects on which he considered himself the infallible guide to knowledge. Not the least interesting of these letters are those which contain the contributors' estimate of one another. For instance, Lord Brougham, indignant that Macaulay should have presumed "to monopolise Lord Chatham," writes, "if truth, which he is never in search of, be better in history than turning sentences, and producing an effect by eternal point and glitter, I am assured that the picture I have done, poor as it is, may stand by any he or Empson could have done." To add to his offences, moreover, Macaulay had never called upon Brougham since the former's return from India, "for fear," says the latter, "of giving offence at Holland House. . . . As he is the second or third greatest bore in society I have ever known, and I have

little time to be bored, I don't at all lament it." And again, a few years later in 1842, he thus boils over against Macaulay. "He is absolutely renowned in society as the greatest bore that ever yet appeared. I have seen people come in from Holland House breathless and knocked up, and able to say nothing but 'Oh dear! oh mercy!' What's the matter? being asked, 'Oh, Macaulay.' Then everyone said, 'That accounts for it; you're lucky to be alive,' &c. Edinburgh is now celebrated for having given us the two most perfect bores that have ever yet been known in London, for Jack Campbell in the House of Lords is just what poor Tom is in private society." Macaulay's opinion of Brougham was scarcely more flattering. "I should say this strange man," he writes, in July 1838, "finding himself almost alone in the world, absolutely unconnected with either Whigs or Conservatives, and not having a single vote in either House of Parliament at his command except his own, is desirous to make the Review his organ. . . . His late articles are models of magazine writing, as distinguished from other sorts of writing. Everything about them is exaggerated, incorrect, and sketchy. All the characters are either too black or too fair. The passions of the writer do not suffer him to maintain even an appearance of impartiality. . . . His wish, I imagine, is to drag the Review along with him to any party to which his furious passions may lead him—to the Radicals, to the Tories, to any set of men by whose help he may revenge himself on old friends, whose only crime is that they could not help finding him to be a habitual and incurable traitor." There is plenty more wit as piquant in this and other letters, showing the little love lost between these two distinguished *littérateurs*. The volume, however, is full of these personal touches, and it is these that give it its especial value and interest. Carlyle and Bulwer, Lytton, Thackeray, and Dickens, Sir James Stephen, and Nassau Senior, Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, the two Mills, Sir David Brewster, Thomas Moore, and a host of others appear as actual or intending contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*. We have only space for one short but characteristic letter from Lord Melbourne, relative to some unusually strong and unjustifiable remarks of Lord Brougham in his article on George IV. and Queen Caroline. "My dear Allen—I beg you will assure Mr. Napier that I am not at all dissatisfied with the mention made of me in the article in the *Edinburgh Review*. It is, as Brougham says, the statement of a fact. It is, if I remember, not correctly stated, but facts seldom are.—Yours faithfully, Melbourne."

From these few extracts it will be seen that this volume is not only of considerable value to students of the literary history of the first half of the nineteenth century, but is composed of materials which cannot fail to make it interesting to the most desultory reader.

The Letters of Charles Dickens. Edited by his Sister-in-Law and his Eldest Daughter. 2 Vols. (Chapman and Hall.)—The editors of this correspondence were well inspired in their desire to show more sides of Dickens' character than had been revealed in his biography by Mr. Forster. That sketch was avowedly an imperfect one, and whilst one can admit readily that no one was better acquainted with Dickens' life than his biographer, one may reasonably doubt whether he was the best fitted to give an accurate account of those points of it with which he was not personally mixed up. The volumes now published fill up many of these blanks, and we think that they will do much to raise Dickens' memory with both contemporaries and pos-

terity. These letters show so many amicable traits, let in light upon so many doubtful recesses, and reveal so thoroughly the many-sidedness of Dickens' character, that they will long be referred to by all future historians and critics seeking to learn something of one of the principal figures in nineteenth-century literature. Nothing is more prominent in Dickens' character than his love of children (beginning with his own), his warm attachment to his friends, and a real depth of sentiment and sympathy with sorrow. It has been the fashion of some to judge Dickens as a mere sentimentalist, who made literary capital and success out of a shallow heart and a ready pen. These letters, which were written without any thought of future publicity, show a very different disposition. He evidently felt warmly in, and sympathised deeply with all that came within his circle, and he contracted friendships in every rank of life, which were as durable as they were fervid. Perhaps the most curious point brought out by this correspondence is the comparative want of "humour," in the sense which we apply it to a few of our choicest writers. Fun, high spirits, a lively fancy, a sense of the comic and farcical, and a power of witty banter and exaggeration he had in abundance, but of the more delicate traces of humour his letters are as deficient as his works. Take, amongst minor instances, the selection of titles for dressing book-backs for his library, and compare them with those suggested by Charles Lamb for a similar purpose, and the gulf between them at once is seen; and in a higher key the humour of Sterne as it melts into pathos, as contrasted with the jerks by which Dickens marks the transition from the comic to the tragic in daily life. There are many other interesting points in Dickens' character which these letters reveal or substantiate. It is perhaps curious that one who had done so much to popularise good writing, should have come to look more than coldly on the repeal of the paper duties; and it is interesting to find that at the very last moment, and happily too late, Mrs. Gaskell wished to stop the publication of her "Cranford." The gentle touches of satire which it contained, made her probably hesitate to let it see the light; but however truthful and life-like the portraits were—and there were many who at once recognised the originals—there was nothing to give real pain or to wound the most sensitive nature in that most delightful photograph of north country village life. This correspondence, moreover, vindicates Dickens from the charge of not caring for country life, and of describing his scenery of nature as he would that of the stage. In spite of his town habits, or perhaps in consequence of them, no one enjoyed thorough country life more, or entered more fully into the beauties of a landscape or a pastoral scene. His holidays were too much overloaded with care and work to enable him to abandon himself wholly to his instincts, but one can see that under other conditions he could have idled away his vacation among mountains or green fields, or by the seaside, with all the enjoyment of a professor in the art.

The Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte. By Eugene Didier. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.)—"Madame Bonaparte," says her biographer, "belongs to history as well as to romance; she had known princes and philosophers, queens and poets, men of science and men of letters. There was about her the brilliancy of courts and palaces, the charm of a love story, the suffering of a victim to despotic power. Her husband was a king, but she wore no crown; her brother-in-law was an emperor, but she was excluded from all the honours of royalty." It is now seventy years since it was notorious that Jerome, youngest brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, had

married Miss Patterson, the daughter of a Baltimore merchant, and that yielding to the bribes and threats of the First Consul, who repudiated the marriage, had deserted his beautiful young wife. After the fall of the First Empire, the wit, beauty, and undoubted wrongs of Miss Patterson made her a conspicuous figure in European society, and the romantic interest and sympathy with which she was regarded was heightened at the time of the establishment of the Second Empire by her strenuous efforts to establish the rights of a son born of her union with Jerome. But the real interest of these letters does not consist in any new light they may throw upon the now unimportant question of her son's legitimacy, but in the display of the remarkable character of their author. Written to her father during the period of her social success, they display a knowledge of the world, an insight into men's motives, and an eager pursuit of worldly honours calculated to disconcert those who are inclined to look upon her as an injured heroine. Her relations with her father were far from cordial, and she seems to take a malicious pleasure in outraging the feelings of the worthy merchant by the cynical avowal of the worldly aims which she alone suffered to rule her conduct, and of the ambition which she cherished while trading on her wrongs in every court in Europe. Though she could be lavish on occasions, her avarice was as great as her ambition, and M. Didier records a characteristic anecdote of her on her death-bed: "On some one's remarking in her presence that nothing was so certain as death, she laconically replied, 'except taxes.'" She died on April 4, 1878, at the great age of 94.

VI. Art, Science, Belles-Lettres, &c.

The Renaissance of Art in France. By Mrs. Mark Pattison. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—There is no better proof of the earnestness of the second Renaissance period, through which we are now passing, than the keen interest which is shown in the history of the first Renaissance. Our aims are not identical; our estimate of the value of classic art is not devoid of doubt, and we are wanting in more than one of the vivifying influences which overspread Western Europe in the sixteenth century. We are, however, imbued with the same feverish longing for more light and deeper knowledge in art and science; and it is with no small pride that this country can look to the labours of its citizens. To the author of these volumes, moreover, the special honour is due of being the first to trace in anything like a comprehensive spirit the history of a movement, which although perhaps hastened and modified by the influences of Flemish art on one side, and of Italian art on the other, was not the less natural in its origin. Mrs. Pattison has evidently found her work congenial; for notwithstanding the research and labour it entailed, she has produced a book which is most pleasant reading. Those who care to know how the Louvre, and Fontainebleau, and the châteaux of Touraine were built, and how the taste, at once delicate and severe, which makes them objects of our wonder and admiration, arose, will find in these volumes a trustworthy guide. In painting, sculpture, enamelling, and all the kindred arts, as much as in architecture, the spirit of the French Renaissance is to be traced. Mrs. Pattison gives a graphic account of the lives of the men whose names are most identified with the various phases of the great movement, and if the work had nothing else to recommend it but its lucid account of so many well-known names but hitherto unknown lives, it would make her History of French Renaissance the most

valuable text-book on the subject. The author, however, perhaps without intention, has achieved a higher end. She has made the French Renaissance intelligible, vindicated its originality, and shown how it in reality underlies that unerring French taste which we all admire, but of which the source has been so long a mystery to us.

Ten Lectures on Art. By E. J. Poynter. (Chapman and Hall.)—This collection of lectures is not a series; they were delivered at different places and at various intervals during the last ten years, and in consequence of the strides which artistic culture has made during that period, some of the strictures contained in the earlier lectures are now happily more or less obsolete. Much, however, of Mr. Poynter's teaching is likely to be of permanent value, more especially the admirable matter contained in those lectures addressed to the students of the Slade School of Fine Art, where Mr. Poynter became professor on its foundation in 1871. Like Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Discourses on Art," to which Mr. Poynter more than once refers, these precepts are peculiarly valuable from the fact that they are addressed by an artist to art students, and therefore the suggestions they contain are at once trustworthy and practical. Mr. Poynter compares the systems of art education in different foreign schools with that in vogue in England, very much to the disadvantage of the latter, advocates strongly the early admission to the study from the living model, and objects to the waste of the student's time caused by the making of elaborately finished chalk studies, in which a trivial minuteness of execution is generally considered of more importance than a thorough grounding in knowledge of form. He exhorts all students to strive always towards the highest form of art, not allowing themselves from motives of indolence or interest to be led by the public, instead of as of old, taking the lead in forming the public taste. Although in all of these lectures Mr. Poynter finds much to condemn, he by no means takes a despairing view of English art, and speaks in his preface of "a pleasing conviction that there is on all sides a more decided tendency towards a higher standard of art, both as regards treatment of subject and execution, than I have ever before noticed;" and he attributes this improvement in part to the stimulus given by the election of the last President of the Royal Academy, to whom these lectures are dedicated.

Mr. Comyn Carr's Essays on Art (Smith, Elder and Co.) have little in common with those of Mr. Poynter, addressed as the art teacher to another class of readers, and being critical rather than practical. They are chiefly sketches of the different schools of art that have flourished in different times and countries, and these contain interesting and instructive matter, though they are perhaps too full of that word-painting in which the art critic loves to indulge. The two first essays, that on the "Artistic Spirit in Modern English Poetry," and that on "William Blake," are interesting, both from an artistic and a literary point of view; but on these matters of personal taste and opinion Mr. Carr differs widely from the world in general. Few are likely to agree with him in his assertion that Keats' passionate and glowing verse is imbued with a severely classic spirit, or to endorse the praises which he gives in sober earnest to the wildest extravagances of the poet-painter Blake.

Mr. Wedmore has produced a pleasant little book on **The Masters of Genre Painting** (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), which forms the complement to Mr. Poynter's, and should be read in those moods when the severity of the

classic ideal seems to render art too cold and abstract for every-day life. In an introductory chapter on genre painting, Mr. Wedmore defines it as "that art which has for its first and plainest characteristic that it deals with the actual and common world, and by its aspirations, as well as achievements, belongs to that world and no other," and then goes on in the succeeding chapters to treat in detail of those great artists who have specially devoted themselves to this branch of pictorial art. Rembrandt's name is the first on the list, and Mr. Wedmore justifies the designation of genre painter, which is unusual as applied to one of the greatest of the world's artists, by showing him to have been the forerunner and founder of the school to which Van der Meer and Maes belonged. The Bourgeois Society of Holland, and the realistic school of which Van Oslade and Teniers were the most complete exponents, is treated next in order, and then, each in turn, the painters of the lighter society of France, that of court and capital which furnished the gay scenes in which Watteau and Fragonard delight, and of the staid and quiet world of our earlier Georges, under whom flourished the English School of Genre, of which Hogarth is the first, and Mulready and Wilkie are the last disciples. The praise which this pleasant and readable book deserves cannot be extended to the illustrations, which are, for the most part, poor in design and execution.

The Greek Artists. (Sampson Low and Co.)—These little books are mainly biographical, but the incidental criticism is just and discerning; and giving a clear and succinct account of the life and surroundings of each of the great masters, they serve at the same time as an introduction to the study of his works. The illustrations are very good, notably the portrait of each subject prefixed to the title-page in every volume, and the excellent paper, printing and binding, help also to increase the pleasure and comfort of the reader of these useful little books.

The Industrial Arts in Spain. By Juan F. Riaño. With numerous woodcuts. Published for the Committee of Council on Education (Chapman and Hall.)—The authorities at South Kensington show as much skill in the choice of their subjects as in the selection of their editors. There are few countries in which the arts attained a higher degree of perfection, thanks doubtless to the Arat culture, than in Spain, and hitherto we have had to content ourselves with very meagre accounts of the once almost unrivalled pre-eminence of Spanish art workers. Señor Riaño's handbook throws no little light upon many dark places of the history of art in the westernmost of those three peninsulas, which by turns have exercised a preponderating influence on its development. We must go back to the time of the Carthagenians for our first glimpses of Spanish art; and although tradition seems to point to an even earlier civilisation, in which costly ornaments and embellishments, both of the house and person, were known, no trace remains of any of this earlier phase, which may have played the same part to Spanish that Etruscan did to Italian art. Señor Riaño is too conscientious a critic to accept without many doubts even the vestiges of the so-called Carthagenian period, and is disposed to assign the oldest existing specimens to the seventh century and the period of the Visigoths. From that time onward, through the time of Moorish and Arat supremacy, until the triumph of Catholicism and the subordination of the Oriental to the Italian influence, we can trace through this book the history unbroken of Spanish art. At all times it seems to have been distinguished by a love of the gorgeous and the imposing; yet

no one who carefully studies the admirable illustrations with which this volume is enriched, can deny that gracefulness and elegance were appreciated and rendered by the Spanish artists. It may be that their constant intercourse with "barbaric" splendour in both East and West in some way gave public taste a bias towards the goldsmith's art. It is certain that in it the Spaniards attained at a comparatively early period a high degree of perfection; and its history from the tenth to the nineteenth century is carefully related by Señor Riaño in this volume. Not less interesting, however, are the chapters on furniture, pottery, bronze work, ivory and wood-carving, glass and lace, with all of which the author deals in a manner which proves his mastery of the subject, and the valuable ally secured by the Science and Art Department to aid and advise them in supplementing their collection of Spanish art treasures. This volume stands too much alone not to become in a short time the text-book of every amateur or professional collector.

Historical, Critical, and Æsthetical Studies on the Decoration and Furnishing of the Dwelling. By Jacob von Falke, Vice-Director of the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry at Vienna. Edited, with Notes, by C. C. Perkins, M.A. (Arthur Ackermann.)—Dr. Falke's work is not to be confounded with any of those superficial guides to help people without taste to render their houses out of harmony with their owners. The aim of this exhaustive and at the same time most interesting and readable book is to trace from its earliest times the furniture and decorations of the house. Our oldest knowledge comes from Egypt and Assyria, but Dr. Falke, passing rapidly over this portion of his history, comes to the Græco-Roman era when the progress of luxury and civilization had attained sufficient hold upon a large class to make home-life an important social feature. The influence of the Græco-Roman period is treated at considerable length and with a profound knowledge of those sources whence light on the subject is to be obtained. To the Græco-Roman home Dr. Falke traces all our subsequent domestic habits. And although each nation may as it entered the great European family have contributed its peculiar idiosyncrasy, yet the basis of decorative art, as of sculpture, painting, and architecture, was firmly fixed by the two great Mediterranean nations of antiquity. Dr. Falke thus describes the objects of his book, which is composed of lectures delivered at the Vienna Museum of Art and Industry. These were "to show how beauty and æsthetic charm can be given to the home, and how, through the medium of artistic harmony, a feeling of comfort, peace and pleasure may be generated within its four walls."

With this object in view, Dr. Falke discusses the room and its accessories, suggesting in detail what arrangements of colour and ornament are admissible, and what should be banished. From the floor to the table; from the pictures to the little knick-knacks which too often lumber rather than adorn an apartment, the author passes everything in review—concluding the whole with a chapter on the dress of women in the house. Dr. Falke is a disbeliever in finality in furnishing, holding that a house which is at once made complete cannot fail to become wearisome and a torment to its owner. Our homes ought to allow us to exchange things of which we have grown tired for such better and more convenient objects as this progressive age may furnish. They ought to permit us to combine our new possessions agreeably with the old, and to carry out such alterations and enlargements as may suit our changing and increasing needs. So will the history of our lives be

agreeably and attractively reflected in the history of our dwellings." And he is no less strong in condemning those practices, whether by painting or otherwise, which have for their avowed object to make materials represent what they are not. Suitable forms and uses are always to be found by true artists and in art—especially in art in the house, truth should dominate over every consideration. The translator and editor are alike to be congratulated in their sumptuous and valuable addition to the art publications of the year.

Foreign Work and English Wages. By Thomas Brassey. (Longmans.)—These papers on the condition and prospects of trade are a careful and complete review of the state of commerce in England at the present day. Mr. Brassey is no theorist; he propounds no original views on political economy. "My task, he says, "has been mainly one of selection and compilation. I make no pretention to original discovery, and consider it the chief merit of this volume that it is a record and a registry, not a work of fancy, imagination, and theory." He treats successively the causes of the depression of all the branches of our national industry, compares the efficiency of English and foreign labour, and discusses the effect of foreign competition on the English market; and supports his opinions by many valuable statistics. The papers on Trades Unions, on Colonization and upon the condition of the people, are full of sound reasoning and practical good sense, and Mr. Brassey by no means shares the opinion which generally prevails that the extravagant cost of labour is answerable for the present depression of trade. "After laborious, careful, and impartial inquiry," he says, "I arrive at the conclusion that our industry has not yet been beaten on a large scale by foreign competition; but while, however, I am not discouraged by the dread of competition with the ill-paid labour of the Continent, I have no panacea to offer for our misfortunes. . . . In these unprosperous times the demand for commodities does not increase in the same ratio as our means of production, and the commercial world is brought face to face with a problem of great difficulty in opening out new markets. A new demand for our goods must be created, and can only be created by cheapness and excellence of quality. The reputation of the country must be sustained by the diligence, the administrative skill, and the high sense of honour and integrity with which our commerce is conducted.

Literary Studies. By the late Walter Bagehot. (Longmans.)—Several of these essays were published by Bagehot himself as early as 1858, in a volume entitled "Estimates of some Englishmen and Scotchmen." Others are reprinted from the *National*, *Fortnightly*, and *Contemporary Reviews*, and three from the *Economist*. To this collection is prefixed a memoir of the author by Mr. Hutton, who strives, and successfully, to show that good as these essays are, the man was more admirable than they, and that those who know him only as a financier and politician of remarkable ability, and as a literary critic of great acuteness, "can have little idea of his buoyant, high-spirited, subtle, speculative nature, in which the imaginative qualities were even more remarkable than the judgment." The letters on the French *coup d'état*, written when Bagehot was barely twenty-five years old, contain a brilliant, if paradoxical defence of that high-handed act, together with much true and fresh criticism of French journalism and society. All the essays on men of letters are characterised by Bagehot's sympathy at once with the works of a high imagination, and with that busy life which

has nothing to do with imagination. In one essay he discerns and displays the prosperous and practical man in Shakespere, the qualities which made him a man of substance and a Conservative politician, as well as the qualities which made a great dramatist and a dreamer. Among the other essays the delicate delineation of Hartley Coleridge, the firm and clear study of Sir Robert Peel, and the graphic painting of Gibbon's tame but splendid genius are specially noteworthy ; and the comparison of Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Browning, contained in the last essay, bears as strong a testimony to the literary taste and judgment of the author, as his striking book "Lombard Street" does to the soundness and depth of his views on political economy, and his knowledge of the principles of banking.

A Short History of Natural Science. By Arabella Buckley. (Edward Stanford.)—This book will serve as a useful text-book either in schools or for home teaching ; its purpose is "to place before young people those main discoveries of science which ought to be known by every educated person, and at the same time to impart a living interest to the whole by associating with each step in advance some history of the men who made it." The discoveries are spoken of in historical order. Beginning with the dawn of natural science in Greece, Miss Buckley traces its gradual rise, progress, and development through the first four centuries of our era ; shows how, while Europe was sunk in utter ignorance and barbarism, the Arabs kept alive the lamp of science through the dark ages, and passed on the knowledge of the Greeks, with their own additions to it, to those learned men who flourished at the time when Western Europe began to shake off the bonds of feudalism. The great revival of scientific research in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, its extent and progress in the seventeenth and eighteenth, are clearly and simply narrated, and a sufficient, although necessarily far from exhaustive summary of the discoveries of modern times closes a book which is likely to be useful and popular.

The Gamekeeper at Home. Wild Life in a Southern County. An Amateur Poacher. (Smith, Elder and Co.)—These three books, originally published anonymously, but now owned by Mr. R. Jefferies, supplement each other ; they form together a complete and charming picture of the scenery and inhabitants of a single district of the Sussex or Hampshire downs, bordering on the sea. In their loving observation and careful record of every aspect of nature within these narrow bounds, they recall another similar study which has become a classic, that of the parish of Selbourne by Gilbert White. Though the observer, be he gamekeeper or poacher, is always represented gun in hand "on murderous thoughts intent," yet he is no vulgar sportsman, but is full of a keen love for the innocent creatures of wood and wild, whose habits he has studied with a closeness of observation which render his remarks on natural history valuable from a scientific point of view, while his sketches of scenery breathe the very spirit of the combined freedom and tranquillity of the open country. "Let us," he says in the concluding passages of "An Amateur Poacher," "let us be always out of doors among trees and grass, and rain, and wind, and sun . . . let us get out of these indoor modern days, whose twelve hours have somehow become shortened, into the sunlight and pure wind. A something that the ancients called divine may be found and felt there still."

The Impressions of Theophrastus Such. By George Eliot. (Blackwood and Sons.)—The last work by our great living novelist is not a romance,

but a collection of essays, or rather sketches linked together by the somewhat vague and rapid personality of an imaginary bachelor, who records his "Impressions" in a dramatic form, but whose connection with the fragments of moral philosophy and studies of character which form the bulk of the essays is slight in the extreme. This volume belongs to that class of literature which the Greek Theophrastus originated, and which La Bruyère in modern times has made yet more famous; but while the portraits of the former impress us even at this distance of time, and still more those of the French author by their freshness and profound insight into character, those of the English Theophrastus are timid and shadowy, and far from being typically human. They are scarcely human beings at all. Moreover, the stiffness and laboured character of the style noticeable in the later works of George Eliot seem in the present work to have become more emphasized, and though here and there a beautiful description or an eloquent saying recall the charm of her early work, these essays consist for the most part of an inflated and exaggerated rendering of trite and commonplace reflections which only an original and beautiful form of expression could render worthy of being again recorded.

Sketches and Studies in Italy. By J. A. Symonds. (Smith, Elder and Co.)—This volume by Mr. Symonds, though not nearly so important as his work on the Greek poets, is nevertheless a welcome contribution to the essay literature of the day. There is hardly as much unity in the contents of the book as the title would lead us to expect, for it embraces such widely different subjects as a description of Amalfi, Pœstum, and Capri, Essays on Antinous and Lucretius, the popular Italian poetry of the Renaissance, and Florence and the Medici.

No one acquainted with Mr. Symonds' treatment of classical subjects, looking on them as he does from the point of view of human life as well as of scholarship, will be surprised that he is at his best in the study of Lucretius, setting forth by well-selected illustrations from his works the character of the man and the philosopher against the background of his age and nation. Can it be on the analogy for postscript to a letter containing the most important information, that the exhaustive and critical account of the history of blank verse and its development in the hands of Shakspere and Milton is relegated to the Appendix? If in this, as elsewhere, Mr. Symonds' language seems sometimes overloaded with ornament and word-painting, we are always grateful for the patient care with which he has fitted language to thought and sound and sense, so that there should be no misfit or want of harmony between them.

Wykehamica. By H. C. Adams. (J. Parker.)—This book contains a very interesting account of Winchester College, from the time of its foundation by William of Wykeham in 1387 to the present day. William of Wykeham, the "clerk wise in building castles," not only built and endowed the College, but supplied it with its constitution as it endured for centuries. He was the originator of the system which makes the chief difference between public and private schools, of administering discipline mainly through the boys themselves, and ordained that there should be in each chamber, "at least three scholars of good character, discretion, and knowledge, who should superintend their chamber-fellows in their studies and oversee them diligently." A minute account of the daily lives, sports and studies of Winchester boys is extant in a Latin poem of

the time of Edward VI. Mr. Adams evidently takes much pride and pleasure in the fact that Eton was an off-shoot of Winchester, half of the governing body of Winchester migrating to Eton on the foundation of the latter school. Winchester was for some time considered the more important, and three of the head masters of Eton were promoted to be head masters of Winchester.

Winchester College was of course founded mainly on behalf of the College boys or "children of the College" as they are called in all the old statutes. A few "commoners" were attached to the College from the beginning, but they lived in lodgings of their own, and seem to have been entirely outside College discipline. As might have been expected scandals and disorders arose, of which the story of Peregrine Pickle is an example, who at the age of 14 absented himself for a fortnight in order to pay his addresses to a young lady in a neighbouring town. Early in the eighteenth century a plan was organised for the reception and discipline of Commoners which lasted till the Tutors' House system was substituted in 1860. The larger part of the volume consists of reminiscences of Winchester life, school stories, many of them very amusing ones, and a history of the rebellions of 1793 and 1818. In the first of these the boys victualled the College for a regular siege, locked out the masters, overpowered the College servants, mounted the red cap of liberty and equality, defended themselves in their citadel for three days, and only surrendered when the Warden yielded upon the point in dispute and promised a general amnesty. The rebellion of 1818 is principally interesting on account of the distinguished men who were expelled from the school in consequence of it, a list which includes Bishop Mant, Lord Chancellor Hatherley, and Sir Alexander Malet, K.C.B.

The volume contains a glossary of the school slang, which will be a welcome addition to the relations and friends of Winchester boys who are liable to be informed that so and so "has been *shuffling continent* and he and others have been *furked* abroad for *shirking* out. The whole *pitch-up* had had their names *ordered*, but as to-day was a *remedy* they wouldn't be *bibled* till to-morrow."

We are sorry to observe in many passages a certain jealousy of Dr. Arnold, and of his fame as a schoolmaster. It may be true that many of the ideas with which he was credited, as if they were original and peculiar to himself, were learned by him at Winchester under Dr. Goddard's rule. The credit of making them "current coin" with schoolmasters is at least Dr. Arnold's, and the attempt to detract from his fame by the suggestion (p. 209) that his most distinguished scholars have "at least tampered with unbelief, or, alas! openly professed it" is unworthy of the manly and generous tone of a book which will be read with pleasure by old Wykehamites as well as by their successors.

VII. Poetry.

The Light of Asia, or the Great Renunciation; being the Life and Teaching of Gautama, Prince of India and Founder of Buddhism. By Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., &c. (Trübner & Co.)—It is difficult to know whether to assign to this work a place amongst the poetical products of the year, or to place it amongst the more serious works of philosophy and religion. Inasmuch, however, as the work is in no sense a translation, but an original adaptation of the various legends which surround the history of the founder

of a religion which numbers more followers than any on this globe, it is only right to give Mr. Arnold his rank among the Minnesingers. The story of Siddartha, who left his father's court and renounced the rank assigned to him by birth, is known to all who have cared to study this wonderful career. It is not the place here to enter upon a discussion of that religion, of which the early beginnings, more than 2,500 years ago, were to have such far-reaching results, or to discuss the causes which made the preaching of Buddhism accepted by the countless millions of Eastern Asia. But if we follow Mr. Arnold in his story of Lord Buddha's life, we may learn how he came to be born again for men; how, moved by the miseries of his fellow-creatures, he forsook his father's palace, his wife whom he loved, and renouncing all that made life easy, went out first into the wilderness and then into great cities, seeking the solution of human ills, and finding none, until under the mystic Bôdhi Tree he evolved the Karma—

> "All that total of a soul
> Which is the thing it did, the thoughts it had,
> The Self it wove——"

And the Nirvana—

> "Sinless, stirless rest,
> That change which never changes."

Then having found the key to the great mystery of life, he returns to his father and wife, and proclaims it throughout the breadth of the territory of the Çakya kings. Finally, from Buddha's "Sermon on the Mount," may be learnt the tenets of that faith which, without any known or apparent contact with the Western religions, recalls at every moment some of those teachings with which we are all familiar. It is this extraordinary unity of men's hopes and fears, this universality of the doctrine of self-renunciation, of the need of intercession, of the existence of one immutable law and Divine power, which gives to the study of such a work as Mr. Arnold's its chief interest. He has succeeded in disengaging from its sevenfold husks the inner meaning of Buddhism, and, without depriving it of any of its Eastern mysticism, has rendered it intelligible to Western ears. Mr. Arnold's task cannot have been a light one, but he has acquitted himself of it with rare skill and discrimination. By many it will be read for the sake of its poetical descriptions of Indian life and scenery; but for a far greater number it will be studied with deep interest as dispersing for the first time the clouds of ignorance and misrepresentation by which Buddhism has hitherto been concealed.

New Plays. By Ross Neil. (Ellis and White.)—The author of the "Cid," "Elfrinella," &c., publishes a volume containing three new plays.

Arabella Stuart is founded on a chapter of English history. The young princess, cousin of James I., is, by the accident of birth, a centre of political intrigue, and the fear lest she should marry and have issue is a constant source of uneasiness to the weak and suspicious King and his minister Salisbury. She is beloved by a lover in return, William Seymour, with whom, in spite of the King's prohibition, a secret marriage is brought about, chiefly through the intervention of her aunt, the Countess of Shrewsbury. Discovery leads to immediate separation, only to end when Arabella is at the point of death in the Tower. A somewhat depressing tone of

melancholy pervades the piece, relieved, however, by some humorous dialogues between Salisbury and the pedantic King.

The Heir of Linne is founded on an old ballad of a spendthrift lord :—

> "His father was a right good Lord,
> His mother a lady of high degree ;
> But they, alas ! were dead, him fro,
> And he loved keeping company."

He is saved from apparent ruin by the intervention, in supernatural guise, of a maiden who loves him, and whom, after discovering her pious fraud, he eventually marries. Her influence further preserves him from the reaction of misanthropical ideas, engendered by the discovery that not one of the company he loved keeping would extend a hand to save him from ruin. Keen satire and brilliant dialogue are united to a pathos and human feeling which recall some of the best parts of Dickens' work ; while the many dramatic situations are managed with consummate skill. In short, given competent representatives, all the elements of stage success are combined in a remarkable degree.

The third play, **Tasso,** contains some very fine passages. The poet leaves Mantua and Laura, to whom he is betrothed, to attach himself to the Court of the Duke of Ferrara, accepting a patronage he inwardly despises as offering a stepping-stone to the fame he covets. At Ferrara, like Dante at Verona, he learns—

> "How steep his path
> Who treadeth up and down another's stairs."

His proud and sensitive spirit chafes under the evidences of an inferiority he is far from feeling, and he threatens to leave, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friend Gonzaga, who urges patience :

> "Patience, yea ;
> That man needs patience to whom Nature gives
> A gift that Fortune grudges, who is born
> Unto a heritage he cannot win
> Saving with help he loathes. O curse of Fate,
> That made me greater, and yet so much less
> Than these poor sceptred puppets !"

He is dissuaded from going, however, by the blandishments of the Duke's sister, Leonora, whose interest he mistakes for a warmer feeling ; and forgetful of Laura and his own position, he declares his passion for the princess. He is then shut up in a madhouse by order of the Duke ; and remains seven years in durance, at the end of which he is released through the influence of his friend Scipio, now Cardinal Gonzaga, and is on the point of attaining the goal of his ambition in being crowned at the Capitol with the Poet's laurel wreath, when he is stricken by death-sickness. Here the temporarily forgotten but ever faithful Laura reappears, and at the same moment the Pope sends his Chamberlain with the coveted laurel wreath :

> "Now e'en in this first moment of my life
> That nought I care for it, unsought it comes !
> And sooner might have come if always thus
> I had been content to heed it not, and make
> My strivings for the prize of happy love,
> That now I see alone worth striving for."

These lines embody the central idea of this fine play. The volume is a valuable addition to the not over-crowded list of modern poetical dramas.

Dramatic Idylls. By Robert Browning. (Smith, Elder and Co.)—The six stories comprised in Mr. Browning's contribution to the poetic literature of the year mark no departure from his well-known peculiarities, nor exhibit any falling off in vigour of expression or in depth of thought. They are sketches by a master hand, full of power and suggestiveness.

"Martin Relph" tells by his own mouth the story of a military murder of which he was witness in his youth, and which he might have prevented. The picture of the firing-party, the pinioned girl, the awe-struck spectators, and the hurried bearer of the reprieve, arriving only in time to fall by the same volley as his mistress, is marvellously vivid. Martin Relph alone saw him come, and we are left with him to speculate to the last whether it was cowardice or jealousy that prevented him from uttering the saving cry.

"Ivan Ivanovitch" is the self-constituted, or as he himself maintains "God-ordained," instrument of punishment on a woman who falls short of her maternal duty in suffering her children to be torn from her by wolves. In both these idylls, the most stirring narrative and vivid description are the adjuncts to a psychological interest of the highest kind.

There is a grand rough music in "Halbert and Hob," the savage father and son:

"Hated or feared the more—who knows? the genuine wild-beast breed"

who live together harmoniously enough—

"E'en beasts couch, hide by hide,
In a growling grudged agreement: so father and son lay curled
The closelier up in their den because the last of their kind in the world"—

till one Christmas night they come to words, and Halbert drags his father unresisting down the steps to thrust him out in the snow. But Hob touches a human chord in the wild-beast's heart of his son:

"'Halbert, on such a night of a Christmas long ago,
For such a cause, with such a gesture, did I drag—so—
My father down thus far: but softening here, I heard
A voice in my heart, and stopped: you wait for an outer word.
For your own sake, not mine, soften you too! Untrod
Leave this last step we reach, nor brave the finger of God!
I dared not pass its lifting: I did well. I nor blame
Nor praise you. I stopped here: Halbert, do you the same!'
Straightway the son relaxed his hold of the father's throat.
They mounted side by side to the room again: no note
Took either of each, no sign made each to either: last
As first, in absolute silence their Christmas night they passed.
At dawn the father sate on, dead, in the self-same place,
With an outburst blackening still the old bad fighting face:
But the son crouched all a-tremble like any lamb new-yeaned."

Mr. Browning comments in the concluding lines—

"Is there a reason in nature for these hard hearts? O Lear,
That a reason out of nature must turn them soft, seems clear."

"Pheidippides," a charming little English Greek idyll; "Tray," a fanciful sketch suggested by the vivisection controversy; and "Ned Bratts," an

eminently realistic story of conversion through the medium of Bunyan's "Pilgrim Progress," complete the volume. In each as in all Mr. Browning's work there is a clearly defined moral or intellectual object, though with true instinct he never forgets that the poet's function is to be suggestive rather than didactic.

Gwen, by the author of the "Epic of Hades" (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) is styled a "drama in monologue." The title is perhaps a little misleading. It is a simple and pathetic love-story, almost entirely devoid of dramatic incident, and dependent for its interest upon the tenderness and grace with which it is told. The characters are virtually but two—Gwen, an unsophisticated Welsh maiden, and Henry, her lover, heir to a ruined earldom. Some very pretty love-making leads to a clandestine marriage, followed by a temporary separation, reunion and departure for Italy. Up to this point the story is told in alternate monologues by Henry and Gwen themselves; but here we lose sight of them, the sequel being told in rather an original manner by other characters some five-and-twenty years after. An admirable feature of the poem is the gradual growth of passion in each, and its diverse reception by the critical and somewhat sceptical faculties of the man, and the purely emotional nature of the woman. This contrast is sustained with an ability suggestive of considerable dramatic power, in addition to lyrical facility. The musical composer will find a rich harvest ready to his hand in the exquisite songs in which the volume abounds. Here is a love-lyric, taken at random from the many equally sweet in which Gwen pours forth her maiden passion :—

"Oh, vermeil rose and sweet,
Rose with the golden heart of hidden fire,
Bear thou my yearning soul to him I love,
Bear thou my longing and desire.

Glide safe, oh sweet, sweet rose,
By fairy-fall and cliff and mimic strand,
To where he muses by the sleeping stream,
Then eddy to his hand.

Drown not, oh vermeil rose,
But from thy dewy petals let a tear
Fall soft for joy when thou shalt know the touch
And presence of my dear.

Tell him, oh sweet, sweet rose,
That I grow fixed no more, nor flourish now
In the sweet maiden garden-ground of old,
But severed even as thou.

Say from thy golden heart,
From virgin folded leaf and odorous breath,
That I am his to wear or cast away,
His own in life or death."

To all lovers of spontaneous melody this volume will be peculiarly welcome. The poet passes from one metre to another with an easy and masterly touch, satisfying their various requirements as skilfully as in the "Epic of Hades" he grappled with the still more exacting conditions of blank verse.

New Poems. By Edmund Gosse. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—Mr. Gosse's new poems are among the most finished and graceful of recent lyrical compositions. Already well known as an accomplished scholar and tuneful singer, Mr. Gosse has here made a marked advance on his previous work, both as regards power of expression and completeness of form. His leading characteristic is an intense feeling for nature. In one of the most exquisite of these poems, "The Farm," he says :—

"I live in flower and tree ;
My own life seems to me
A fading trifle scarcely worth
The notice of the jocund earth.

Nor seems it strange indeed
To hold the happy creed
That all fair things that bloom and die
Have conscious life as well as I.

That not in vain arise
The speedwell's azure eyes,
Like stars upon the river's brink,
That shine unseen of us, and sink.

That not for man is made
All colour, light and shade,
All beauty ripened out of sight,—
But to fulfil its own delight."

The care with which a great variety of metres are handled is evidence at once of a careful study of form and of attainment to an artistic excellence sufficient to conceal all trace of labour. Of the sonnets, "Euthanasia" and "The Bath" are probably the best. "Alcyone," a dialogue in sonnet form, will strike most as more daring in conception than pleasing in effect. There is a very fine poem on the loss of the "Eurydice," and there are some charming songs inspired by old French poetic art. Among the latter an imitation of Ronsard, "My own Grave," is as perfect in form as it is rich in fancy. Greek study has also left its stamp on much of Mr. Gosse's work, "The Praise of Dionysus," a *chant royal*, and two idylls, "The Gifts of the Muses" and "The Sisters"—the latter a strikingly beautiful and pathetic poem—are special instances. "Verdleigh Coppice" suggests recollections of "Locksley Hall," and "A Ballad of Dead Cities" is close enough to invite inevitable comparison with Mr. Rossetti's translation of Villon's "Ballad of Dead Ladies" (*mais où sont les neiges d'antan?*). But these do not vitiate Mr. Gosse's claims to the position of an original as well as a fluent and melodious singer. The volume is equally well adapted for the library or the drawing-room table.

Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect. By William Barnes. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.).—Since the publication of the first volume of these lyrics, twenty years ago, Mr. Barnes has been known to his admirers as a writer who possessed an intimate knowledge of rustic life, and great feeling for natural scenery, combined with the power of clothing his thoughts in a simple and graceful diction. His poems, now published in a complete form, contain passages of true poetic feeling which will recommend them even to those to whom the Dorset dialect is unknown. They reflect with a rare grace and

beauty the simple events of farm life, as it varies with the varying seasons day by day throughout the year. Some are mere pictures of still life, but vivid and realistic from their fidelity of description; others, full of human interest and human character, treat of incidents of everyday life, the joys and sorrows, the loves and labours of cottagers who have nothing of the conventional stage peasant. But the stronger passions of mankind—hate, pride, and ambition—have little place in Mr. Barnes' lyrics, and his rustics are in the main happy people, content in their peaceful vale of Blackmore, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." The following is a specimen taken at random of Mr. Barnes' style:—

IN THE SPRING.

My love is the maid of all maidens,
Though all mid be comely,
Her skin's lik' the jessamy blossom,
A-spread in the spring.

Her smile is so sweet as a beäby's
Young smile on his mother,
Her eyes be as bright as the dew-drop
A-shed in the spring.

O grey-leafy pinks of the geärden
Now bear her sweet blosoms;
Now deck wi' a rose bud, o' briar
Her head in the spring.

O light-rollin wind blow me hither,
The väice of her talken,
Or bring from her véet the light doust
She do tread in the spring.

O zun, meäke the gilcups all glitter
In goold all around her,
An meäke o' the deaisey's white flowers
A bed in the spring.

An' who, you mid ask, be my praises,
In meäken so much o'
An' oh! 'tis the maid I'm a hopin
To wed in the spring.

Poems of Wordsworth. Chosen and edited by Matthew Arnold. (Macmillan and Co.)—Of all the poets in the wide range of English literature, Wordsworth stands out as especially needing an intelligent and sympathetic exponent who will guide would-be disciples in their studies. Wordsworth is essentially the poet of middle age, of calm thought and balanced judgment. His beauties too frequently escape the young, and those in whom the enthusiastic element still burns strong. For this cause also Wordsworth enjoys but a limited popularity, far below his deserts. There are doubtless many who are prompt to declare their admiration of him, and are yet wholly unable to refer to a single passage on which to bear the faith they have adopted secondhand, and to these such a selection as that now offered should especially commend itself. It is, however, we both hope and believe, destined to higher uses. It should open the eyes and hearts of young and middle-aged to the melody and finish of some of Wordsworth's sonnets; to the thoroughness with which he recognised in domestic affection and external nature ennobling themes, and not unworthy of the poet's most earnest efforts. Mr Arnold, in bringing out his selection from Wordsworth's "noble and profound application of ideas to life," has rendered a valuable service to the poet, as well as to those by whom Wordsworth is both known and still unknown.

Florilegium Amantis. Coventry Patmore. Edited by Richard Garnett. (George Bell and Sons.)—A careful selection from the various works which from time to time have flowed from Mr. Coventry Patmore's facile pen will doubtless obtain more lasting popularity than the author's bulky volumes.

There is in what Mr. Patmore has written too much sweetness; his verses "run dimpling all the way," except when here and there they strike against some prosaic commonplace which provokes the reader's smile. There was a time after the publication of the "Angel in the House," when high hopes were entertained by many of Mr. Patmore's career as a poet of the second order. The faults with which it abounded were attributed to youth and inexperience, and full praise was accorded to the simpleness of his style, and the not unfrequent melody of his verse. His subsequent productions, including the "Unknown Eros," left his reputation much where it stood. His friend, Mr. Garnett, has, in making this well-arranged selection from Mr. Patmore's work, rendered him good service. He has rescued from the semi-oblivion to which minor poets are inexorably condemned by far the greater portion of his friend's best work. By these he will be doubtless willing to be judged by contemporaries and posterity.

Short Readings from English Poetry—Helen A. Hertz (Rivingtons)—have been selected, it is stated, with a view to the dissemination of a taste for poetry, and more especially to cultivation of the art of reading it aloud. This object sufficiently accounts for the omission of certain poems which would naturally be looked for in a volume purporting to be a collection of gems from the chief English poets. It would not have been surprising indeed if, starting with such a purpose, Miss Hertz had fallen into the opposite extreme, and excluded, on the ground of intricacy, many of those to which she has given a place, such as Shelley's "West Wind," and "Skylark," for instance, and some of Shakespeare's matchless sonnets. But she rightly conceives that in poetic, as in other forms of æsthetic culture, it is necessary to begin by aiming high, so that the ear may get accustomed to musical diction and grace of form, while the full beauties of thought and fancy develope themselves gradually in the process of study. In this idea she has been guided by a wise discretion in limiting her omissions chiefly to such poems as require for their enjoyment special classical or dialectical attainments.

The Village Life—Anon. (J. Maclehose)—is a series of poetical pictures which, whilst reminding one in places of "Nature's severest painter," are altogether original, and display a harmony with a softer nature in which Crabbe was often deficient. The verse is fresh and musical, and singularly free from affectation. The author is clearly a minute and sympathetic observer of nature, indeed has much of that feeling for her which went so far to make Wordsworth what he was. When it is added that he has a voice to utter fluently what he has the heart to feel, enough will have been said to recommend the book to lovers of genuine pastoral poetry, and its study will prove that that school of poets still survives in the country of Drummond, Hogg, and Burns.

Lyrics and Idylls, by Edmund Clarence Stedman (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), is a pretty volume of selections from poems by a wealthy New York banker which have appeared in America at various times between 1860 and 1877. It has been compiled by the author himself with a special view to the English market, and arranged without reference to dates of composition. Mr. Stedman's work shows many poetic qualities, more indeed than his brother banker, poet Rogers. He is scholarly, graceful, musical; but there is a ring of the old country about many of the idylls especially suggestive of a careful though enlightened study of Tennyson. Some of the pieces, however, show more originality and independence, and some, as "How Brown took Harper's Ferry," are distinctly American in character.

The Lover's Tale—Alfred Tennyson (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) –is a little poem in three parts, two of which were written in early youth but withdrawn from press. The third part, which forms the sequel to the story, was written much later, and has already been published under the name of the "Golden Supper." Though the earlier work bears evident signs of immaturity, it is easy to trace the marks of genius amid its many imperfections. In view of its intrinsic worth, as well as the interest attaching to all early works of a great master, it is difficult to share the regret Mr. Tennyson seems to have felt in allowing it to be brought to light.

VIII. Educational Works.

Text-Books of Science. (Longmans).—This very useful series of scientific manuals has in the year 1879 received an important addition in the shape of a work by Mr. Frank Rutley, of the Geological Survey, entitled **The Study of Rocks,** an elementary text-book of petrology. The science of petrology has hitherto not been brought before the English student in a separate form, but the little work now before us will doubtless do much to stimulate the systematic study of rocks in this country. Much of its contents no doubt could be gathered by careful and laborious examination of such works as Lyell's "Elements of Geology," and Dana's "System of Mineralogy," but nowhere else could the information it contains be found in so complete, though elementary, a form. Abroad, several manuals of petrology have been published, and to these, more especially to those of Zirkel, Rosenbuch, Von Lasaulx and Bovicky, Mr. Rutley acknowledges his indebtedness. One branch of the subject, the microscopic examination of minerals, has never, so far as we are aware, been introduced into any English text-book, for though Mr. H. C. Sorby has devoted much time to this study and obtained many important results, his discoveries lie scattered in numerous papers published in the various scientific journals, but have not appeared in a collected form. So essential, however, does Mr. Rutley consider the use of the microscope to be in petrological research, that he devotes to this part of the subject 127 pages out of the 173 pages which constitute the first part of his work.

In the first chapter the author indicates the different methods of examining rocks to determine their mineralogical and chemical constitution; in the second he gives a general definition of rocks, and discusses the various considerations bearing on their origin. The third chapter is devoted to physical geology; it treats of the causes to which the external forms and internal structure of rocks are due. Next comes a chapter on the general character of the eruptive rocks, and then begins the section of the work which will be most valuable to the practical student. A chapter is given to the description of the best methods of collecting, dressing, labelling and arranging rock specimens, and another to the directions for the preliminary examination of rocks, with an account of the apparatus required. In the seventh chapter are described fully and carefully the mineralogical microscope and its various accessories; in the eighth, instructions are given for preparing and mounting the sections of minerals and rocks for microscopic examination. We are introduced in the next chapter to the optical characters of these thin sections of minerals under the microscope. The various phenomena of polarisation observed with crystals belonging to the different systems are pointed out, and the use of the stauroscope in describing the crystallographic system to

which a mineral belongs is described. In the ninth chapter, which is the last of the first part of the work, Mr. Rutley gives an account of the principal rock-forming minerals, and describes their megascopic as well as their microscopic characters. In different forms of felspar, of amphibole, and pyroxene, minerals such as oliome, talc, calcspar, quartz, &c., &c., which go to make up the masses of rock, are here discussed ; their qualities as regards hardness and temperature of fusing, their chemical composition, their crystalline form are all explained.

The second part of the work is headed Descriptive Petrology. In this part we are introduced to the classification of rocks. This classification is, however, rather to serve the purpose of bringing certain important typical rocks before the student's notice, and must not be assumed to be a scientific separation of the various rocks into well-defined groups. We have first the two great divisions so well known to geologists, the igneous or—as Mr. Rutley prefers to call them—the eruptive rocks, and the sedimentary rocks. In the first of these we have again two subdivisions, the more or less homogeneous, or as they are called from their glassy appearance, the vitreous rocks—this includes obsidian or volcanic glass, pitchstone and pumice,—and the crystalline rocks in all their various forms from granite to basalt. The second great division, the sedimentary rocks, is perhaps more interesting to the geologist and paleontologist than to the petrologist pure and simple, though in it are found many species which from their lithological characters have a commercial value for building and other purposes. There is first the normal series consisting of rocks in much the same condition as they were first deposited, and containing the arenaceous group or sandstones, the argillaceous group or clays, and the calcareous group or limestones. Next there is the series of rocks much like the former in composition, but altered by proximity to eruptive rocks, pressure, the action of water and other causes. Then we have the breccias and conglomerates, formed by the agglutination of fragments or pebbles of other rocks. And finally the mineral deposits constituting rock masses in which shape we often find rock salt, coal, gypsum, hematite, cinnabar, &c.

From the above slight *résumé* of this useful little book, it will be seen that Mr. Rutley has produced a work not less interesting to the general reader than it is valuable to the student. It seems to be quite up to the level of the other text-books contained in the same series, though among their authors is found such an intellectual giant as the late lamented Clerk Maxwell.

The London Science Class Books is the title of another series of scientific books for educational purposes, also published by Messrs. Longmans & Co., and edited by Professor Carey Foster and Mr. Philip Magnus. These books are much smaller and cheaper than those of the series previously noticed, and as they have been composed with special reference to their use in school teaching, they are naturally much more elementary in character. Two little works have been added to the series during the past year; the first on **Geometry**, by Professor Henrici; the second on **Mechanics**, by Professor Ball.

To give anything like an intelligible account of Professor Henrici's book in the space at our disposal would be impossible: it must suffice to indicate what purpose he intends it to serve. Geometry, he says, is the science of space, and as everything we do or perceive is in space, we obtain by ex-

perience a large amount of real geometrical knowledge, without necessarily knowing that our knowledge has anything to do with geometry. On the other hand, geometry as a pure science requires a systematic analysis of the properties of space, beginning with a study of the simplest, and going on to that of the most complicated figures. Both these methods of acquiring geometrical knowledge ought, in the author's opinion, to be kept in view by the teacher. For want of concrete geometrical notions, he believes there are many boys who fail in understanding Euclid, and to obtain it he recommends geometrical drawing to be systematically continued with the teaching of geometry. The science of the subject he brings before the pupil in such a way as to enable him to seize geometrical truths by the mental or physical inspection of figures, instead of endeavouring to realise them by a long process of logical reasoning. This he effects by introducing the simple though very general notion of the correspondence of points or lines in two figures which are identically equal, or, as he prefers to call them, congenent. In a subsequent work he promises to extend this notion to similar and to projectile figures.

Professor Ball's work on Mechanics is, as he himself states, founded on Delaunay's "Cours Elémentaire de Mécanique," but the constant reference to physical illustrations and to ordinary machines and appliances by which he endeavours to render the teaching of the subject within the grasp of those who possess but the simplest mathematical notions, is a method which is entirely due to the author. The science of mechanics, he starts by saying, is intimately connected with movement; accordingly he first gives some preliminary notions of motion and velocity. Next the enunciation of the first law of motion brings us to the idea of force and its manifestation, and the principle of the lever introduces us to the measurement of force. Then we have the principle of the equilibrium of forces, illustrated by the pulley, the steelyard, and the safety-valve; and this leads to the parallelogram of force, and the idea of a resultant. In the next chapter the author treats briefly of attraction, and more at length of the particular form of its gravitation; then leads to the definition of the centre of gravity, its property, and its position in bodies of different shapes; finally, to the stability of a body resting on a horizontal plane, and to the explanation of stable and unstable equilibrium. Another of the mechanical powers, the inclined plane, and the double form of it, the wedge, introduces the subject of friction and its application. Perhaps the most important chapter in the book is that on work and energy, and the author is very successful in showing how energy cannot be created, illustrating his explanation most happily by the use of the pulley block. The chapter after this contains a series of practical illustrations of mechanical principles, and how they are made available in different forms of machines, such as the windlass, the capstan, toothed wheels, the differential pulley, &c. The last three chapters are devoted to kinematics; in the first of these we have the elementary principles of the motion of a falling body and of a projectile. In the next, the second law of motion, introducing the idea of mass, and the action of force upon mass, illustrated by Atwood's machine; momentum and change of momentum, and motion in a circle. Finally, in the last chapter, the third law of motion, and a few pregnant illustrations. Altogether this little text-book of Professor Ball will be found to be not only valuable, but interesting and agreeable reading.

Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book, edited by C. G. Gepp, and

First Latin Writer, G. L. Bennett. (Rivingtons.)—The recent controversy as regards the comparative claims of classics and natural science in modern education, if it has done nothing else, has stimulated those who desire to see Latin and Greek retain their present position, to consider how an intimate knowledge of these languages can be acquired with the greatest ease and in the shortest time. The new edition of "Henry's First Latin Book," revised by Mr. Gepp, and Mr. Bennett's "First Latin Writer" bear ample proof of the endeavour by method and arrangement to shorten the labours of the student. They are both on the lines of the Public School Latin Primer, and it may be observed that both give what has till lately been known as the foreign pronunciation of Latin, so it may be hoped our strictly insular practice will not always prevail. Each, printed in clear type, is furnished with a variety of exercises and a copious vocabulary.

Xenophon's Anabasis of Cyrus. R. W. Taylor. (Rivingtons).—A striking feature of the day connected with books is certainly the number and excellence of educational works. With competitive examinations has arisen the demand for the requisite special knowledge in a compact form; and instead of going to one book here, and to another there, to seek information connected with his subject, as he was obliged to do a few years back, the student—or, at all events, the examination student—can now get it all in a small volume. A more admirable example of the appreciation of his wants could not be found than Mr. Taylor's first four books of the "Anabasis." Every kind of collateral information is gathered up in the Introduction, historical sketch and itinerary, and a short Greek Syntax, exhaustive notes and vocabulary at the end make it complete. The text, too, is divided off into long paragraphs, to each of which there is a short notice in English, explaining the subject matter, so that altogether nothing is wanting to make the work attractive and unexceptionable.

Stories in Attic Greek. F. D. Morice. (Rivingtons.)—It would seem that the suggestion made a little time since of remitting Greek in favour of a modern language in our public schools has induced those who desire that it should continue to form part of a liberal education, to try and make the process of acquisition less toilsome and more fruitful in results than has hitherto been the case. Mr. Morice's "Stories in Attic Greek" are designed to supply beginners with the vocabulary and idiom of the best writers without the technicalities of military and political life which they would meet with in Xenophon. The stories, very simple at the beginning and always short, are progressive, and not the least useful thing in the book are the "Hints to Beginners," on construing and the use of the dictionary. The Greek is printed in extra type, and with notes and vocabulary, nothing is wanting to make the volume simple and attractive.

ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC.

I.—THE FINE ARTS.

Legislation.—During the year 1879 Parliament voted the following sums as State aid to art:—To the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education at South Kensington, 17,386*l.* for building, and 322,409*l.* for administration; to the British Museum 3,919*l.* for building, and 110,949*l.* for administration; to the National Gallery 17,271*l.* for administration; to the National Portrait Gallery 2,410*l.* for the same purpose; 16,984*l.* for expenses respecting the Paris Exhibition, over and above the sum granted during the previous year; to the Royal Scottish Academy and to the Royal Irish Academy, 2,100*l.* and 2,000*l.* respectively for administration. A considerable question was raised in the debate following the vote to the Science and Art Department, respecting the alleged mismanagement of the Branch Schools in Ireland under the patronage of South Kensington. Mr. O'Shaughnessy began the discussion; Mr. Gray contended that Art work in Ireland was strangled by South Kensington, and Lord George Hamilton showed at length the progress made in that country during the past year. Mr. Jenkins moved to reduce the vote to South Kensington in consequence of confusion in the accounts, but on Lord George Hamilton promising amendment in that respect the motion was withdrawn. A discussion on the vote for the Paris Exhibition showed that in 1867 127,000*l.* had been spent by the nation at Paris, while last year only 66,984*l.* had been voted for Exhibition expenses.

Royal Commission on the Laws relating to Copyright.—The Copyright Commission published their report in 1878, but as it did not come under public notice until 1879, the subject properly comes within the annals of this year. The report contains a fairly concise form of the very intricate laws hitherto too little known to those most interested in them, and the digest of it, compiled by Sir James Stephen, attached to the report, will be very useful. The artistic profession appears at present, however, to be far from content with the law as it stands, and the Royal Academy presented a memorial to her Majesty on the subject, while the question was also discussed by a large meeting of artists at the Grosvenor Gallery. The law as it stands does not give the copyright to either the purchaser or the vendor unless an agreement be drawn up at the time of purchase notifying to which of the two it belongs, so that, unless in the case of a picture painted for commission when, in the absence of a written agreement, the copyright vests in the purchaser, it is lost to both parties and at the mercy of pirates, if the written agreement be not made at the time of purchase. This, as aforementioned, does not satisfy artists; first, because an artist when selling a picture shrinks from mentioning the copyright and asking for an agreement to enable him to retain it, lest the purchaser should think that he is losing a valuable part of his bargain and decline to complete the purchase of the picture, and he therefore prefers that the copyright should be lost to both parties; secondly, because an artist possessing no copyright has no control over the engraver or photographer, which is a severe pecuniary loss to him, as well as exposing his reputation to danger by inferior reproductions;

thirdly, because an artist is not free to separately sell the sketches for a sold picture if they repeat or colourably imitate the design of the original work; fourthly, because copyrights, often of great value, are by the present system left free to piracy; for which and many other reasons amendments have been proposed and are still under discussion. The recent action of the artists has, however, directly arisen out of the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, who propose to substitute for the confused enactments of the existing law a general provision that, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the copyright in a work of art should pass to the purchaser. It was hoped by the artists themselves that the widespread dissatisfaction expressed at this proposal would lead the Government to adopt a different conclusion in the Bill lately laid before Parliament. This anticipation, however, has not been realized, and should the Bill be re-introduced next session, renewed opposition may be expected.

National Institutions of Art.—*The National Gallery.*—The director, Mr. F. W. Burton, in his report issued March 1879, mentions his purchases out of the Government grant and bequest funds, of which the following are the chief. "Mary Magdalene approaching the Sepulchre," by Giovanni Savoldo, "St. Helena, Vision of the Invention of the Cross," by Paul Veronese, "The Agony in the Garden," Umbrian School, "The Adoration of the Magi," attributed to Filippino Lippi or to Sandro Botticelli, "The Nativity," by Sandro Botticelli, and "A portrait," by F. Rizo.

The chief purchases made out of bequest funds were landscapes by old Crome and W. J. Müller, a portrait of a gentleman by a Flemish painter of the Sixteenth Century, and another by Catherina van Hemessem, and a fragment of a fresco by Ambrogio Lorenzetti. The bequests and donations included two drawings by William Blake, "A White Horse," by A. Cuyp, "A Calm Sea," by Van der Capelle, a landscape by Ruysdael, "An Interior," by Stenwyck, all bequeathed by Mr. Barnett, and seven landscape studies in crayon by Gainsborough, bequeathed by Mr. Birch Wolfe. The pictures newly hung are: In Room XIV. "A Virgin and Child with Saints," by Perugino, bought at Perugia. The chief bequests in kind were a collection of water-colour drawings by De Wint, and another by George Cattermole, bequeathed by the late Mr. Henderson. In Room XIII. "The Wings of an Altar Piece," by B. de Siena, bought at the Barber Sale. In Room XII. An early German picture of the Crucifixion. In Room XV. "Portrait of a Man," Siennese School, bequeathed by Mr. Solly's daughters; two small Canalettos and a Guardi bequeathed by Mr. Henderson, two studies for the "Death of Chatham," by Copley, and "The Parson's Daughter," by Romney. The drawings of the Turner bequest are now exhibited, and changed at intervals, in a room in the basement, admission to which is obtainable in the entrance hall.

The British Museum.—The principal acquisitions to the Print Room are the following: The Grace collection of maps, plans, and views of London. An early Florentine print copied by Marco da Ravenna; a fine impression of Raimondi's "La façade aux Cariatides;" a copy of an old book called "Ritrato di Pitiori," containing 353 coloured portraits, printed and finished by hand. A drawing by Albrecht Altdörfer dated 1519. Six designs in Indian ink by Cornelis Engelbretchtsen, important in connection with early Dutch art; an undescribed early etching by Israel van Meckersen; drawings by Langandyke and W. van der Velde, a series of portraits by Van

Houbzaken, some etchings by Coclees, and some rare Dutch prints ; a rare pack of old English playing cards, and among the works of modern artists some choice proofs from Turner's finest works, some drawings by Stodhart, Cruikshank and other English artists, besides a coloured drawing by A. Pelletier and numerous additions to the collections of English etchings, modern French and modern German etchings and engravings. In the bequests granted to the nation by the late Mr. Henderson, the British Museum received twenty-seven drawings by Girtier, eighteen by Turner, four by Camaletto, sixty-eight by David Cox, and seventy-five by W. Müller, all of which have been exhibited in the King's Gallery. Mr. R. C. Barnett also bequeathed a bronze head of Socrates to the British Museum.

South Kensington Museum.—Among the purchases mentioned in the Annual Reports are the original, full-sized models by the late Alfred Stevens of the sarcophagus, bier and side-groups of the Wellington Monument now adorning the great architectural court. Some very good examples of details of Italian architecture of the fourteenth century, Italian sculpture of the schools of Donatello and Mino da Fiesole, and a group carved in walnut wood by George Syrlin ; an oil sketch by Gainsborough for a portrait of the daughters of George III., a picture by Wilson, with figures by Cipriani, and a series of water-colour drawings of costumes and ceremonies in the reign of George IV. by the Stephanoffs, were bought for the historical collection, a landscape by Joseph Knight for the modern galleries, and an unfinished oil picture of St. Sebastian by Van Dyck (life-size), together with numerous water-colour drawings for the country and training schools ; some specimens of wrought iron work, enamelling, furniture, and new designs in manufactured goods were purchased from the Paris Exhibition. The bequests and gifts include fifteen oil pictures, and a collection of valuable snuff-boxes from George Mitchell, Esq., some modern Gobelins tapestries presented by the French minister of Agriculture and Commerce, a well-known picture by Ary Scheffer presented by Mrs. Murray Miller, and two oil heads by himself from Mons. Legros. Dr. Schliemann's Trojan antiquities have been increased by a few bones discovered in the recent excavations. Some exchanges with foreign museums have been made, and some new catalogues descriptive of the gold and silver work, of the glass vessels, of the collection of maps, of the loan collections of furniture and porcelain have been published. The buildings for the new library and reading rooms are making fair progress.

The National Portrait Gallery.—This institution has been much enlarged during 1879, and the number of people who have visited it has also greatly increased. The additions to the collection made in the course of the past year include two young princes by Wilson, portraits of Cromwell, Lady Hamilton, and Sir Robert Peel, also of Colonel Legge, Viscount Hardinge and B. R. Haydon. The purchases were altogether sixteen in number. The trustees are now contemplating a collection of autographs.

Bethnal Green Museum.—This Museum, which is a branch of South Kensington, has received several additions to its collections of pictures of water-colour drawings, and of Oriental china lent by Mr. Franks. A Loan Collection of decorative furniture took the place of the Prince of Wales's Indian Collection during 1879.

Public Exhibitions of Art.—*The Royal Academy.*—Four Academicians and five Associates were elected to this institution during the year 1879.

The former were Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. Marks, Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Armstead; the latter, Mr. Val Prinsep, Mr. Luke Fildes, Mr. J. McWhirter, Mr. G. H. Boughton and Mr. H. Herkomer. Mr. Samuel Cousins retired from the ranks of the Royal Academicians during December. The institution held, as usual, two exhibitions. The Winter Exhibition was chiefly remarkable for its very fine collection of miniatures (320 in number), the greater part belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, and especially strong in examples of Isaac Oliver, of Samuel Cooper and R. Cosway; also for its show of drawings by the Old Masters, in the idea of which it followed the example of the Grosvenor Gallery. This part of the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House was particularly brilliant in examples of the studies of Leonardo da Vinci, most of which were lent by her Majesty the Queen; the greater part of the drawings by this great Lombard master were sketches of female heads in every variety of pose and expression; but some of his marvellous anatomical designs were also exhibited, as well as the beautiful cartoon—belonging to the Royal Academy—for the painting of the Virgin and St. Anne in the Louvre. Michael Angelo was almost as well represented by drawings lent both by the Queen and the University of Oxford. The collection further possessed some beautiful examples of Raphael, and a series of wonderful portraits in chalks by Holbein. The drawings by the Old Masters filled four rooms of the Gallery: 105 were lent by the Queen, 84 by the Duke of Devonshire, and 60 by the University of Oxford. The Committee having devoted so much time and care to the collection of drawings, the display of paintings at this Exhibition did not perhaps fulfil the promise of former winters. Nevertheless, it included two fine portraits—Dr. and Miss Arnold—by Hogarth, lent by the Fitzwilliam Museum, some good examples of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough in two portraits of boys in costume, and of Romsey in portraits of women, a strong portrait of a gentleman by Rubens, and some specially fine portraits by Frank Hals and Van der Helst; the latter master was best represented by his half-length of a middle-aged lady in a black dress, with lace cap, cuffs and ruff and a fan, lent by Sir Charles Bunbury, as well as by his other half-length sitting of a Dutch gentleman in black velvet lashed doublet, with ruff and broad-brimmed hat, lent by M. de Zoete; the portrait by Frank Hals, hung hard by, was that of a prosaic and homely-looking man in black dress and with close-cropped red hair and beard. At the Spring Exhibition of the Royal Academy 1,586 pictures were hung. The most remarkable features of the exhibition were "The Death Warrant," by Mr. J. Pettie, R.A., representing a young prince hesitating to sign the warrant which his counsellors have brought to him; "Hard Hit," by Mr. W. R. Orchardson, R.A., a dignified representation of a ruined gambler retiring from the scene of his defeat; three pictures by Mr. Alma Tadema, "The Pomona Festival," a wild Roman dance, "Down the River," a lady descending marble steps beneath a marble bridge to the Tiber, where eager boatmen await her, and "A Hearty Welcome"—the gem of the number—a mother and daughter embracing in a sun-lit and poppy-grown Roman garden; "The Remnants of an Army," by Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, a striking picture of the sole survivor of Jellalabad, 1842, returning wounded on his dying pony; "Nausicaa and her Maidens," by Mr. E. J. Poynter; "A Resting Place," a picture of a party of vagrants beneath a tree, by Mr. G. H. Boughton, who also exhibited a pretty picture of "Priscilla" returning from worship

across the snow; "Elijah," by Sir F. Leighton; "Esther" and "Vashti," by Mr. E. Long; "Science in Measurement," the diploma picture sent by Mr. Marks; "The Penitent's Return," by Mr. Luke Fildes; "Sardine Fishery," by Mr. R. W. Macbeth; "The Waning of the Year," by Mr. Ernest Paxton; "The Ending of Summer," by Mr. A. Parsons; "Mid-day Rest," by Mr. F. Morgan; "Leafy June," by Mr. A. W. Hunt; "Signals of Distress," by Mr. A. Hopkins; "Deputation," a humorous picture by Mr. E. Nicoll, and several fine portraits, notably that of Mr. Gladstone, by Mr. J. E. Millais, of the Rev. Thomas Stevens, by Mr. E. J. Gregory, of Sir W. Armstrong, by Mr. G. F. Watts, and of Piatti, by Mr. Frank Holl. The following pictures were bought by the Chantry bequest:—"The Waning of Summer," by Mr. E. Parton; "The Swineherd," by Mr. C. E. Johnson; "Toil and Pleasure," by Mr. J. E. Reid; "Their only Harvest," by Colin Hunter; and "An Old Mill," a water-colour, by Mr. J. Wade. The following bequests were made to the Royal Academy during 1879:—10,000*l.* bequeathed by Mr. Charles Landseer, A.R.A., to found a scholarship and prizes for students in the Academy Schools, and 1,000*l.* bequeathed by Miss Creswick, the interest to be given for the best landscape painting in the schools.

The Grosvenor Gallery.—This Gallery held, as before, two Exhibitions during the year. The first, or Winter Exhibition, contained eleven hundred drawings and studies, mostly by Old Masters, partly by more recent ones, and a representative collection of English water-colour paintings, consisting of examples by members of the recognized English societies, and other representative artists of the method, none of the works being painted less than five years before. The Exhibition of Drawings was rich in Masters of the Early Florentine School, in some rare examples from the hand of Correggio, and, in landscape notably, from Titian; and specially interesting also in the collection of Dutch drawings by Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Koninck, Ruysdael, Van der Velde, &c. The early Italian drawings included a series of allegorical figures ascribed to Andrea Mantegna, lent by Mr. Malcolm, of Poltalloch, a classical composition lent by Christ Church, Oxford, and a design for a chalice lent by Mr. R. S. Holford—unquestionably by the artist—four very fine compositions by Filippino Lippi, lent by Mr. William Russell and Christ Church, Oxford, some drawings of youths' heads by Sandro Botticelli and Lorenzo di Credi, and a series of drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, lent by Christ Church, Oxford, and some very beautiful drawings by Raphael, hung in the Sculpture Gallery, together with some interesting examples of the German School. The Exhibition was also in some degree remarkable for a special collection of drawings by Ingres, hung together in one room, and by some examples of the French School which adorned the vestibule. The Summer Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery was chiefly remarkable for the following works of art—five pictures by Mr. E. Burne Jones, "The Annunciation," and four smaller paintings illustrating the story of Pygmalion; two large ideal compositions, "Paolo and Francesca," and "Orpheus and Eurydice"; and two portraits, one of himself and one of a little girl, by Mr. G. F. Watts; a statue of an athlete running; an important allegorical painting of Sarpedon; and a series of portraits by Mr. W. B. Richmond; a portrait of Mrs. Stebbard by Mr. J. E. Millais; one, highly finished, of Herr Henschel, by Mr. Alma Tadema; one of Robert Macbeth, by Mr. Tellegrini; and a striking full-length one of Miss Corder by Mr. J. Whistler;

an ideal picture called "Jacob's Dream," by Mr. Legros; a large water-colour drawing of Bavarian peasants in a shed—almost as solid in texture as oil painting—by Mr. H. Herkomer; a remarkable small sea-piece, again by Mr. J. Whistler, and a large Venetian subject-picture, by Miss Clara Montalba.

The Society of Painters in Water Colours.—This Society has held, as usual, two exhibitions during the year, one opening in April, the other in December. The December exhibition was chiefly noticeable for a series of drawings done on the Thames by Miss Clara Montalba; also for some clever flower-painting by Mrs. Allingham and Mrs. Helen Angell.

Burlington Fine Arts Club.—This exhibition is not in the strictest sense a public one, although admission can easily be obtained. The Club, besides an exhibition of Japanese work in the spring, held one of bronzes and ivories, opened on June 25. The show included examples of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman work of fine quality, besides Florentine cinque cento, statuettes, medals, and bronzes. A very interesting exhibition of the works of the French etcher, Meryon, has been open at the Club during the last months of the year.

Dudley Gallery.—This gallery gave a spring exhibition of water-colour drawings, opening in February; a summer one of black and white work; and a winter one of oil paintings; but nothing of special note was hung, excepting some small studies of interest by Mr. E. J. Poynter, Mr. E. Burne Jones, and Mr. Goodall, and some clever etching by M. Waltner, hung in the black and white exhibition.

Sculpture.—The Byron monument. The design chosen for this monument was that of Mr. Belt, who has selected the same attitude in his seated figure of the poet, as that to be seen in the portrait statue of Byron, taken by Thomas Walden when he was in Rome in 1817, and now belonging to the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Belt's statue is nine feet high, and is to be raised on a block ten feet high, the marble for which has been presented by the Greek nation. The site for the monument at length fixed upon is in the gardens of Hamilton Place, facing Hyde Park.

Architecture.—This branch of art shows us nothing special completed during the year, although Mr. Norman Shaw has built several pretty Queen Anne houses at Bedford Park, Chiswick, besides a church in the same style, also on that estate. The chief subject of interest to be classed under this heading is obviously the very warm discussions which have taken place of late in England upon the proposed restoration of the Basilica of St. Mark's, Venice. Meetings on the subject were held at Oxford and Cambridge, Liverpool and Manchester, while the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Royal Academy, and the Society of Painters in Water Colours sent memorials on the matter to the Italian Government.

II.—DRAMA.

The year 1879 is conspicuous chiefly for the visit of the Comédie Française; and secondly, by the agitation concerning a National State Theatre and Royal Academy of Drama, which has been, more or less, engrossing the dramatic world since last spring. In the early part of the season Drury Lane Theatre—a house famous in bygone years with something of the prestige of a national

institution—was closed through the failure of its manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton; and perhaps this incident, joined to the brilliantly successful effect produced by a national company in the Comédie Française, was in some measure the reason of the wider interest so suddenly aroused in the subject. The profession did not consider either the English public, or the condition of the English stage, ripe for such a proceeding; but the matter was fully discussed at a meeting at Covent Garden Theatre, on March 4, presided over by the Marquis Townshend, and again by Mr. Hermann Vezin, the Bishop of Manchester, and others, at the Social Science Congress in the autumn. The subject is still under public consideration, but no tangible results have at present been attained, although Mr. Hare's proposed scheme of a Royal Academy for the tuition of actors and actresses, previous to their appearance on the boards, has met with unanimous approval from members of the profession, many of whom have offered assistance. Meanwhile a Company—to be called the Grand National Opera Company (limited)—has been definitely organised and incorporated for the completion and opening of the Opera House on the Thames Embankment. The house is to hold 3,000 spectators. A law, acting indirectly on the stage, has been passed, forbidding children under fourteen years of age from taking part in any dangerous work or performance. The dramatic profession suffered a severe loss this year in the person of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, the well-known low comedian, who died early in November. Mr. Buckstone was for many years the lessee and manager of the Haymarket Theatre, where he was famous in all Mr. W. S. Gilbert's fairy comedies, and in many of Mr. Tom Taylor's most successful pieces. The public has further to regret the death of Mdlle. Beatrice in February; also that of Mr. John Clark, the comedian, and of Mr. John Parry, in the same month. Among the theatres that have changed hands, we may note the passing of the Court Theatre from the management of Mr. Hare to that of Mr. Wilson Barrett; and the occupation of the long-shunned St. James's Theatre by Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal; the re-opening of Drury Lane for a short winter season by Mr. George Rignold; the opening of the New Sadlers' Wells Theatre by Mrs. Bateman, and the occupation of the Folly Theatre, after many changes, by Mr. J. L. Toole. All these new arrangements date from the autumn.

The great event of the theatrical year in performances, is the series of forty-two representations given by the whole strength of the Comédie Française Company at the Gaiety Theatre last summer, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead. The first of these performances began with an address written by M. Jean Aicard, and delivered by M. Got, and ended with a representation of Molière's "Le Misanthrope" and scenes from Racine's tragedy of "Phèdre." During their stay the Company gave performances of Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules," "Le Misanthrope," "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," "Tartuffe," "L'Avare," "Le Dépit Amoureux," "Les Fourberies de Scapin," "Les Femmes Savantes," and "L'Etourdi;" of two tragedies and one comedy by Racine—"Phèdre," "Andromaque," and "Les Plaideurs;" of Corneille's "Le Menteur," Voltaire's "Zaïre," Beaumarchais' "Le Mariage de Figaro," and "Le Barbier de Séville," and Erckmann-Chatrian's "L'Ami Fritz." In their repertory of works by modern dramatists, they included "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas," by Victor Hugo;" "Le Marquis de Villemer" and "Le Mariage de Victorine," by George Sand; Balzac's "Mercadet;" "Les Caprices de Marianne," "Il ne faut Jurer de Rien,"

"Il faut qu'une Porte soit ouverte ou fermée," and "On ne badine pas avec l'Amour," by Alfred de Musset; "La joie fait peur," by Madame de Girardin, and "Mddle. de Belle Isle," by Alexandre Dumas, père; "Les Fourchambault," "Le post Scriptum," and "Le gendre de M. Poirier," by Emile Augier; "L'Etrangère," "Le fils Naturel," and "Le Demi Monde," by Alexandre Dumas, fils; "Le Sphinx" and "Le Village," by Octave Feuillet, "Mdlle. de la Seiglière," by Jules Sandeau," "Le petit Hôtel," by Meilhac et Halévy, and three pretty short pieces, "Le Luthier de Crémone," by M. Coppée, "Gringoire," by M. de Banville and "Chez l'Avocat," by M. Paul Ferrier. The artists of the Company who received the greatest share of public favour, were first and foremost Mddle. Sarah Bernhardt, who, in her characters of Phèdre, of Zaïre, of Andromaque, of Dona Sol in "Hernani," of the Queen in "Ruy Blas," and of L'Etrangère, won high applause and favour; M. Delaunay, already known among us, and chiefly memorable in his characters of Perdican in "On ne badine pas avec l'Amour" and De Jalin in "Le Demi Monde;" M. Coquelin, most successful in his character of Le Duc de Septmonts in "L'Etrangère," and Mascarille in "Les précieuses Ridicules;" M. Got, much praised in his character of M. Poirier; M. Mounet Sully, the "jeune premier" in tragedy, and Mdlle. Croizette, remarkablè chiefly for her realistic acting of a death by poison in "Le Sphinx."

Turning to the English stage proper, we find that it has been mostly occupied with the representation of pieces not original to the home writers. During the course of the year only six original pieces of any artistic ambition have been produced, and of these one only has been a decided success and two must be ranked as undeniable failures. These pieces were "Gretchen," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the most ambitious attempt of past years, first produced at the Olympic Theatre on March 24, and withdrawn after a short run; "Ellen, or Love's Cunning," a melodramatic Jacobite piece by Mr. W. G. Wills, brought out at the Haymarket Theatre on April 19, withdrawn, revised, and reproduced under the title of "Brag," but still with no success; "Forget-me-not," by Messrs. Hermann Merivale and F. C. Grove, produced at the Lyceum Theatre by Miss Genevieve Ward on August 21 and well received; "Courtship," by Mr. Henry J. Byron, produced at the Court Theatre by Mr. Wilson Barrett in October; "Just Like a Woman," by Mr. Dubourg, acted at two Gaiety matinées; and "The Falcon," by Mr. Alfred Tennyson, a one-act piece in verse, founded on the legend of Bocaccio, and produced at the St. James' Theatre on December 18 by Messrs. Hare and Kendal. Of these pieces, "Forget-me-not" was a decided success. "Courtship" had a less good run than is usual with Mr. Byron's work, and "The Falcon" is still being acted at the St. James'. Of the remaining original work of the year, "New Babylon," an ultra-sensational melodrama by Mr. Paul Merritt, produced at the Duke's Theatre, is probably a financial success: whilst, contrary to expectation, Mr. Henry J. Byron's "The Girls" did not succeed at the Vaudeville Theatre as did "Our Boys," whose place it took. Mr. Boucicault's melodrama "Rescued" at the Adelphi, a piece called "Zillah," by Messrs. Palgrave, Simpson and Claude Templar, produced at the Lyceum in the summer by Miss Genevieve Ward; Messrs. Rice and Besant's comedy of "Such a Good Man" at the Olympic; and a weak Robertsonian imitation, entitled "Light and Shade" by Mr. Broughton, acted at the Imperial Theatre, are among the season's failures in original work;

while "Truth" a farcical drama by the American author, Mr. Bronson Howard, may be reckoned among its fair successes at the Criterion Theatre. "Monsieur le Duc," a one-act piece, by Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., produced by Messrs. Hare and Kendal at the opening of the St. James' Theatre, although it enjoyed a fair run, was not reckoned a great success. Only one original farce of distinct merit belongs to the year's work, and that was played with success at the Gaiety Theatre last February and was called "Uncle," by Mr. Henry J. Byron. An unimportant farce, entitled "A Highland Fling," by Mr. Dilley, was produced at the Vaudeville on January 4.

Pausing to consider the numerous adaptations and no less numerous revivals acted during the year, many more successful achievements may be noted. Mr. Charles Reade's "Drink," a version of Zola's "L'Assommoir" has probably been the greatest commercial success known for some time; it has drawn large houses for many months, not only at the Princess's Theatre, where it was brought out, but also wherever it has been produced in the provinces. This piece, in the realm of sensational drama, and Mr. Godfrey's "Queen's Shilling," adapted from "Le Fils de Famille," in that of the lighter French comedy, have enjoyed the most marked degree of public favour. The latter play was first produced by Mr. Hare at an afternoon performance of the Court Theatre, and subsequently as an evening programme at the St. James's. Mr. James Albery's adaptation from Mr. Bronson Howard's American piece, called "The Old Love and the New," has lately met with praise at the Court Theatre, while his adaptation of M. Sardou's "Les Bourgeois de Pont Arcy" was acted with fair success at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in October under the title of "Duty," as was also Mr. Sutherland Edwards' version of the same successful author's play of "Fernande;" this latter piece was produced at the Court Theatre by Mr. Wilson Barrett. Mr. Burnand's "Boulogne," a version of the French "Niniche," produced at the Gaiety, his "Betsy," taken from the French "Bébé," and still running at the Criterion, together with a piece given at the Royalty under the name of "Crutch and Toothpick," and founded on a French model by Mr. Sims, are all examples of genuine successes in the realm of adapted farce. Mr. S. Grundy's borrowed comedietta, "Snowball," produced at the Strand Theatre in February, was not so well received, while "A Gay Deceiver," adapted by Mr. James Mortimer, was a decided failure at the Royalty. The same must be said of a piece of higher pretensions, "The Crimson Cross," given at the Adelphi. This melodrama of historical French origin was arranged by Messrs. Savile Rowe, and E. Manuel; but, in spite of a strong cast, it was a failure. The melodrama called "Rob Roy," produced at the New Sadler's Wells Theatre by Mrs. Bateman, being simpler of method, found more favour with the public.

The most satisfactory work accomplished by English artists on the English stage during the past twelve months is unanimously acknowledged to be the revival of old work in general, and particularly its revival at the Court under Mr. Hare, and at the Lyceum in the careful production of old comedies and of classical drama under Mr. Henry Irving. Both these managers have indeed been able to please the public with almost every one of their ventures this year. Mr. Irving, aided in most instances by the favourite actress, Miss Ellen Terry, has drawn crowded houses to witness the performance of "Hamlet," "Richard III.," "Charles I.," "Eugene Aram," "Richelieu," "Louis XI.," "The Lyons Mail," "The Lady of

Lyons," "The Iron Chest," not played since the days of Edmund Kean, and the "Merchant of Venice," produced with great care, and for the first time at this theatre on November 1. Of these plays only the three last-named were new ventures on Mr. Irving's part, and only the tragedy by the elder Coleman a revival in the sense of being unknown to the present play-going generation; but as Mr. Irving has eminently succeeded in obtaining spectators for all these pieces, and noticeably so for the "Merchant of Venice," still drawing crowded houses to the witness of it, the public may fairly hope that he will continue to offer them such wholesome food and variety in the future. Mr. Hare, though perhaps not venturing either so far or so fast, has also been distinctly successful in his management, both at the Court and in joint partnership at the St. James's; his revival of "A Scrap of Paper," "A Quiet Rubber, and "The Ladies' Battle," have in each instance been most successful; the first and the last plays affording specially suitable parts to the favourite actress, Mrs. Kendal. At the much frequented little house in Tottenham Street, now passing from the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, who, after many years of management, are vacating it for a larger stage at the Haymarket, Mr. Robertson's comedies of "Caste" and "Ours" have been successfully revived—the one at the beginning, the other at the end of the season, while "Good for Nothing," and Mr. Gilbert's "Sweethearts," have also found a place again in the *répertoire* of the company. "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Rivals," "The Beaux' Stratagem," and "The Poor Gentleman" at the Imperial Theatre also deserve a place in the consideration of revivals, although they scarcely won the favour which they perhaps had a right to expect. "The Love Chase" and "The School for Scandal" have been performed at the Olympic. At a Gaiety matinée on February 8 "Jo" was acted again with Miss Lee in her original successful part, and at the Olympic on March 15, "London Assurance" was revived with Mrs. Bernard Beere in the character of Lady Gay Spanker. This lady, who is comparatively new to the London boards, also played Helen in "The Hunchback" at a morning performance of the same theatre, and Mr. Sheridan Knowles's play was also revived, and that with great success, as an evening programme at the Adelphi, where it was played with a strong cast during April. "The Hunchback" was also performed at the New Sadlers' Wells Theatre in November last, with Mr. Charles Kelly in the part of Master Walter. During March "A Woman of the People" was revived at the Olympic Theatre, "Jane Shore" at the Surrey, and "Proof" at the Standard Theatre. On September 13 the "Two Roses" was revived at the Vaudeville, Mr. Henry Hare playing the part of Digby Grant, and on the 30th "The Heir at Law" was played, for the last night of performance at the old Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Byron's drama called "Daisy Farm" was revived at a Gaiety matinée in October, while his comedy, "Married in Haste," found new expression lately at the Folly. On November 12 "Doctor Davy" was revived at the Adelphi, Mr. Hermann Vezin playing the title rôle with much success; on the 17th "The Grasshopper" was revived at the Gaiety, and on December 26 "The Road to Ruin" was performed at the Vaudeville.

Several remarkably successful benefits and festivals have taken place during the year. On April 9 the Blanchard testimonial performance took place at a matinée at the Haymarket Theatre, when "Money" was represented with a strong cast. On the 23rd of the same month the Great Shakespearian Festival took place at Stratford-upon-Avon, when the New

Memorial Theatre was opened with a representation of "Much Ado About Nothing," Miss Helen Faucit playing the part of Beatrice. The receipts of Mr. Irving's performance of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum on the same night were also devoted to the Shakespeare Memorial Fund. On May 29 Mr. Irving gave the use of his theatre for a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing," as a testimonial benefit to Mr. Henry Marston; Miss Henrietta Hodson, Mr. Kendal, and Mr. Edward Compton gave their services. On June 24 a benefit performance again took place at the Lyceum, in the morning, the proceeds being devoted to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest. Mr. Irving's own benefit at the theatre included performances from the character of Hamlet, Richard III., Richelieu, Charles I., Louis XI., and Jeremy Didler. On October 1 a performance of "As You Like It" was given at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, in aid of the Calvert Memorial Fund. On November 22 "Drink" was performed at the Princess's for the Royal General Theatrical Fund; and on December 10 a performance took place at the Lyceum Theatre for the benefit of Mr. Belford; on this occasion Mr. Irving acted Digby Grant, in the "Two Roses;" and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Kendal, and others gave their services in the "Trial from Pickwick;" Miss Ellen Terry reciting an address.

The Christmas entertainments began with "Little Jack Horner," a pantomime by Mr. J. Stainforth, produced at the Alexandra Palace on December 20, and with "Rothomago," by Mr. H. B. Farnie, at the Alhambra. A new burlesque entitled "The Hunchback Back Again," by Mr. F. C. Burnand, was brought out at the Olympic on December 23; so was also a pantomime called "Jack the Giant Killer," by Mr. Soutar, at the Crystal Palace. On Boxing Day Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and the usual theatres produced their pantomimes; the Gaiety performing a spectacular piece, by Mr. Henry J. Byron, entitled "Gulliver's Travels."

No artists of any special note have made their appearance this year on the boards. Attention has, indeed, been greatly drawn to the talents of Mr. Charles Warner; also in a measure to those of Miss Genevieve Ward and of Mrs. Bernard Beere. But the general public still apparently continues to prefer its old favourites at the Lyceum, the St. James', the Prince of Wales', and Court Theatres.

III.—Music.

The musical retrospect of the year 1879, though showing on the part of the public an increased interest in classical music, can point to the production of comparatively few new works. The fashion of revival—inaugurated some half-dozen years ago—still reigns. And the old and new musical societies alike follow the prevailing taste.

At the Sacred Harmonic Society in January, Handel's rarely heard Oratorio of "Samson" was revived, Sir Michael Costa having re-arranged many of the accompaniments—and restored in some but by no means in all of the passages Milton's words for the dull commonplace of Newburgh Hamilton. Another innovation of this society was that of the morning performances, at one of which Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" was given. Spohr's "Last Judgment," which has outlived his other sacred dramas "The Crucifixion" and the "Fall of Babylon," was also produced and received with much favour, as was also Costa's early Oratorio of "Eli," originally produced some five-and-twenty years ago.

The sixty-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society at St. James's Hall consisted of eight concerts, at which some modern works by Brahms, Raff, Rubinstein, Berlioz, Saint-Saëns, Sir W. S. Bennett and G. A. Macfarren were performed, besides standard works of the classical composers—but no absolute novelty was produced, as Herr Brahms' "Second Symphony" had already been heard at the Crystal Palace. The new Philharmonic Concerts, given on Saturday afternoons at St. James's Hall, were five in number; besides well-known works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Schumann, Grimm, Chopin, and others, two new works were remarkable: "The Apostacy of Barnabas," for orchestra by M. D'Orczi, and a violin solo, called "Zigeuner-Neisen," written and played by M. Sarasate. The interest of the Monday Popular Concerts is pretty equally divided between the performers and the works produced. Amongst the latter the most popular were M. Saint-Saën's Quartet in B flat major Op. 41, Beethoven's Sonata in E major Op. 119, dedicated to Goethe's Bettina, a trio in G minor No. 1, by the late Herman-Goetz (first time), a concerto No. 22 by the Piedmontese violinist and composer Giovanni Viotti, "Spohr's Trio" in E minor; two string sextets by Brahms, one in B flat and the other in G major, Chopin's "Ballade" in G minor, one or two of Scarlatti's pianoforte Sonatas, and a Sonata in A flat major for pianoforte and violin by Balfe (first time). The principal performers have as usual been Fräulein Krebs, Janotha and Zimmerman and Madame Norman-Neruda, with Messrs. Joachim, Zerbini, Straus, Halle. The Albert Hall has fairly established itself as a rival to Exeter Hall for oratorio performances, the Albert Hall Choral Society, and Mr. Barnby's and Mr. W. Carter's Choirs alike availing themselves of its resources. No novelty, however, of any importance was produced by either of the societies, but evidence was given that West London is quite ready and willing to support any attempt to supply it with good performances of sacred works. The Crystal Palace orchestra, under the direction of Herr Manns, still retains its well-earned reputation, and the energy displayed by the conductor in bringing before the notice of an English audience *chefs d'œuvre* unknown or forgotten shows no sign of abatement—it would be impossible to give even a short catalogue of the novelties produced by Herr Manns in the course of the year. To his initiative in a great measure we owe the appreciation in which classical music is now held in this country. The firm root the taste has taken may be judged from the success which attended Mr. Charles Halle's pianoforte recitals, the Bach Choir performances, Madame Jenny Viard-Louis' and Herr Richter's concerts, besides those of Madame Essipoff, Dr. Hans von Bulow, Herr Dannreuther and others, in all of which the severe, as distinguished not from the frivolous but from the light school of music, only found a place.

The season at the two opera-houses—Her Majesty's and Covent Garden—where Italian operas are performed, were marked with but few of the novelties which had been promised. With the exception of Massenet's "Roi de Lahore" and the Marquis d'Ivry's "Amants de Verone," both produced by Mr. Ernest Gye, who this year succeeded his late father in the management of Covent Garden, the *répertoire* of both theatres remains unchanged. The "Amants de Verone" is another French rendering of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," which in M. Gounod's hands had already suffered such strange treatment. The ball-room and the balcony, the double duel, the sleeping draught, and the final scene in the "tomb of all the

Capulets" furnish sufficiently striking incidents to prevent the interest in the piece ever flagging; but besides three duets arising out of these scenes there was little to recommend the piece to popular favour, beyond the excellent singing of Madlle. Heilbron and M. Capoul, by whom the principal parts had been created in Paris, and who filled them at Covent Garden. M. Massenet's "Roi de Lahore" is an Eastern spectacular opera thickly sown with ballets. It obtained a slight temporary success, due chiefly to the admirable singing and acting of M. Lassalle, the baritone, who filled the part of Scindia the evil genius of the lovers; Nair (Madlle. Turolla), and Alim (Senor Gayarre). M. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet" was also given at Covent Garden, with Madlle. Heilbron in the *rôle* of Ophelia; and the revival of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," with Madame Patti as Selica, was one of the great successes of the season. The principal weight of this year's operas fell upon that accomplished singer and actress. She created no new part, but her perfect impersonation of those already familiar satisfied the public. In "L'Etoile du Nord" and the "Barbiere" she fully sustained her reputation. Madlle. Turolla and Madlle Schou, a Scandinavian soprano, were the *débutantes* of the season; and Messdlles. Heilbron, Rosina Bloch, and Valleria appeared for the first time at Covent Garden. M. Gailhard, as a new baritone, found many admirers: but the palm of praise was carried off by M. Lassalle, in whom the stage has made an important acquisition.

At Her Majesty's Theatre no novelty was (unless the revival of Donizetti's "Linda" and Balfe's "Talismano" may be so described) produced in the course of the summer season, Mr. Mapleson being apparently content to rest his claim to patronage on the merits of his singers—Mesdames Gerster, Marie Roze, Nilsson, Madlle. Minnie Hauk. Amongst the *débutantes* may be mentioned Madlle. Hamakers, an artiste of the French school, and Madlle. Tremelli, a sympathetic contralto; and amongst the men M. Candidus, who appeared as Florestan in "Fidelio," and afterwards in "Lohengrin;" M. Roudil, a French baritone, as Rigoletto and Hoel in "Dinorah;" and Signor Pantaleoni, an Italian, as Amonasro in "Aïda" obtained great applause.

Mr. Carl Rosa's desire to establish an English Opera as a permanent institution when the Italian singers are not available has been crowned with well-merited success. Amongst the operas produced were Wagner's "Rienzi," Mr. Maas taking the principal part; Guiraud's "Piccolino," a comic opera in which Miss Gaylord, an American actress, achieved great success in the chief *rôle*. Bizet's "Carmen," in which Madame Dolaro, Miss Gaylord, and Mr. Walter Bolton were warmly applauded; and finally one representation of Herr Brüll's "Golden Cross," which was not however received with favour.

In the ranks of the more recently famed pianoforte performers, who have appeared before the public during the past year, Mesdames Essipoff, Janotha, Montigny-Rémaury, and Jenny Viard-Louis, Messrs. Saint-Saens, Bülow, and Jaell still keep to the front, while M. Brassin and Herr Grünfeld were newly and successfully brought before the notice of the public; the latter performing the pianoforte part in Brahms' pianoforte quintett and Villiers Stanford's pianoforte quartett at Herr Richter's orchestral concerts, where he also gave a brilliant improvisation on themes by Wagner. The remarkable violinist, M. Sarasate's second visit to England was greeted with loud applause, while Mademoiselle Haupt made her début on the violin. On the violoncello no new performer of note has recently arisen.

Among the vocalists who have attracted the most attention during 1879, the favourites of former years still retain their prominence, Mesdames Hohenschild, Redeker, Thursby, de Fonblanque, Sophie Löwe ; Messrs. Santley, Shakespeare, Henschel, and Cummings retaining their popularity at the St. James's Hall concerts, where Miss Bailey was also cordially received ; in sacred and classical music Miss Anna Williams, Miss Annie Butterworth, and Mr. Bernard Lane are steadily advancing in success, while Madame Antoinette Sterling still wins in oratorio and ballad-singing the applause which she gained some years ago. Miss A. Marriott made a successful *début* at the still popular Crystal Palace concerts.

Amongst music may be mentioned, a new violin Concerto by Brahms, was played for the first time in England by Herr Joachim, at the Crystal Palace on February 22 last. A new English tragic opera in three acts, "The Druid," by the Rev. J. M. Capes, was produced at St. George's Hall during February last. A pianoforte quartett by Mr. Villiers Stanford, was performed during the spring for the first time in England at Herr Richter's orchestral festival concerts, St. James's Hall. A symphony by Herr F. Gratz, Op. 9, was performed last winter for the first time in England at Madame Jenny Viard-Louis' Concerts, St James's Hall. A new symphony called "Frühlings-Klänge," by Herr Joachim Raff, was performed for the first time in England at the Crystal Palace Concerts on November 15 last. A new oratorio called "Christ and His Soldiers," by Mr. J. Farmer, was given at St. James's Hall. A new oratorio called "Nehemiah," by Mr. Horace Hill, Mus. Doc. Norwich, was produced by the Diss Choral Society during April last. A stringed quartett by Mr. A. Stephens, which obtained the first prize at the Trinity College of London, and was afterwards well received at the Musical Artists' Society, and another quartett by Mr. A. Carnall, commended at the College by the examiner, Sir M. Costa, both deserve notice.

SCIENCE OF THE YEAR 1878–79.

Astronomy.

Astronomical science is not quite so rich in events of importance as we had occasion to record last year. Not that astronomers have been less diligent or painstaking, but that the great natural phenomena of the heavens whose occurrence could be predicted have not been so numerous. We have not this year had an eclipse of the sun, nor a transit of any of the inferior planets, and the unlooked-for comets that have made their appearance have been rather insignificant from a scientific point of view.

New Minor Planets.—Of these heavenly bodies twenty have been discovered during the year, a larger number than ever previously discovered in the same space of time. This brings the total number of planetoids now known to 211. Below is given a tabular list of all the planetoids discovered

in 1879, with the names of the observers and the names of the bodies themselves, so far as they can be ascertained at present :—

No.	Discoverer	Place	Date	Name
192	Palisa	Pola	February 17	Nausikaa
193	Coggia	Marseilles	March 1	Ambrosia
194	Peters	Clinton, New York	„ 22	
195	Palisa	Pola	May 17	Eurykleia
196	Peters	Clinton, New York	„ „	Philomela
197	Palisa	Pola	„ 21	Arete
198	Borrelly	Marseilles	June 13	Ampella
199	Peters	Clinton, New York	July 17	Penelope
200	„	„	„ 28	Byblis
201	Palisa	Pola	August 7	Dynamene
202	Peters	Clinton, New York	September 25	Chryseis
203	„	„	„ 28	Pompeia
204	Palisa	Pola	October 9	Kallisto
205	„	„	„ 13	
206	Peters	Clinton, New York	„ 15	Hersilia
207	Palisa	Pola	„ 17	
208	„	„	„ 21	
209	Peters	Clinton, New York	„ 22	Dido
210	Palisa	Pola	November 12	
211	„	„	December 11	

Comets of the Year.—Three comets were expected to make their appearance in the course of the year 1879. The first of these was first observed at Kiel by Brorsen in February 1846, and has a period of about 5½ years. It was seen again in 1857, 1868 and 1873, and was first observed in the present year on January 14 by Herr Tempel, Director of the Observatory of Arcetri at Florence. In England it was first detected by Major Tupman on March 29. Spectroscopic examination seems to show that a great change has taken place in the molecular condition of this comet since its former visit in 1868.

The second comet whose return was looked for during this year was that originally discovered by Dr. Tempel at Marseilles, in April 1867, and again first observed by its original discoverer on its next return in 1873. The same indefatigable observer has the credit of being the first to detect it on April 24 of the present year. Between 1867 and 1873 the known part of the comet would bring it into close proximity to the planet Jupiter, the consequence being considerable perturbations in the elements of its orbit. When Dr. Tempel re-observed it on the present occasion he found it in a position closely agreeing with the one determined by the calculations based on the elements of its motion as observed in 1873; he describes it as faint and diffused with a granulated appearance about the centre, and 2′ in diameter.

The appearance of the third comet expected during the year was looked for with great interest, as it was hoped that the new observations of it, for which its re-appearance would afford so excellent an opportunity, would settle one of the problems of astronomy—the constitution of the comet. Biela's comet—the comet in question—was first observed in 1772, and returned with tolerable regularity at intervals of 6¾ years, and up to 1846 it generally presented the same appearance—an ill-defined irregular mass, rather more luminous at its nucleus than at its borders. When the comet was last seen, in 1846, it was observed to have split into two; there were two distinct nuclei separated by an interval which, so far as could be judged by

the observations on that occasion, as well as on the occasion of the comet's re-appearance, seemed to be permanent. At its next appearance, which happened true to calculation in 1852, this separation was again observed; but in 1859, 1866 and 1872, the years when the comet might again be expected, astronomers failed in recognising it, when it suddenly made its appearance on the night of November 26–7 of the last-named year. Many observers, however, have supposed that the unexpected and copious shower of falling stars was in effect the long looked for comet itself, or at all events part of that body. If this conjecture be correct, the earth must actually have come into collision with the comet on that occasion. Unfortunately, no body answering to the calculated position, or even to the supposed appearance of Biela's comet, either as a star shower, or in its more continuous form, has been observed during the year 1879, and the problem still remains unsolved.

Of new comets in 1879 up to the present three have been discovered—the first by Mr. Lewis Swift, at Rochester, New York, on June 16, and again observed by Professor Winnecke at Strasburg on June 21; the second by Dr. Palisa at Pola on August 21; and the third by Dr. Ernst Hartwig on August 24. Neither of these, so far as at present known, presents any feature of special interest.

New Nebulæ.—In the early part of the year Dr. Tempel notified his discovery on March 14 of a nebula in a part of the heavens which had been often searched for such objects without success. He describes it as a double nebula, with two small but distinct nuclei, distant from 15″ to 20″, and brighter and larger than the nebula known as Herschel II., 32, which is in its immediate vicinity. At first, knowing that no body of the kind was indicated in that spot on the charts, Dr. Tempel inclined to the belief that the body he had discovered was a comet; but as its place remained unchanged at a subsequent observation this supposition was no longer tenable.

The discovery, on September 19, of another nebula is also credited to Dr. Tempel. He describes it as very little fainter than the one known as II. 744 in Herschel's Catalogue, and as being situated close to the nebula No. 49 of Anvers. M. Block at Odessa has also detected two nebulæ in the constellation Eridanus, which are not given in Herschel's Catalogue; the first of these is pretty bright, and five minutes in diameter, the second is "considerably bright," with strong central condensation.

Calculation of the Solar Parallax.—In 1878 Mr. Gill, now Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, undertook an expedition to the Island of Ascension, with the object of making observations of the planet Mars, from which to deduce the solar parallax. Writing to the Royal Astronomical Society, he states that the reduction of his observations are sufficiently completed to indicate the results of his calculations. These results, though obtained from various combinations of the observations, differ very little one from the other, and he deduces 8″·78 as the definite figure angle for the solar parallax. Interpreting this by the aid of Colonel Clarke's last determination of the earth's semi-diameter at the Equator, we get the mean distance of the earth from the sun to be 93,101,000 miles. The distance thus obtained by Mr. Gill is nearly 500,000 miles larger than that deduced last year by the Astronomer Royal and his assistants from the results of the Transit of Venus observations in 1874.

The planet Jupiter.—In the summer the German astronomers observed a

large vermilion-coloured spot on the face of the planet Jupiter. This spot is elliptical in shape, and is situated in the northern hemisphere of the planet. The size of the spot, with reference to the whole area of Jupiter's surface, is as large as the whole of Europe is with reference to the surface of the earth. No satisfactory explanation has been offered of the cause of this phenomenon, though it has been suggested, from the fact of a sensible variation in tint and intensity near the centre and limbs of the planet, that the spot is due to the superposition of very dense gas or vapour.

Geography.

The year 1879 will probably be memorable for the large number of expeditions undertaken with the object of geographical exploration. There are, it is true, no great discoveries to record similar to those of the sources of the Nile and the Congo; but geographical science is not on that account the less indebted to the noble band of explorers who go forth into the wilderness to do her work.

Arctic Expeditions.—The expedition of the "Willem Barentz" and her crew of Netherlanders, in the year 1878, to the North Polar regions, proved so successful and so rich in scientific results that the Dutch Central Committee for Arctic Exploration determined to send out the same ship again last year, and raised a subscription of 50,000 florins for the purpose. She sailed from Amsterdam on June 3, 1879, equipped with all necessaries for ten months, and returned in the autumn after succeeding in reaching Franz Josef Land.

The most important of the Arctic Expeditions was that undertaken by Professor Nordenskjöld, with the object of making the passage along the northern coast of Europe and Asia and through Behring's Strait into the Pacific Ocean. This expedition left Gothenburg in Sweden on July 4, 1878, in the ship "Vega," under the command of a lieutenant in the Swedish Navy, carrying an able scientific staff, and fitted with all the appliances and necessaries which Professor Nordenskjöld's experience could dictate for bearing the rigours of an Arctic winter. Doubling the North Cape, the "Vega" sailed along the north coast of Siberia, until on reaching Koljutschin Bay, on September 27, the ice prevented all further progress. At this place, which is only a few days' sail from Cape East in Behring's Strait, Nordenskjöld and his companions were imprisoned in the ice for 264 days. Fortunately game was plentiful, and occupations were many and close at hand; over only a mile of frozen sea was the Tschutschi Peninsula, where there were villages of the Tchuktchi tribe, described by the explorers as a friendly, pleasant people, so that they were not entirely deprived of human society during all the long winter days. At length, on July 18, 1879, the ice broke up sufficiently for the "Vega" to move, and a couple of days later she passed through Behring's Strait and entered St. Lawrence Bay. In this neighbourhood the explorers remained for some time, visiting the shores of both continents, and also St. Lawrence and Behring's Islands. The dredging operations carried out here were most successful, and the collections of natural history specimens will, it is expected, be found to be especially rich and full of interest. On August 19 the "Vega" left Behring's Island, and, after encountering a severe gale, anchored at Yokohama, in Japan, on September 2, where, with very good reason, she remained some weeks to refit and recruit. The expedition may be accounted a highly

successful one, and to reflect credit on every one who took part in it. Not the least of the results, according to Professor Nordenskjöld, is the opening up of trading prospects between Japan and the interior of Siberia; he considers that a little experience will render the voyage from the former country to the mouth of the Lena perfectly safe.

No expedition for the exploration of the North Polar regions has left our own shores during this year, but Commander Cheyne, R.N., is busy in organising one which, according to present intention, will start in the month of May, 1881. He has been successful in forming influential committees for "The New British Arctic Expedition," and in obtaining large subscriptions in aid of the expenses. Commander Cheyne's idea is to go as far north as possible by way of Smith's Sound, and then to use balloons for reaching the Pole.

Explorations of Central Africa from the East Coast.—Mr. Keith Johnston, who was in charge of the expedition sent out in 1878 by the Committee of the African Exploration Fund of the Royal Geographical Society, unfortunately succumbed to the fatal disease of dysentery soon after reaching the Dark Continent. Notwithstanding this disastrous beginning, the expedition has been resumed under the command of Mr. Joseph Thomson, who accompanied Mr. Keith Johnston as geologist and naturalist, and is now engaged in exploring the country between Dar-es-Salaam and Lake Nyassa; after which Mr. Thomson's intention is to clear up the geography of that part of the African continent which lies between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika.

In the same year the Belgians also sent out an expedition to Zanzibar, with the object of forming an exploring colony in the heart of the African continent. This expedition has been singularly unfortunate, all the first leaders of it having died. Others having, however, been sent out to replace them, the expedition is now well on its way to the Tanganyika Lake. To try the experiment whether the tame elephant may not be utilised for the purpose of African exploration, the Belgian Association has imported four elephants from India. They were landed at Dar-es-Salaam, and three of them are reported to be doing well, and to be answering admirably the objects of the Association. The Belgian Association also appear to have secured the services of Mr. H. M. Stanley, who in the beginning of the year 1879 was heard of in Zanzibar, busily occupied in engaging porters for a journey into the interior of the continent, though a rumour was current that that journey would commence from the West Coast. This is corroborated by an announcement from Sierra Leone, that Stanley had arrived there on July 24, and had left on August 1 for Imborna on the Congo.

Explorations from the West Coast.—Major Serpa Pinto, leaving Binguela towards the end of 1877, has made a journey across the African continent, which to a considerable extent corresponds with that which rendered Livingstone's name famous as an explorer. Starting from Bihé, which lies at the back of the Portuguese settlements on the West Coast, he struck the upper waters of the Zambesi, and followed that river along a considerable portion of its course. Afterwards, turning off from the river district and going south and east, Major Pinto crossed the Kalahari Desert and ultimately reached Pretoria, the capital of our newly-acquired territory the Transvaal; from thence he was forwarded to Durban, in Natal, and so home. Though Pinto's expedition was scarcely on the same scale as that of Stanley down the Congo, he appears to have endured a proportionate amount of danger

and difficulty; and the work he has done has placed him in a high rank among African explorers.

In the beginning of 1879 M. Savorgnan de Brazza and Dr. Ballay arrived in Paris after a three years' exploration of the Ogové district. Contrary to the opinion of many geographers, who held that the Ogové was one of the outlets of the Congo, MM. de Brazza and Ballay found that that river rises in a mountain range on this side of the Congo, and is formed by a number of rivulets descending from the heights of this range. They are led to the conclusion that a large part of the water filling the bed of the Ogové issues by subterranean filtration from the Congo basin, but were unable to verify this assumption on account of the hostility of the natives inhabiting the region. M. de Brazza, however, subsequently crossed the watershed and came upon the Alima, a large river flowing eastwards, which he believed to be a tributary of the Congo.

Penetration into Central Africa from the North.—In the beginning of 1879, the veteran African explorer Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs, accompanied by Dr. Strecker, undertook an expedition from the north of Africa with the object of reaching the sources of the Congo by way of Wadai. At Djalo, the party had much to endure from the fanaticism of the natives, and were for a long time unable to obtain guides across the Wadai Desert on account of the unfriendliness of the government of Bengasi. When ultimately on their way to Abish, the chief town of Wadai, they were plundered of all their possessions, and were scarcely able to reach Bengasi again with their lives. Disheartened by these misfortunes Dr. Rohlfs resigned the conduct of the expedition and returned to Europe. Dr. Strecker, however, still intends to prosecute the undertaking in the course of this year.

Under the auspices of the German African Society, two well-known travellers start for the Dark Continent in the autumn of 1879. Dr. W. Junker is to penetrate through the Soudan to Monbritta, and Dr. Oscar Lenz goes to Morocco to superintend a sort of school or training institution for African explorers, which the society desires to establish there.

Exploration of Central Asia.—The unknown regions of the interior of the Asiatic continent seem to have peculiar fascinations (due perhaps in a measure to political reasons) for Russian explorers. The best known of these, Colonel Prevejalsky, started in the spring from St. Petersburg, by way of Orenburg, Omsk, and Semipalatinsk, to visit the Chinese frontier, and thence he goes to Harui, Hausa, and Lassa. From Lassa he intends to reach the Himalaya by the Brahmapootra, and in returning he will visit Khotan and Kashgar. His journey is to last two years. The latest information received from him represents him as having accomplished about a third of his journey to the Himalaya, and as being well on his way to Lassa.

In a paper read in the Geographical Section of the British Association meeting at Sheffield, in August last, Mr. C. E. Black described the exploration of the easternmost portion of the Brahmapootra River, made by one of the native officers attached to the Indian Survey Department. He appears to have taken up the eastward course of the great Sanpee River at Chetang below Lassa, to which place it had been traced from its course by the famous Indian explorer Pundit Nani Singh. The most remarkable feature of this new exploration is the discovery of a huge bend to the north in the Sanpee before commencing its south-eastern course into Assam. This bend,

which was previously unknown, leaves room for a northern feeder of the Subansiri, and accounts for the large bulk of the latter river. This important exploration was made as far back as 1877, but the present is the first occasion of its being made known in Europe.

Chemistry.

Compound Nature of the Elements.—In December 1878, Mr. Norman Lockyer read a paper before the Royal Society in which he described a series of spectroscopic observations extending over four years, and proving, as he thinks, that many of the so-called elementary are in reality compound bodies. These researches Mr. Lockyer has been prosecuting still further during the past year, and the results he has obtained only confirm his views.

It would be impossible here to give a complete description of the experiments on which these views rest, or of the arguments by which they are supported. Reasoning from his spectroscopic examination of the metals in the voltaic arc and other conditions of artificial heat, Lockyer finds that the spectrum of the same body varies with its temperature ; further, that as different bodies are raised to the same high temperature, the same lines are visible in their spectra.

Chemists naturally will be slow to accept this theory—one which will revolutionise the whole of chemical philosophy—until proof of its correctness can be furnished by methods and appliances to which they are more accustomed. If the discovery can be verified by others, it must be pronounced to be one of unparalleled importance ; in the meantime both chemists and physicists may possibly trace the phenomena to their true cause whether that be in accordance with Lockyer's theory or not.

Decomposition of Chlorine.—Meanwhile one of the elements appears to have been decomposed by another experimenter by a method quite independent of that of Lockyer. Professor Meyer, of Zürich, has devised a new and simple apparatus for determining vapour densities, and enabling the experimenter to work at high temperatures with far greater facility than any method previously known. Experimenting with this apparatus on the vapour densities of some of the commoner elements, he was surprised to find that between the temperature of 600° and 1,200° C., the density of chlorine gas diminished, until at the latter point it was only $\frac{2}{3}$ as great as that at 600° and below, and no further alteration occurred on heating to nearly 1,600°. Without going so far as to say that he has actually succeeded in dissociating the elements of chlorine, Professor Meyer in his report to the German Chemical Society, deems it certain that when heated to more than 1,200°, chlorine undergoes some change implying that it is a compound body.

New Metals.—The accumulation of indications, however, that the elements are in reality compound bodies, has not prevented fresh ones from being added to the list. In samarskite, a mineral found in North Carolina, M. Delafontaine has discovered two new metals, to which he gives the names of Philippium and Decipium ; they both belong to the cerium group, and many other rare metals in that group have not been isolated. Erbium, a metal belonging to the same group, was discovered by Mosander in 1842, but its oxide, the earth erbine, has been found in the course of last year to contain also several other previously unknown metals ; thus M. Marignac

has discovered Ytterbium, M. Nilson Scandium, and M. Clève Thulium and Holmium. Considering, however, the great rarity of the mineral itself, and the extreme difficulty of separating the various earths or oxides from which the pure metals have not been separated, and it is possible that further investigation will reduce the number of elementary bodies which the cerium group of metals is now supposed to contain.

In the spring of this year, a new metal, Norwegium, was detected by Dr. Tellef Dahl, in a sample of copper-nickel from Krajevö in Skjærgaarden. This metal the discoverer also succeeded in isolating ; he describes the colour as white with a brownish cast, and in hardness he finds that it resembles copper.

New Metallurgical Processes.—Considerable interest has been excited in the north of England during the year, in some successful experiments with a new process, invented by Messrs. Thomas and Gilchrist, for producing good Bessemer steel from Cleveland pig-iron. Hitherto hæmatite iron ore alone, which is only obtainable in quantities in Cumberland and Spain, has been used for making Bessemer steel. Under the new process, irons which contain a high percentage of phosphorus, such as are got in the Cleveland district, can be employed with success. The Thomas and Gilchrist process consists in lining the Bessemer converter with a composition of limestone and silicate of soda, and by this means the steel is said to be entirely dephosphorised. If this process can be made to pay commercially, the advantages to the iron-working districts of North and South Yorkshire will be considerable.

Another new process for reducing certain mineral ores has been introduced to public notice in the course of the year. It is the invention of Mr. Hollway, and will probably before long be worked on a commercial scale, as a company is being formed to take it up. As in the Bessemer process, for the conversion of iron into steel, Mr. Hollway utilises the heat obtained by the rapid oxidation of the combustible material in the ores themselves, thus rendering the operation of smelting self-supporting. Essentially the invention consists in forcing a current of air through the molten charge—which may be composed partly of sulphides and partly of siliceous ores—by which means it is rapidly and effectively oxidised, no extraneous fuel being required after the furnace has been once started. All the carbonaceous fuel necessary is a little coke to start the furnace, which stands in the same relative position to the ores as wood does to the coal in an ordinary fire. It will thus be seen that nearly all the heat required is contained in the minerals themselves, and this will render Mr. Hollway's ingenious process of great value to countries where these heat-bearing minerals abound, and where carbonaceous fuel is correspondingly scarce.

Artificial Diamonds.—The latest scientific sensation of the year was the alleged discovery of a method by which the diamond could be produced artificially. In a note addressed to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow Mr. Mactear, of the St. Rollox Chemical Works in that city, claims as the result of a series of careful experiments, extending over thirteen years, to have produced carbon in a crystallised form. The crystals were, it is true, exceedingly small, but they were stated to possess all the properties of the diamond. Some of them were submitted to Professor Maskelyne for examination, and unfortunately for the claims of the discoverer were pronounced by that eminent scientific authority not to be diamonds, but particles of some crys-

tallised silicate. In all three qualities of the diamond—optical characteristics, hardness, and non-resistance to the intense heat of the blowpipe—these crystals were found by Mr. Maskelyne to be deficient. In opposition to this opinion of Professor Maskelyne are brought the experiments of Mr. Crookes, who finds that Mactear's crystals phosphoresce when exposed to the molecular rays in his high vacuum tubes exactly in the same manner as real diamonds. Subsequently also Mr. Maskelyne himself, in a letter addressed to the *Times*, acknowledges that Mr. Mactear may have produced particles of crystallised carbon, though there were none submitted to him at his first trial, and in compliance with the request of that gentleman, he consents to suspend his judgment until the method by which the crystals are obtained has been made public.

Geology and Palæontology.

Discovery of Silurian Rocks below the Gault in Hertfordshire.—Two years ago the boring for a well at Messrs. Meux's brewery showed that the Devonian rocks lie immediately beneath the Lower Greensand of the London basin; a similar discovery has now been made in Hertfordshire. Important borings and extensions have been for some time carried on by the New River Company, for the purpose of obtaining a larger supply of pure water from the chalk. In a boring near Cheshunt, at a depth of 800 feet, and immediately beneath the gault, the auger brought up specimens of rock which Mr. Etheridge pronounced to belong to one of the oldest formations in the British Islands. On the land lying immediately below the Gault bed of Hertfordshire, therefore all the older strata, the Devonian, carboniferous, and oolite, have either never been deposited or have been completely denuded, and we now find there the Wenlock shale of the Upper Silurian formation, richly fossiliferous, and dipping at an angle of 40°, but in which direction is not yet known.

A New Underground Lake.—Near Tlemcen in Algeria some miners, in the course of blasting operations undertaken during the past summer, came upon the entrance to a large cave, the floor of which was covered with water. By the help of a hastily constructed raft the workmen sailed along this subterranean stream until, at a distance of between 60 and 70 yards, they emerged on a large lake of clear water lying in a huge cavern, which they estimated to be over a mile and a half long by a mile wide. At the extreme end of the lake they found a huge fissure into which the water flowed quietly, and which appeared to be the entrance to a channel extending in a southerly direction.

Prehistoric Caves in Moravia.—The exploration of two caves lately discovered in a hill near Stumberg, in Moravia, has brought to light a large number of remains of the highest scientific interest. The human occupants of the first of these caves seem to have lived in the oldest stone age or palæolithic period; their implements and tools, relics of which have been found, are all of stone, and are accompanied by bones of the cave bear, the mammoth, the rhinoceros, the cave ox, and other antediluvian animals. In the second cave—the Dwarf's Cave, as it is called on the spot—remains of the same kinds of animals have been found; but the men who occupied it must have lived at a later era, and have been acquainted, to some extent, with the use of metals. The articles obtained in this cave include tools of horn and bone showing traces of artifical work, arrow-heads and knives of bronze, as well as some fragments of pottery covered with characteristic ornaments.

Palæontological Discoveries.—At the end of last year Professor O. C. Marsh described in the "American Journal of Science and Arts" a new species of gigantic dinosaurian animals which he has discovered in the Upper Jurassic formation of the Rocky Mountains. To this species belongs the huge *Titanosaurus*, and a still larger reptile recently discovered, the *Atlantosaurus immanis*, which must have been over 100 feet in length. With these monsters occur some of the most diminutive dinosauri yet found, one, the *Nanosaurus*, not being larger than a cat.

In some rocks of Purbeck age Professor Owen has found the fossil remains of diminutive crocodilian reptiles which cannot have been more than 18 inches in length; he has given it the name of *Theriosuchus pusillus*. The same distinguished palæontologist has described, under the name of *Titanosuchus ferox*, another gigantic reptile, belonging to the same order of Theriodontia, whose fossil remains were found in the triassic beds of South Africa; from the dental characteristics this must have been an animal of a fiercely carnivorous type.

In the Siwaliks of the Punjab some bones have been found of a large anthropoid ape, which must have belonged to a creature intermediate in size between the orang and the gorilla, and, judging from the teeth, of the chimpanzee type. The specimen is of great interest, as being the first trace of the larger anthropoid apes found in India, and also on account of its resemblance to the great apes of Western Africa.

Physics.

The invention of the telephone and phonograph, and the threatened subjugation of gas illumination by the electric light, will no doubt cause a record of physical discovery during the year to be looked for with interest. In fact, it would require a far larger space than that at our disposal to relate all that has been accomplished in this branch of experimental science.

Radiant Matter.—Mr. Crookes's remarkable researches in the region of molecular physics open out a new field of investigation, and have already led to unexpected results. By increasing the exhaustion in the vacuum tubes, Mr. Crookes thinks he has proved the existence of what Faraday believed to be a fourth or ultra-gaseous state of matter. When the electric spark passes through an ordinary vacuum tube a dark space is observed round the negative pole; but as the gas in the tube is more and more rarified, this dark space is removed farther from the pole, and finally a phosporescent light appears on the farthest part of the tube away from the pole. This phosphorescent light is not the same as that observed in common vacuum tubes; such tubes give different spectra, according to the nature of the residual gas, while the phosphorescence in Crookes's highly rarified media gives a continuous spectrum of the same kind, whatever be the nature of the gas, modified only by the nature of the substance of which the tube is composed, or rather on which the stream of electrified molecules is made to impinge.

To explain these phenomena Mr. Crookes falls back on what is generally called the kinetic theory of the constitution of gases. According to this theory the infinitesimally small molecules of which a gas consists are continually moving in all directions with intense velocity, and are therefore at every instant coming into contact with one another; the molecules move in straight lines, but as the collisions succeed each other with excessive rapidity, their free paths between those collisions must be exceedingly small. At a

very high degree of exhaustion the space for a molecule to move in becomes much more extensive, and its mean free path is much larger. Under the influence of the electric current a stream of molecules is made to move comparatively a long distance in rectilinear paths, until impinging on an obstacle their energy is checked and manifests itself as light and heat. To use Mr. Crookes' own words: "In these highly-exhausted tubes, the molecules of the gaseous residue are able to dart across the tube with comparatively few collisions, and, radiating from the pole with enormous velocity, they assume properties so novel and characteristic as to entirely justify the application of the term borrowed from Faraday, that of *Radiant Matter*."

The Electric Light.—The attempts to introduce the electric light as an illuminating agent for general use have not had any large amount of success. Holborn Viaduct, Waterloo Bridge, and the Thames Embankment have been lighted by it; it was tried in Billingsgate Market and in the Albert Hall, in the front of the Gaiety Theatre, and in the offices of the *Times*. In Paris it has also been used to light up the Place de l'Opera and several of the railway termini; for purposes such as these it has been found to succeed. For exciting the current various forms of dynamo-electric machines have been tried—in this country, the Gramme, the Lontin, and the Siemens machines; in America, the Wallace-Farmer and Brush machines; for producing the light we have had the Jablochkoff, the Werdermann, and the Rapieff burners.

Inventors, however, have not been able to overcome the great difficulty which prevents the electric light from being used for general and domestic purposes; they have not succeeded in subdividing the current indefinitely. Mr. Edison, indeed, has twice threatened us with a light which would quite supersede gas as an illuminating agent. At the end of 1878 he invented a lamp in which the light was obtained from the incandescence of platinum heated by the electric current. Afterwards it was found that platinum melts at a temperature below that at which it attains the intensity of incandescence required, and Mr. Edison has not succeeded in providing for the interruption of the current which this melting produces. In December of last year we were again assured that the difficulty had been overcome. Mr. Edison had substituted a horse-shoe of carbon made from baked paper, which was rendered incandescent by electricity in a very high vacuum. By the last account, however, this too is said to be a failure.

The Telephone.—Bell's telephone has now been improved so far as to reproduce the speech in louder and more audible accents; the buzzing noise due to induction when currents are passing in neighbouring wires has also been got rid of. An instrument on quite a different principle has, however, been invented by Mr. Edison, which is said to be free from the defects of Mr. Bell's telephone. Accident led Mr. Edison to notice that when a slip of paper, moistened with a chemical solution, is drawn between two metallic surfaces, it slips much more easily when an electric current is passed through the circuit. Taking advantage of this principle he has constructed a telephonic receiver, the sounds from which can be heard in any part of a large room. In the latest form of the instrument he replaces the slip of paper by a revolving chalk cylinder, impregnated with sulphate of soda or other suitable solution, and kept moist on the surface. Against this cylinder presses a platinum pointed spring, whose motion is communicated to a diaphragm of mica. By the vibration of the diaphragm the sounds spoken into the telephone at one end of the circuit are reproduced in the receiver at the other. Both Bell's

improved telephone, and the new invention of Edison are shortly to be worked commercially in the City of London.

Biology.

A Remarkable Crustacean.—Professor Milne-Edwards, in a recent note to the French Academy, describes an extraordinary crustacean which has been dredged up on the north coast of Yucatan from a depth of 1,500 fathoms. He pronounces it to be a type of a new family of the *Isopoda*, and has given it the name of *Bathynomus giganticus*, for it measures no less than 9 inches by 4. Its most remarkable feature is the complicated respiratory apparatus; this consists of a numerous series of branchiæ, in the form of tufts placed between the false abdominal claws, each blade of which, examined in the microscope, is seen to be a tube covered with very fine hairs. This abnormally extensive respiratory organ is probably necessitated by the conditions of life at such a great depth, but it was hardly to be expected that in a region so dark the animal would require the very well-developed eyes that it possesses. Mr. Milne-Edwards has found each of the eyes to comprise 4,000 facets.

Animal Substances found in Plants.—Some time ago Professor Nägeli, of Munich, discovered in the yeast-fungus substances usually supposed to be confined to animals, and Mr. Sydney Vines has now succeeded in obtaining similar results from one of the higher flowering plants. He found an extract in a solution of common salt of the seeds of the blue lupin (*Lupinus varius*), to contain the proteids belonging to the group of globulins, and hitherto known only to occur in animals. One of them is *myosin*, a constituent of dead muscle, and the other is *vitellin*, a constituent of the yolk of egg. Both vegetable vitellin and vegetable myosin were found to have the same reactions as the animal substances of the same name. An aqueous extract of the same seeds contained another proteid compound, having all the properties of an easily decomposable peptone, formed in the animal body by the action of the gastric or pancreatic juice on proteids.

Function of the Chlorophyll in Green Planaria.—Chlorophyll, the substance which gives the green colour to plants, is found also in animals belonging to very diverse groups. Among these are the green worms of the *Planaria* family, on which Mr. P. Geddes has been lately experimenting with a view of ascertaining what is the function of the chlorophyll which they contain. A number of these Planaria when placed in water and exposed to direct sunlight, gave off bubbles of gas containing from 40 to 55 per cent. of oxygen, enough to re-kindle a glowing taper. Further experiments with potash showed that the gas contained scarcely any carbonic acid. By treating the worms with alcohol, Mr. Geddes dissolved out the chlorophyll which they contained, and on adding iodine to an aqueous extract of the bleached and coagulated residue, he obtained the blue colour disappearing by heat, and appearing again on cooling, which is so characteristic of the distinctly vegetable substance starch. The physiological processes of these animals appear to produce not only chlorophyll, but starch, both of which are products of the action of vegetable life. The whole investigation of Geddes shows how nearly the chemical processes in some kinds of animals approach to those of plants. As he himself says:—"The *Drosera* and *Dionea* have received the name of Carnivorous Plants; with equal reasons these Planarians may be called Vegetating Animals."

PART II.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

IN 1879.

JANUARY.

1. A proposal made to raise in Scotland, by means of a lottery, nine millions; three millions for the benefit of the City of Glasgow Bank shareholders.

— The French Treaties of Commerce with Great Britain and Austro-Hungary denounced by the French Government, and notice given of their termination at the expiration of twelve months.

2. The following letter from the Queen, received by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, is published in a supplement to the *London Gazette*:—

"Osborne, Dec. 26.

"The Queen is anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing publicly her heartfelt thanks for the universal and most touching sympathy shown to her by all classes of her loyal and faithful subjects on the present occasion, when it has pleased God to call from this world her dearly-beloved daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand-Duchess of Hesse. Overwhelmed with grief at the loss of a dear child, who was a bright example of loving tenderness, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty, it is most soothing to the Queen's feelings to see how entirely her grief is shared by her people. The Queen's deeply afflicted son-in-law, the Grand-Duke of Hesse, is also anxious to make known his sincere gratitude for the kind feelings expressed towards himself and his dear children in their terrible bereavement, and his gratification at the appreciation shown by the people of England of the noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn. Seventeen years ago, at this very time, when a similar bereavement crushed the Queen's happiness, and this beloved and lamented daughter was her great comfort and support, the nation evinced the same touching

sympathy, as well as when, in December 1871, the Prince of Wales was at the point of death. Such an exhibition of true and tender feeling will ever remain engraven on the Queen's heart, and is the more to be valued at this moment of great distress in the country, which no one more deeply deplores than the Queen herself."

— On Lake Leman, between Rivaz and St. Gingolph, the two winds the *föhn* and the *bise* met, twisting the water up into a column nearly forty feet high and ten yards in circumference. The peculiarity of this phenomenon is that the waterspout did not, as waterspouts generally do, descend from the clouds, but rose from the lake. The meeting of the *föhn* and the *bise* is more common on the Lake of Lucerne than on that of Geneva. During the storm the shock of an earthquake was felt at Berlin.

— A disastrous explosion of a 38-ton gun occurred on board H.M.S. "Thunderer," stationed at Ismid, in the Mediterranean. Gun burst just before trunnion, muzzle blowing overboard. The gun had been fired with battering charge, but when it burst was loaded only with full charge and empty shell, killing six, and wounding thirty-two officers and men. The turret was disabled, but the ship otherwise uninjured.

— The Cornish Bank, Messrs. Tweedy, Williams & Co., whose head office is at Truro, with branches at Falmouth, Redruth, and Penryn, owing to the circulation of rumours affecting the stability of the bank, issued a circular to depositors, stating that arrangements had been made to replace the one-third share of the capital of the bank held by the late Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., by whose death, the circular states, the resources of the bank are considerably strengthened by the money which has already and will come into it from his estate. The stoppage of the bank was nevertheless announced a few days later. The liabilities were estimated at 658,000*l*. The bank was established in 1771, with a fixed note issue of about 50,000*l*.

— General Tom Thumb died at his native place, Bergen, in the province of West Friesland, in Holland, whither he had only recently retired after realising a handsome fortune from exhibiting himself in the chief countries of Europe and America. The cause of his death was dropsy. The real name of the General was Haneman.

3. The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank issued a report stating that they propose to declare a dividend, which will not be less than 5*s*. per pound, payable about the middle of February to all creditors who, before December 16, had lodged their claims, or whose claims had been admitted. The total amount of claims so lodged is about ten and a half million pounds. Up to the evening of December 30 the actual amount received by the liquidators in cash and obligations of the bank to account of the first instalment of the first call was 635,321*l*. 1*s*. 10*d*., and to account of the second instalment 56,372*l*. 1*s*. 10*d*.—in all, 691,893*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*.

— The directors of the Midland Railway decided that on and

from January 3, 1879, the wages of all passenger and goods shunters, horse drivers, stablemen, signal porters, and passenger guards in receipt of 17*s*. per week and upwards shall be reduced 1*s*. per week; and that the time of goods guards shall be calculated on the basis of sixty-six hours to the week instead of sixty hours, and the trip money regulated accordingly. The men being indisposed to accept this arrangement, sixty guards at Sheffield gave in their watches; and their example was followed in London and at several other important stations of the company. The other men employed in the goods department at several of the stations also ceased work.

— A great fire broke out shortly after eleven o'clock at night on the premises of Messrs. Tylor, brass founders, in Newgate Street, City, and spread with such rapidity that for a time fears were entertained for the safety of Newgate prison.

4. In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Minister of Finance submitted the Budget for 1879. The Estimates show receipts 224,099,706fl. Expenditure 246,902,104fl. These figures show an increase over the previous year of 4,253,687fl. in the receipts, of 5,934,669fl. in the expenditure, and of 1,680,982fl. in the deficit.

— The execution by the garotte of Oliva Moncasi, the man who attempted to assassinate the young King of Spain, took place on the Campo de Guardias, a dreary spot outside Madrid, at eight o'clock. A multitude, estimated at over 80,000 souls, surrounded the spot.

5. French Senatorial elections took place, resulting in the return of sixty-four candidates of the Opposition against sixteen supporters of the Government.

— Shern Hall, near Walthamstow, for many years the residence of the late Cardinal Wiseman, almost totally destroyed by fire.

6. M. Jules de Saux, formerly First Secretary of the French Embassy at London and husband of the eminent painter known under the pseudonym of Henriette Brown, and Dr. Sales Girons, medical inspector of Pierrefonds since 1853 and editor of the *Revue Médicale*, died.

— Up to this date, it is announced that in the village of Wetlianka, in the Government of Astrakhan, 292 had fallen ill of the plague, of whom 246 had died.

— The Geneva Great Council, by a majority of one, refused to vote 2,000f. for a portrait of the late James Fazy.

— The wife of Prince Henry of Hesse, Prussian officer and commander of the 16th Cavalry Brigade, died from the effects of childbirth. The deceased Princess, Caroline Thérèse Mathilde, who was a daughter of the Hessian Colonel Willich-Pœllnitz, was born on November 5, 1848, and was married in Darmstadt on February 28, 1878.

7. The marriage of the King of Holland at Arolsen (Waldeck)

with the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont was celebrated with great solemnity at 6.30 this evening, in presence of the witnesses —the Duke of Saxony and Prince William of Würtemberg.

— The Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria made his appearance as the author of a book. The subject is, "A Hunting Excursion." The Prince, who is only 20 years of age, takes a great interest in ornithology, and the narrative chiefly turns on his observations respecting the birds of the Danube.

— Dr. Rauchenstein, the most eminent of Swiss philologists, died in Aarau at the age of 80.

— The retirement of Sir Anthony Cleasby, one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice—Exchequer Division—announced Mr. Baron Cleasby was made Judge in November, 1875.

— Captain Boyton, returned to New York after three years' absence in Europe, during which time he has been engaged in demonstrating the value of his "life-saving dress," appears to be well satisfied with the result of his expedition. He had visited all the principal countries in Europe. The French Government had adopted his life-saving dress, and he had drilled the French sailors in its use; the English Government "has it in hand;" the Italian Government is delighted with it; and as for the Russian Government, Captain Boyton says the first Turkish gunboat blown up in the Danube was destroyed by a torpedo guided by a Russian sailor dressed in the life-saving costume. He crossed the English Channel in twenty-four hours, floated down the Rhine, a distance of 400 miles, swam the Danube from Lintz to Vienna and Buda-Pesth in eighty-eight hours; and his journey on the River Po in November 1876 amounted to a total distance of 740 kilomètres, which he swam in 179 hours. On the Arno, from Florence to Pisa, in December, 1876, he swam 100 kilomètres in sixteen hours; and on the Tiber, from Orte to Rome, 200 kilomètres in thirty-one hours. He swam from the island of Capri to Naples in sixteen hours; traversed the Straits of Messina from Scylla to Charybdis in five hours; went down the Rhône from Seyssel to Lyons and Arles in sixty hours; swam from the Château d'If and the White Rocks to the port of Marseilles; went down the Somme from Amiens to Abbeville, in twelve hours; swam the Loire from Orleans to Nantes in six days; crossed the Straits of Gibraltar in stormy weather in seventeen hours; and swam down the Seine from Nogent-sur-Seine to Paris in seventy-five hours, besides taking several other voyages.

8. Marshal Espartero, Duke of Victoria, died this morning, at Logroño, at the age of 87.

— The Legitimist newspaper, *La France Nouvelle*, having asserted that M. Challemel Lacour had refused payment of a gambling debt, prosecuted for defamation. M. Gambetta appeared in support of the charge, and the Court awarded the damage claimed —viz., 10,000fr., and inflicted a fine of 2,000fr. additional.

— From Geneva it is announced that a snowstorm, more severe

than any which has yet occurred this winter or for many previous ones, continued with scarcely any intermission for upwards of thirty hours. Cold so intense has not been experienced in Switzerland for fifty years. Wolves have appeared in the valley of Aosta, and many wild boars have been killed in the Bernese Jura. The French Jura is in a state of blockade, the snow on some of the roads being fifteen feet deep. The mails from France and England due yesterday were delayed twenty-four hours.

— Telegraphic communications from all parts of France delayed, and railway traffic stopped in the Midland provinces, especially in the neighbourhood of Nevers, Orleans, Vierzon, Angers, &c. Several trains were brought to a standstill in consequence of the snowdrift, and no tidings could be obtained of several other trains blocked on the road.

— The Queen directed Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal ratifying and confirming the Proclamation of the 12th day of March, 1878, taking possession of the Port or Settlement of Walfisch Bay; and authorising the Governor for the time being of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope to declare that the said Port or Settlement shall be annexed to and form part of the said Colony.

9. Instructions issued by the Prussian Minister of Commerce to the provincial authorities to encourage the improvement of the existing guilds and the creation of new ones as far as compatible with the law. The chief duties of guilds he considers to be the forwarding of the interests of the various industries through the active association of those respectively engaged in them, the awakening of class pride, the utilisation of technical improvements, the fostering and joint supervision of apprenticeship, and the creation of better relations between masters and journeymen. He thinks, also, the guilds might act as a powerful weapon in the combat with menacing social disorders.

— The *Osservatore Romano* publishes the Latin text of an Encyclical addressed by Leo XIII. on December 28 to bishops and archbishops on the subjects of Socialism, Communism, and Nihilism.

— The appearance of a disease supposed to be the black plague announced from Ceara, the capital of the Brazilian province of that name. The Government at once undertook energetic measures to prevent its spread, and doctors were despatched from Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere to assist the local authorities.

— Arequipa (Peru) visited by the most severe shock of earthquake that has been felt there since that which destroyed the city on August 13, 1868.

10. Before the magistrate at Bow Street, the charge against Mary Donovan of having wilfully murdered Mrs. Rachel Samuel, in Burton Crescent, came on for the last time. Mr. Poland, who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, admitted that he could carry the case no further, although the police had made every effort to discover the person who had been guilty of the crime. Mr. Flowers,

in discharging the prisoner, said that she ought not to have been charged on the merely suspicious evidence which had been offered against her.

— The Swiss Federal Tribunal dismissed the appeal of certain Old Catholics against being taxed for the erection of Roman Catholic churches. It holds that they should have formally declared their intention of quitting that communion.

— A decree issued by the Congregation of Rites, by direction of the Pope, warns the faithful against making merchandise of relics, an abuse introduced, particularly at Rome, to the scandal of Catholics, especially foreigners. Even purchase for the sake of redemption is inadmissible, the proper course for persons to whom they are offered being to give notice to the ecclesiastical authority, to whom it appertains to take action.

— Ben Ismail, the Prime Minister of Tunis, tendered a full apology to the French Consul for the treatment of M. de Sancy, and explained the circumstances under which greater privilege had been accorded to the Italian Consul on his landing than had been permitted to the representative of France.

— A correspondent of the *Standard* describing a sale which has been going on within the Vatican Palace, of a mass of heterogeneous property belonging to Pius IX., says three apartments were appropriated to it. In the central one he found "a large quantity of the most intolerably wretched oil paintings," probably copies of copies :—"The company was not very numerous, and consisted almost exclusively of ladies, and almost entirely of foreigners. A great many heretic bank notes have had the honour of being exchanged for memorials of Pope Pius IX. during these latter days. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden has made one or two handsome purchases, and numerous other Protestants of non-regal rank have done the same. The collection is of the most curiously varied sort. Amongst the articles which recur to my memory, I may take at random several pairs of embroidered slippers, an Indian carved basket, a jar full of rice, some common muslin antimacassars, a diamond cross with gold chain, coloured binding for furniture, a set of silver gilt salt-spoons, and some blankets. One feature of this sale which agreeably distinguished it from any other species of commercial operation I have ever witnessed in Italy, was the impossibility of bargaining. The price of each article is plainly marked in a catalogue, which Monsignor Pericoli keeps in his own hands, and from which, when you tell him the number affixed to the object you wish to purchase, he reads out the cost. Thus it is: so many francs, no more and no less; and if your purse be not long enough to afford it, you gracefully retire and hold your tongue—that is all."

11. The Russian budget for 1879 published showing a balance of income and expenditure, although the latter is 42,000,000 roubles in excess of last year's estimate. The new taxes include increased excise duties on spirits and liquors generally, increased

import duties on cotton—and augmented land, stamp, and railway passenger taxes.

— M. Tissandier ascended the Pic du Midi in order to obtain news of General Nansouty, who had been blockaded in the observatory by the snow for a fortnight, the telegraph wire broken. M. Tissandier found all well.

— The question of returning to the old 57½ weekly working hours in the engineering trade, and the consequent abolition of the nine hours system, set at rest for the present. The employers state that if any change is forced upon them by circumstances, it must rather take the form of a reduction in wages than an extension of the hours of labour. There was a unanimous determination expressed at a meeting of the London branches of the trade to resist any attempt to extend the hours of labour.

— The Free Reference Library attached to the Birmingham and Midland Institute totally destroyed by fire, and several extremely valuable collections of books, especially those relating to Shakespearian literature, consumed. The "Shakespeare Library" included 336 editions of Shakespeare's complete works in English, 17 in French, 58 in German, 3 in Danish, 1 in Dutch, 1 in Bohemian, 3 in Italian, 4 in Polish, 2 in Russian, 1 in Spanish, and 1 in Swedish; while in Frisian, Icelandic, Hebrew, Greek, Servian, Walachian, Welsh, and Tamil, there were copies of many separate plays. The original folios of 1632, 1664, and 1685, the very rare quartos, besides a vast quantity of reviews, tercentenary literature, pamphlets, and miscellaneous Shakespearian matter were also in the library. The Shakespeare Library was the most complete collection of folios, criticisms, translations, and Shakespearian lore generally in the world. This library alone numbered 8,000 volumes, only a few of which were saved. The Reference Library proper contained about 80,000 volumes, ranging over all departments of literature, including many rare MSS. and old editions. The Cervantes collection, which included almost every known edition, and the Staunton Warwickshire collection of prints, drawings, and engravings, illustrating mediæval and other buildings, perished. The latter collection had only recently been purchased by the subscribers to the Midland Institute, at a cost of 3,000*l*. A large number of pamphlets, books, &c., relating to local history, some of them the only copies in existence, were burnt.

— The Yorkshire residence of Lord Feversham, at Duncombe Park, near Helmsley, also destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered about half-past five in the morning. A small hand-engine kept on the place was set to work in the hall, and the Kirbymoorside fire-engine and brigade were sent for. Both the engines were delayed owing to the water-pipe being frozen, and only a poor supply of water could be pumped up from the river Rye. As the fire continued to spread, it was decided to send for the steam fire-engine from York. This arrived by a special train

about eleven o'clock, too late to be of any service, as within four hours after the fire was discovered the whole of the centre of the building was gutted, only the outer walls standing. The mansion was built in the Doric style, and designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, but was executed by Wakefield. It was finished in 1718. A new wing was added to it about twenty-five years ago. The west front was a splendid specimen of architectural skill. Two large towers rose from the centre of the building, which have been left in almost a complete state of wreck. The house had had many additions of late years under Sir Charles Barry. The entrance hall, the interior of which is completely destroyed, is sixty feet long by forty feet wide, and was surrounded by fourteen lofty Corinthian pillars, and ornamented with a number of Greek and Roman busts, with large medallions of the "Cæsars," few of which have been saved, and what has been rescued has been damaged with removal into the stables and other out-buildings. In the entrance hall was the celebrated "Dog of Alcibiades," said to be the work of Myron, a Grecian sculptor, flourishing about 442 years before the birth of Christ. This piece of sculpture is stated to have been discovered at Monte Cagnuolo, and procured by Mr. H. C. Jennings, who brought it to England and sold it to the ancestors of the present possessor for 1,000 guineas. In this entrance hall was the famous statue "Discobulus," which was esteemed the finest statue in England. The "Dog of Alcibiades" was saved, and was removed into the drive in front of the hall during the fire. The saloon, which is completely destroyed, measured eighty-four feet by twenty-four feet, and was formed into three divisions by Ionic pillars, and adorned with antique statues and family pictures. The dining-room and the suite of apartments are completely destroyed; some of the most celebrated pictures in the hall, and of which many are destroyed, were, "The Scourging of Christ," by Old Palma; "The Presentation of Christ in the Temple," by Giovanni Bellini; "Christ Visiting St. John," by Guido; "Virgin and Child," by Correggio; "Madonna and Child," by Carlo Cignani; "The Assumption," by Carlo Maratti; "The Martyrdom of St. Andrew," by Carlo Dolci; and "Herodias's Daughter," by Guido; "David and Abigail," by Guido; "Venus and Adonis," by Albano; an old woman and a boy with a lighted candle, by Rubens; a morning landscape and a summer's evening, by Claude Lorraine; three landscapes by Weston; Bacchus offering marriage, by Guido; a Dutch merchant, by Rembrandt; a hawking piece by Wouvermans; and the "Head of St. Paul," by Leonardo da Vinci. In the destruction of Duncombe House one of the finest mansions in Yorkshire has been converted into a mass of ruins, and paintings worth in some instances 5,000*l.* each have been destroyed.

12. The death is announced of M. Auguste Préault, the sculptor, and of Dr. Tardieu. The former, a pupil of David of Angers, has left many specimens of his talent in the churches, squares, and cemeteries of Paris. The latter, a member of the

Academy of Medicine, was the author of a number of professional treatises.

13. Edward Byrne Madden, tried at the Central Criminal Court for sending letters to the Home Office, threatening the life of the Queen. The jury found him to be of unsound mind, and he was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Madden, according to the *Etoile Belge*, is the son of Byrne Madden, a native of Dublin, who settled at Château La Vallière, in France, and he was born at Bruges while his parents were travelling in Belgium. In 1869 he was prosecuted for threatening by letter to kill King Leopold and was sent to a lunatic asylum. He had previously been confined in Austrian, French, and American asylums for threatening the lives of the Emperor Francis Joseph, Napoleon III., and President Johnson. During the late Exhibition he resided in Paris as an interpreter.

— Postal communication with Denmark by way of Kiel and Korsoer interrupted by the ice in Kiel harbour.

— Resignation of General Borel, French Minister of War, announced.

— Another terrible colliery explosion took place in the Rhondda Valley, Glamorganshire, about fifteen miles from Abercarne, where the dreadful catastrophe occurred last year.

— Morton House, the property of the Earl of Durham, and for the past twenty years occupied by Mr. Henry Webster, totally destroyed by fire during the night. Morton House was a fine old mansion to the west of Houghton-le-Spring, and about five miles from Durham, and was for many years occupied by Ralph Lambton, one of the earliest of the Durham family, and famous as a sportsman. Some fine paintings by the old masters were destroyed, and also a fine collection of old china, which it had taken years to collect and arrange.

— News reached Europe of a terrible massacre in New Caledonia. The bodies of eleven unarmed white men, who were conveying provisions and ammunition for the troops, were found cut up, cooked, and placed in baskets. Two thousand rounds of cartridges fell into the hands of the rebels, who afterwards used them against the boats of a French war steamer.

14. The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies reassembled at Versailles for the first time since the Senatorial election. M. Jules Grévy re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 288 votes, the Right abstaining from the vote.

— General Gresley appointed War Minister by Marshal MacMahon.

— A telegram from New York says that the southern side of the block of houses bounded by Broadway, Grand Street, and Crosby Street, containing extensive clothing and fancy goods stores, was destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 2,000,000 dollars. One fireman was killed in the efforts to subdue the flames, and several were injured.

— Dr. Dubs, Vice-President of the Federal Tribunal, one of the most distinguished of Swiss statesmen, for many years a member of the Federal Council, and three times President of the Confederation, died at Lausanne at the comparatively early age of fifty-six.

— The strike of the goods guards and shunters on the Midland line terminated in the general return of the men to work at the reduced wages, and according to the "trip" system.

— At Lisbon in the sitting of the Portuguese Chamber of Peers, Senhor d'Andrade Corvo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in reference to a concession granted to a Portuguese subject for farming the forests, mines, and land for agricultural purposes in the Zambesi district in Mozambique, said that Portugal, which for a long time past had in Europe been in close alliance with England, should accept the co-operation of that Power for mutually upholding and developing their Colonial interests, a co-operation which would be based upon mutual respect for the integrity of each other's territories and upon the firm assurance of the loyalty and sincerity of the intentions of each Government towards the other.

15. M. Martel elected President of the French Senate by 153 votes against 81 given to Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, the late president and the Government candidate.

Mr. R. N. Philips, M.P., presided at a banquet at the Manchester Reform Club, when a presentation was made to Mr. Henry Dunckley, editor of the Manchester *Examiner and Times*, whose writings, under the signature of "Verax," are well known. The movement was originated in the Manchester Reform Club, and 700*l.* was raised as a recognition of Mr. Dunckley's great services to the Liberal party, each subscription being limited to one guinea. The presentation took the form of a library of about 300 volumes, with a service of plate.

— The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled after the Christmas recess, and began the debate on the Berlin Treaty.

— The select Committee of the Brunswick Diet charged with drawing up a Regency Bill presented its report. Without naming the Duke of Cumberland as next successor, in the event of the present reigning Duke's death, the Bill makes him eligible. The Regency Council to be appointed under the Bill, which is to administer the Duchy for a year, having power to select a successor among German princes who are members of Sovereign families not actually reigning.

— The national *Requiem* mass for the repose of the soul of Victor Emmanuel was celebrated this morning in the Pantheon with extraordinary solemnity and pomp, in the presence of all the civil, military, and judicial dignitaries of the State, the foreign Ambassadors, &c.

16. The award of the President of the United States assigning Villa Occidental to Paraguay published.

— The Bank of England reduced their nominal rate of discount from five to four per cent.

— The eccentricities of that somewhat remarkable monarch, the King of Bavaria, are multiplying, so that it is difficult to surmise at what point they will cease to be mere eccentricities, and call for the application of another epithet. Last summer His Majesty caused a wonderful sort of water-chariot to be constructed and launched on the Chiemsee, among the Bavarian Alps, and in this fantastic barque he was drawn about by trained swans, to an accompaniment of Wagnerian music. Later on he was reported to have been heard, by the people of Munich, playing the violin at midnight on the terraced and parapetted roof of his own palace. Still more recently, he ordered the building of a new palace on an island in this same Chiemsee. It is to be on the plan of Versailles, though far surpassing that in extent and splendour, with a Court full of warriors, statesmen, and, above all, musicians, in marble and bronze, and gardens containing an entire mythology of sculpture. Towering above the whole design is that of a lighthouse, with a revolving lantern, capable, not merely of illuminating the entire lake and every open glade in the forest, but also of casting its beams as far as the Tyrol and the hills of Salzburg and Brestenstein. Upon this royal toy forty millions of francs—spread over fifteen years—are to be expended, and, should King Ludwig survive to witness its completion, it is more than likely that he will never pass its threshold. Yet even these extravagancies, which would hardly be held, in the Court of Probate at Westminster, to constitute a man of sound mind, memory and understanding, have been outdone by the latest freak at Hohenschwangau, his favourite château, at which place he ordered a banquet to be spread in honour of Louis XIV. of France and twelve of the most celebrated among his courtiers. After dining with his thirteen invisible guests, who were not even represented by dummies, or dressed-up footmen, His Majesty went to his stables, mounted a horse, and rode round in a circle, as if for an Agricultural Hall wager, stopping at intervals for imaginary refreshments, until he had covered a space equivalent to the distance from Hohenschwangau to Innsbruck.

— The following report of the State affairs in Cochin China over which France exercises a protectorate is published by authority in Paris :—Li Yung Choi, a Chinese general of Annamite extraction, and a descendant of the Li family which reigned over Cochin China up to 1802, seeks to supplant Tu Duc, the ally whom France by the Treaty of 1874 is bound to support. The Pretender, with 20,000 men, has captured Bagding and Hannoi. The capital of Tonkin being thus threatened, the French Governor has despatched the few troops at his disposal to that town. Li, it seems, was disappointed of promotion in the Chinese service, and, in camping on the Chinese and Annamite frontier, recruited the troops he had commanded with vagrants and freebooters to the extent of 100,000

men. On learning that he had captured four towns in Yunnan, the Governor of Canton applied to Pekin for reinforcements, and ordered two gunboats to hold themselves ready for service, while Mr. Hennessy, at the request of the Chinese authorities, has prohibited for six months the export of munitions of war from Hongkong.

17. Sir M. Hicks-Beach addressed a Conservative meeting at Stroud, and vindicated the Government from the charges brought against it of neglecting domestic legislation.

— At midnight the pedestrian Weston started on his walk of 2,000 miles, to be completed within 1,000 consecutive hours, and also to deliver lectures in fifty towns. His first day's journey was to Folkestone, which he reached at 8.48 P.M. Thence he was to pass through Eastbourne, Brighton, Portsmouth, Winchester, Exeter, and Plymouth. By the conditions, Weston was not allowed to prosecute his task on the six Sundays, thereby allowing him but 856 hours, or 35 days and 16 hours, in which to travel. Weston's prescribed route would pass through 31 counties and 191 cities and towns.

— The death is announced of the eminent Egyptologist, M. Prisse-d'Avesnes.

— The United States wooden sailing frigate "Constitution," stranded off Swanage Bay, but was brought uninjured into Portsmouth harbour. The "Constitution" is an old ship, being the same that under the command of Commodore Bainbridge captured and burned the British frigate "Java" on December 29, 1812.

— Suspension announced of the Rosedale and Ferryhill Iron Company, Middlesborough, with liabilities estimated at 280,000*l*. The company was formed in 1864 with a capital of 754,000*l*., and, although nominally a limited liability company, its shares were held by a very few persons.

— The Lord Mayor declined to convene a public meeting at the Guildhall to memorialise Government to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the depression of trade, with the view, if necessary, of modifying the principles of free trade. The memorial was signed by over 200 City firms.

18. News received at the Colonial Office of the deaths of Captain Pattersen and Mr. J. C. Sergeant, who had been sent on a mission to the King of the Malabele tribe. They, with several of their attendants, were poisoned by impregnated water, but there was no reason to suspect treachery on the part of the natives.

— The Queen received the Chinese Envoy at Osborne.

— Owing to the severity of the weather, the forests of the Bernese Jura are said to be infested by droves of wild boars, sometimes so numerous as to defy attack. Bands of wolves hover about the farms at night, and hundreds of hungry chamois have descended from the mountains and are wandering about the valleys in search of food.

— Mrs. Anderson, an Englishwoman, undertook for a wager, at Albany, N.Y., which she won, to walk 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours. The walk has, it is claimed, brought to light a feature which will prove of great interest to medical men and professional trainers. At 8.11 P.M. the lady took a simple meal of port wine and bread. Eleven minutes later she started on half a pork pie and some lager beer, followed at 8.38 by more port wine and half a dozen oysters. Pineapples, port wine; cup of tea and candied fruit; port wine; beef tea and more port wine, carried her on for nearly an hour and a half, and at ten o'clock she went on the track eating nuts. Twenty minutes after this, oysters and champagne constituted the meal, and five more supplies of port wine, with light eatables, brought her as far as midnight, when the pork pie and nuts were supplemented with additional port wine and the leg of a lobster. After an interval of twenty minutes, more port wine and more lobster were consumed; then came seven draughts of port wine and two of champagne, with nuts, oysters, candied fruit, and pineapple, till 5.22, when she tried back to the lobster; at 5.46 returned to the charge with the same diet, and an hour later had still more lobster. Nuts frequently figure, and we pass over many items till at 9.35 the lady tried quinine, and at 10.38 had chop, onions and roll. Port wine still figures at very frequent intervals, and at midday it is not surprising to find the entry stating simply "magnesia." Altogether there are seventy-four entries of food taken in less than twenty-four hours, and, considering what sort of food much of it was, one can be little astonished to find that "Mrs. Anderson's attendants had often to guide her along the beaten track, as she was very sleepy, and evinced a disposition to walk in every direction except the right one."

— News arrived that a sum of 28,000*l*., consisting of remittances to Europe from merchants in Mexico, had been captured by fifteen brigands on the railway between Puebla and Vera Cruz. About a dozen brigands took third-class tickets, seated themselves in a carriage next the goods van, and about half an hour after starting severed all the carriages behind them. Leaving these on the line, they forced the driver to continue at full speed up to a point where twenty-five armed men on horseback ordered a halt, whereupon the whole party carried off the money on mules, killing the guard and seriously wounding an inspector of the line.

19. It is announced from Vienna that the young Jew Mortara, whose abduction in infancy and baptism into the Roman Catholic Church in 1868 caused so much sensation, has been preaching there. He is described as a young man of foreign features, incorrect and embarrassed in style, very wandering in his treatment of his subject, and not always intelligible.

— The Swiss people were called upon to vote whether a subsidy of 13,000,000 francs should be given to the St. Gothard Tunnel

Company, in accordance with conventions concluded with Germany and Italy. 263,000 votes went in favour, and 107,000 against the proposal.

20. A stormy sitting in the French Chamber of Deputies, arising out of the interpellation of M. Senard, who insisted upon a more thorough change of the political and judicial authorities throughout the country. M. Dufaure replied that the Government would persevere in the course they had adopted of removing all functionaries who acted in opposition to the Republic. A resolution accepted by the Government was eventually adopted by 223 against 121.

— The Bradford Chamber of Commerce celebrated its twenty-eighth anniversary. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., who was the guest of the evening, made a long speech on the results of the French Treaty of Commerce, and on the state of trade generally. He declined to commit himself wholly to the Chamber's recommendation of a Minister of Commerce.

— Trial of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank commenced before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh.

— A Treaty based on the most Favoured Nation Clause signed at Vienna between France and Austria for a year. The negotiations had been going on for some time, and, not having been concluded by December 31 last, it was feared that the general tariff would have to be applied on both sides, a result which would have almost put an end to commercial intercourse between the two countries.

21. The degree of LL.D. in the University of Dublin conferred upon Lords Dufferin and Rosse and Professor Roscoe.

22. The official result of the contest in North Norfolk showed that Mr. Birkbeck (Conservative) had received 2,742 votes, and Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton (Liberal) 2,252. At a previous contest in April 1876, Colonel Duff, the Conservative candidate, had polled 2,302 votes, against 2,192 recorded for Sir T. F. Buxton. The constituency comprises 6,474 persons.

— The annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation held at Leeds under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain, M.P. Delegates were present from all the principal towns.

— Messrs. Val Prinsep, Luke Fildes, and J. McWhirter elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

— Part of the column commanded by Colonel Glyn surprised at Rorke's Drift by some 20,000 Zulus and completely overpowered. The 1st battalion of the 24th Foot was almost destroyed. Five hundred men of the regiment were killed and thirty officers, amongst whom were Colonel Pulleine and Major White. Colonel Durnford, R.E., was also killed. A convoy of supplies—102 waggons, 1,000 oxen, two guns, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, and 60,000 lbs. of stores—fell into the hands of the Zulus.

— M. Duc, the French architect, who, amongst other import-

ant works, had built the Palais de Justice at Paris, died, aged seventy-seven.

— The notorious burglar, Charles Peace, added another to the wonderful episodes in his eventful life. Last week he appeared before the stipendiary magistrate at Sheffield, having been brought from Pentonville by two warders under a writ of *habeas corpus*. After the remand he was taken back to Pentonville, and to-day he was on his way to Sheffield by the Great Northern newspaper train, due a few minutes before nine o'clock. Suddenly Mr. Jackson, the chief constable, entered the court and announced, amid considerable excitement, that Peace had escaped on his way from London. No further particulars were forthcoming, and it was not known in what circumstances he had escaped, or whether he had been recaptured. It seems that Peace attempted to escape by jumping from the train while it was going at the rate of between forty and fifty miles an hour. Between Shireoaks and Kiveton Park, two stations a few miles from Sheffield, he asked for the window to be opened. Immediately on this being done, Peace jumped clean through the window. Taken so suddenly by surprise, the warder standing nearest to him had just time to grasp one of his legs as he was disappearing, and to this he held, despite the struggles of Peace and his kicks from the other leg to free himself. The other warder could not render any assistance for the simple reason that there was nothing of Peace to catch hold of except the ankle, which was already held tight by his companion. He, however, pulled the communication cord, but this did not act. In the course of a more violent struggle than the others Peace's boot came off in the warder's hand, and, thus set at liberty, he dropped head first on to the footboard and then tumbled on to the line. The attention of the driver was ultimately attracted by the shouts of the warders and other passengers, and the train was brought to a standstill. This, however, could not be done until a couple of miles or so had been traversed. Then the warders ran back and found Peace lying where he had fallen, the snow around him saturated with blood flowing from a severe wound in his head. Peace was insensible, but he soon recovered consciousness and said, "I am cold; cover me up." A slow train coming up soon afterwards, Peace was placed in the guard's van and was taken on to Sheffield. So weak was his condition that he had to be carried by four men into his cell. At first he was unable to take any stimulants, but gradually he began to revive, and made considerable progress towards recovery during the afternoon and evening.

23. It is announced from Lisbon that it has been decided to establish direct railway communication between that capital and St. Petersburg.

24. At the Sorbonne the gold medal for 1879 of the Geographical Society was presented to MM. de Brazza and Ballay for their explorations in Western Africa. With twelve native soldiers from Senegal, and running great risks both from fevers and the

hostility of the people, they ascended the river Ogowai, and traced its source to a mountain chain not more than 500 or 600 kilomètres from the coast. This tends to dispel the belief that this river would give access to the centre of the continent. The tribes beyond the mountains were very unfriendly.

— Another murderous attack made by burglars in Somersetshire. About half-past eight in the evening five men knocked at the door of Myrtle House, Pill (near the mouth of the Avon), and under pretence of being policemen obtained admittance. They at once attacked Miss Smith and her housekeeper, the only occupants of the farm. On the following day four men were arrested, and ultimately committed for trial.

— Very heavy fall of snow at Paris, lasting for twelve hours without intermission, and with a temperature of 20° Fahrenheit. It was calculated that no less than ten millions of cubic mètres of snow fell within the limits of the capital.

— The marriage of the Grand-Duchess Anastasia, daughter of the Grand-Duke Michael, with Prince Frederick of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, was solemnised on January 24, at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, according to the Orthodox and Lutheran rites. The Emperor and Empress were present, and on their entry into the chapel a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the fortress. In the afternoon a banquet was given, and on each toast being proposed, there was a salute of artillery, altogether 206 guns being fired.

— The St. Gothard post, consisting of several sledges carrying a heavy mail and many passengers, left Lucerne for Airolo and Biasca at five o'clock on Friday morning. The weather was bad and their progress slow, so that it was nearly one o'clock when they reached Andermatt, and nearly four when they passed the Hospice. Nevertheless, the conductor, Patocchi, did not despair of being in time for the train at Biasca, when just as they came to the bend of the road between the Hospice and the refuge-house of San Giuseppa, a sound, the meaning of which could not be mistaken, fell on his ear. Looking upward through the semi-darkness, he saw in swift descent down the deep slope above them, a mighty avalanche. For Patocchi to blow a shrill blast of alarm, for the leading postillions to pull up their horses and dismount, was but the work of an instant. The others did the same; all ran backwards, leaving the sledges where they stood. The next moment the huge mass thundered across the road, and vehicles, horses, postillions, and passengers were all in one white burial blent. Fortunately, however, they did not receive the full force of the avalanche; Patocchi and a few others managed to extricate themselves. They helped their companions out; the saved joined the band of rescuers, and by dint of hard work all were at last got out alive. None had suffered serious injury, and only the horses of the first sledge were killed; but had they been a little farther on the road, or had Patocchi been a little less prompt

in giving the alarm, not a single individual probably would have escaped to tell the tale.

25. An important memorial sent to the First Lord of the Treasury from fifty of the best known and most influential mercantile and banking houses in the City of London, pointing out the serious defects of the present law of bankruptcy, and urging that the Bill of 1878, with any needful additions, may be reintroduced at an early period of the coming session, and may be strenuously supported by the Government. The memorial specially insists upon three needed measures of reform. The first is to prevent the existing scandal by which new and vicious facilities are given to insolvents to escape from the reasonable control of their creditors by means of secret arrangements. The second is to remove from creditors the onus and the cost of conducting an investigation which in the plain interests of public morality and commercial policy should be dealt with by a public Court. The third is that such a Court should be established under the presidency of a judge distinguished as a mercantile lawyer, and free to give his whole time and attention to his special duties.

— The problem of acclimatising salmon in the rivers of Victoria (Australia) satisfactorily solved by Sir Samuel Wilson, after repeated disappointments, the ova of Californian salmon introduced by him having been successfully hatched, and pronounced to be in a healthy condition. It is calculated that Sir Samuel Wilson has spent 20,000*l.* on this work.

— An official announcement made at Paris that the total gross receipts of the Suez Canal Company during the year 1878 amounted to 31,153,000 francs, that is to say, 1,635,000 francs less than the amount of 1877.

— Kenmare Castle, which is in course of construction at Killarney for the Earl of Kenmare, had a narrow escape of being burned down. On Saturday morning, when the men were going to work, they discovered that a fire had broken out in the butler's pantry at the northern side. This apartment had been filled with joinery and timber, which fed the flame, and caused it quickly to extend. The fire had already taken possession of the upper flooring, and was extending to the kitchen roof and across the corridor to the billiard room, which was filled with a lot of valuables. The fire had also taken possession of the staircase, and was rushing up the lift to the upper rooms. Fortunately the water supply to the house had been completed, and hydrants had been fitted both outside and inside the house. The workmen, under their respective masters, went to work at once, and with the hydrants attacked the flames at four or five different places, pouring in a plentiful supply of water. After an hour they succeeded in isolating and finally subduing the flames.

26. Drawing of the Paris Exhibition Lottery began, extending over more than a month. The winner of the grand prize of 125,000 francs was a journeyman currier named Aubriot, a native

of Toul, and the occupant of two rooms on a fifth floor in the Rue Cardinal Lemoine.

— M. Hérold, a member of the French Senate, and a son of the well-known musical composer, appointed Prefect of the Seine, in the place of M. Ferdinand Duval, whose relations with the Municipal Council, never very cordial, were brought to a climax by the refusal of the latter to consent to the erection of a statue of Charlemagne in the Place de Notre Dame. The reason assigned was that the Voltaire statue had last year been denied a site by the Government.

27. The Queen nominated the Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's and Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, to fill the See of Durham, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Baring.

— A fire broke out in the basement of the building formerly known as the Colonial Office, but now used as the offices of the Marine and Railway Departments of the Board of Trade, in Downing Street, and for a time the official residences of the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer were endangered. After some delay, owing to the absence of hydrants on the Park side of the building, the fire was put out; but the lower part of the building was completely burned out, and the upper part was somewhat damaged. No documents of any importance were lost.

— Appearance of the Phylloxera in Malaga announced.

— News of a serious famine in Upper Egypt reached Cairo, and with the approval of the Egyptian Government two Englishmen were at once despatched to organise a system of relief.

— The steamer "Northborne" got aground in the Bitter lakes, obstructing the passage of the Suez Canal for two days.

— The Portuguese Governor of Guinea having sent some troops to punish the natives of Bolor, who rebelled two months ago; the former were defeated, and a private telegram gives their loss as 300, including fifty Europeans and two officers. The Governor of St. Vincent has superseded the Governor of Guinea as having disobeyed instructions by fighting against superior numbers, and has sent a gunboat, while a corvette, with 200 men, is to be despatched from Lisbon. Bolor is situated at the mouth of the Huyeto, a branch of the Casamanza, and forms part of the territory of Felupe, held by Portugal since 1831.

— On the subject of vegetarianism, which had given rise to a lengthy correspondence, the following letter appeared addressed

Tu the Editer ov the Teimz.

Ser,—A frend sujests tu me that ei aut tu reit a leter tu *The Teimz*, plaising mei leif-ekspeeriens in kontrast with the editoarial suming-up on Mr. W. Gibson Word'z vejetarian leter in *The Teimz* ov last Thursday. The konkleuzhon areivd at iz:—"So long az no speshal kaul iz tu be maid on the strength, a peurli vejetabel deiet mai sufeiz." Az mei leif haz been wun ov sumwhot eksep-

shonal aktiviti, the fakt that it haz been maintaind on a vejetabel deiet aut tu be noan, nou a diskushon on deiet haz been admited intu *The Teimz*. Mei deietítik ekspeeriens is breefli this,—Abuv forti yeerz ago dispepsia woz kariing me tu the graiv. Medikal adveizers rekomended animal food three teimz a dai insted ov wuns, and a glas of wein. On this rejimen ei woz nuthing beterd but raather groo wurz. Ei avoided the meet & the wein, gradeuali rekuverd mei dijestiv pouer, & hav never sins noan, bei eni pain, that ei hav a stumak. Theez forti yeerz hav been spent in kontineuus laibor in konekshon with the invenshon & propagaishon ov mei sistem ov fonetik shorthand and fonetic speling, korespondenz, and the editoarial deutiz ov mei weekli jurnal. Tho siksti-feiv yeerz of aij, ei kontineu the kustom ei hav foload aul throo this peeriod, ov bëing at mei ofis at siks in the morning, sumer & winter. Til ei woz fifti yeerz ov aij ei never took a holidai, or felt that ei wonted wun; and for about twenti yeerz in the ferst part ov this peeriod ei woz at mei desk foarteen ourz a dai, from siks in the morning till ten at neit, with tóo ourz out for meelz. Twenti yeerz ago ei began tu leev of at siks in the eevning. I atribeut mei helth and pouer ov endeurans tu abstinens from flesh meet and alkoholik drinks. Ei kan kum tu no uther konkleuzhon when ei see the efekt ov such ekstended ourz ov laibor on uther men hoo eet meet and drink wein or beer. Ei hav riten mei leter fonetikali, as iz mei kustom, & shal feel obleijd if it be aloud thus to apeer in *The Teimz*. EIZAK PITMAN.

Fonetik Institeut, Bath, 27 Janeuari, 1879.

28. Upwards of 500 agricultural labourers who had been "locked out" by the farmers of Kent and Sussex, in consequence of their refusal to accept a reduction of wages, left Southampton for New Zealand. The Agricultural Labourers' Union, numbering 15,000 members, voted 800*l*. towards the expenses of the emigrants; and public sympathy with the cause of the men was shown in the contribution of 1,000*l*., which had been subscribed without any solicitation on the part of the labourers.

— Antonio Benedetto Antonucci, Cardinal Bishop of Ancona, died in that city at two o'clock this afternoon. He was one of the oldest cardinals, having reached his 80th year, but he was one of the least known in Rome. In 1833 he was sent as a pontifical *chargé d'affaires* to Holland, where he remained some time, and from 1844 to 1851 he was Nuncio at Turin. On being recalled he was raised from the Archbishopric of Tarsus *in partibus* to the Bishopric of Ancona, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was created cardinal in the Consistory of May 15, 1858. Antonucci is the seventh member of the Sacred College who has died since the elevation of Leo XIII., reducing the number to fifty-seven, and leaving sixteen hats vacant.

— From Paris it is announced that a native of Marseilles has purchased the right of extracting chlorate of potash from the Dead

Sea, which he expects to be able to offer in London at 72*s.* a ton, whereas the present price of that article is 104*s.*

29. An inquest was held by the Carnarvonshire coroner on the body of Mr. Maxwell Haseler, aged twenty-three years, of Enderby, Birmingham, who was found dead at the foot of a precipice on the Capel Curig side of Snowdon. The deceased, with four other gentlemen, was staying at the Penygwryd Hotel, and left on Sunday afternoon for an ascent of Snowdon. After proceeding some distance Mr. Haseler complained of being fatigued, and intimated his intention to return to the hotel. His friends made the ascent successfully; and on arriving at the hotel and finding that Mr. Haseler had not returned, their suspicions were aroused, and a search party was organised. Their labours were continued until the next afternoon, when the body, terribly mutilated, was found at the bottom of a precipice known as Bwlch Saittran. The remains were collected in a sheet and taken back to the hotel.

30. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Mr. John Cowan, announced his willingness to contest the seat for Mid-Lothian at the next dissolution.

— At ten o'clock the members of the French Ministry were individually informed of Marshal MacMahon's intention to resign the Presidency, and at one o'clock the Marshal officially announced it to the assembled Cabinet Council. At half-past three the fact was announced to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which forthwith adjourned, and an hour later assembled in Congress, and M. Martel, the President of the Senate, having read Marshal MacMahon's letter of resignation, announced that a vote would be taken for the election of his successor. At 6.45 the voting was concluded, and it showed that 563 votes had been given to M. Grévy, ninety-nine to Général Chanzy (against his will), five for M. Gambetta, one each for Général Ladmirault, the Duc d'Aumale, and Général Gallifet. Forty-three voting papers were blank, and eighty-seven Senators and Deputies were absent.

31. Lord Hartington formally installed as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University; on which occasion he delivered an address upon the advantages of superior education in all classes of life; and almost simultaneously Mr. Lowe, in distributing the prizes at the Croydon School of Art, after advocating the claims of education generally, strongly recommended the acquisition of modern languages as being of more practical use than dead languages.

— The Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence in the case of the City of Glasgow directors, and the jury, after two hours deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of uttering false balance-sheets against all the accused.

— M. Gambetta elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, by 314 votes against sixty-seven blanks and twenty-four scattered votes.

— The Bank of England directors reduced the rate of discount to 3 per cent.

FEBRUARY.

1. Sentence pronounced on the Glasgow Bank directors—Lewis Potter and Robert Stronach, eighteen months', and the other five eight months' imprisonment.

— The Ainsworth Cotton Mill, near Bolton, destroyed by fire.

— Colonel Prejevalski, the well-known Russian traveller, left St. Petersburg to make another trip in Central Asia. He will proceed by Orenburg, Omsk, and Semipolatinsk to the Chinese frontier, thence to Hami, Hansu, and Lassa. From Lassa he intends to reach the Himalaya by the Brahmapootra. Returning then to Lassa, he will visit Khotan, Kashgar, and cross the intervening plateaux to Russian Khokand. The journey is to occupy two years.

2. The Prince de Broglie Revel, a distant relation of the Duc de Broglie, resigned his commission in the army to become a Carthusian monk; his uncle, the Russian General Nicolai, the capturer of Schamyl, being already a member of the same community.

— The Theatre Royal, Glasgow, was completely destroyed by fire. Saturday was the last night of the pantomime of "Puss in Boots," and, the performance being over about eleven o'clock, the majority of the company had gone home.

3. The Union Bank, Helston, suspended payment. The Bank was originally established in 1788, some of the leading county families of Cornwall having from time to time been connected with it, and for many years the firm was known as Glyn, Grylls, Vivian, Kendall & Co. Since 1873 the sole surviving partners had been Mrs. Cordelia Vivian, of Pencalenick, near Truro, and her son. The authorised note issue of the bank was 17,000*l.*, but the amount actually in circulation was under 1,500*l.* The liabilities declared to be 135,000*l.*

— Chalk Hill Bridge, by which the main road from Grimsby to Brigg is carried over the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway, fell in without warning, killing four workmen and injuring many others. The cause of the accident is chiefly attributed to the sudden thaw and heavy rain supervening in the long and severe frost. Fears had been entertained of the solidity of the bridge, and steps were being taken to remove or restore it when the catastrophe happened.

— Speaking at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Duke of Marlborough said that the recently passed Intermediate Education Act seemed to be founded on a just and wise spirit of liberality, and to have ascertained and provided for the true difficulties of the educational problem by providing that there should be open examination connected with special teaching. The working of the Act has been of the most satisfactory character,

and he was informed by the Commissioners that more than 200 schools would be in connection with the Board, and that 5,000 scholars would probably present themselves at the first examination in June.

— Notices posted on the doors of Drury Lane Theatre stating that the performances were stopped. The lessee, finding that the pantomime was not paying, proposed a reduction of salaries to the actors, which not being accepted unanimously, obliged him to close the theatre.

— An exhibition of Wedgwood's works, comprising specimens of every kind of ware turned out of Josiah Wedgwood's potteries, opened at the Liverpool Fine Art Club. The collection was divided into works of utility, comprising tea, dinner, and dessert services, and works of ornament, such as cameos, vases, &c.

4. The Smith's Prizemen of the year, Micaiah J. M. Hill (Peterhouse), and Arnold J. Wallis (Trinity), bracketed equal as Fourth Wranglers, declared equal in merit. Since the foundation of the prize in 1769 it has only once happened—in 1859—that neither of the first three Wranglers should have obtained either of these prizes. There have only been eight instances in which the Senior Wrangler has failed to secure either the first or second prize—namely, in 1770, 1830, 1859, 1867, 1874, 1875, 1878, and 1879.

— A fire broke out on board H.M.S. "Duke of Wellington," flagship of Admiral Fanshawe, Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. The red ensign reversed (fire-flag) was run up at half-past one in the afternoon, and it was after five o'clock before it was hauled down as a signal that the fire had been extinguished. By that time the ship had been brought down eighteen inches by the weight of water poured into her. The fire originated from carelessness, about 2 cwt. of newly-picked oakum having become ignited in the fore-magazine.

— An important deputation of Lancashire manufacturers waited on Lord Cranbrook to urge the total repeal of the import duties on cotton goods entering India.

— A treaty between Austria and Germany published, by which the former Power assents to the abrogation of the Article of Prague, giving the inhabitants of North Sleswig a right, whenever consulted, of voting for annexation to Denmark. This concession is regarded as an acknowledgment of the service rendered to Austria by Germany at the Berlin Congress in the matter of the annexation of Bosnia.

— At the election at Breslau of a member of the Reichstag, the National Liberal candidate headed the poll with 6,564. Next to him was a Social Democrat with 5,175, in spite of the recent laws against the party, which were severely enforced; and last came, with 2,854 votes, the Ministerial candidate.

— Charles Peace, the murderer of Mr. Dyson, found guilty at Leeds Assizes, and sentenced to death.

— A large tea warehouse, in Wormwood Street, City, burnt down, causing a loss of upwards of 100,000*l.*

5. The Glasgow Bank lottery scheme abandoned, in consequence of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and the growing opposition of the public.

— The Roman Catholic Bishopric of Beverley divided by Pope Leo. XIII. into two separate sees—namely, Leeds and Middlesborough. Dr. Cornthwaite, hitherto Bishop of Beverley, becomes Bishop of Leeds.

— Mr. R. Arthington, of Leeds, offered the Baptist Missionary Society to provide, at a cost of 2,000*l.*, a steamer for navigating the Congo River.

— An interview took place at Elvas, a Portuguese frontier town, between Alfonso, King of Spain, and Luiz, King of Portugal, both of whom reign by popular choice, and despite of the Salic law which holds in the dominion of each sovereign.

— M. Grévy's Cabinet gazetted as follows: M. Waddington, Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior; M. Le Royer, Minister of Justice, and Worship; M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance; M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts; M. de Freycinet, Minister of Public Works; M. Lepère, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; General Gresley, Minister of War; Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine.

— The complete isolation of Astrakhan on account of the plague prevalent in certain districts, ordered by the Russian Government. The line, beginning in the lowlands of the Volga, extending to the Upper Kalmuk Steppes. The line extends over 500 versts, and is said to require from 15,000 to 18,000 troops. All infected villages and their contents, including paper money, ordered to be burnt.

6. M. Grévy's presidential message read to the French Chambers by M. Waddington and M. de Marcère.

— The Paris Tribunal of Commerce dismissed an action brought against the celebrated singer, M. Faure, for non-fulfilment of a contract for four nights at Madrid, at the time of the king's marriage. He was paid 10,000 francs on account, and was to receive the remaining 30,000 by a fixed day, in default of which the engagement was to be broken off, and the 10,000 francs forfeited. The balance was not despatched, and M. Faure did not start.

— At a meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh, Mr. James Cassie and Mr. Robert Gavin were elected Academicians.

— The treasurer of a St. Petersburg Credit Company found guilty of misappropriating two millions of roubles, the property of the shareholders and depositors, and sentenced to be banished to Siberia, with the loss of civil rights.

7. The dock strikes at Liverpool assumed a somewhat serious

aspect. Sailors struck, and marched through the mercantile part of the town, cheering and shouting; the rougher element mixed with the seamen, the crowd became most threatening, and, as the day wore on, broke out into actual violence. Some hundreds of men made their way to the Waterloo Dock, where non-strike hands were at work, and where also the quays were covered with goods, the accumulation of a week, waiting shipment. The mob yelled, and then sprang over the bales of goods and made for the ship "Eulomene," which was being got ready for sea. On board the vessel they brandished sticks, and threatened to throw the labourers at work into the dock unless they ceased. Thus intimidated, the labourers retreated, and a scene of wild disorder followed. The crowd broke up the staging and did other damage, the small force of police on the spot being powerless to oppose them. Then a rush was made for the steamer "Victoria," loading in another part of the dock, and on board of which were some Bristol labourers. The Bristol men retired below, and secreted themselves from violence. Not finding them, the crowd committed damage to the ship, and then returned to the "Eulomene." The non-strike hands had not resumed work. After a brief interval, the mob rushed to the east side of the dock, but a force of police opposed them and drove them irresistibly into the roadway, and the dock gates were closed. The rioters intended to break into the gates, but came to the conclusion that efforts in this direction would be futile, and after throwing stones at the gates, and yelling at the police, they moved away. Being apprehensive of further serious disturbances, the Liverpool magistrates on the 8th resolved to take strong measures against any violent fit on the part of the labourers and sailors. Accordingly 300 infantry and 80 cavalry arrived in the town from Manchester, and were posted in various districts. A proclamation by the mayor has been issued, warning the men on strike not to molest those at work. A number of men whose wages have not been reduced have come out, in sympathy with their fellows. The number of men on strike is estimated at betweeen 30,000 and 35,000.

— Another strike also occurred, about 2,500 men having turned out in the London engineering trade. This number would have been larger, only the boiler-makers received a telegram from the head-quarters of their society instructing them to remain at work, owing, it is believed, to the smallness of their reserve fund.

— Final orders given by the Government of the Canton of Uri for the removal (in view of reconstruction) of Tell's chapel on the lake of Lucerne. The condition of the building had been pronounced unsafe, and no amount of repair or restoration would suffice. The frescoes on the walls will be carefully removed and preserved.

8. Definitive treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey signed at Constantinople.

— Sir Henry John Dawson Damer, Earl of Portarlington, was admitted a Knight Companion of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and was invested with the ribbon and badge. The ceremony took place at St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, and was of the most brilliant character.

— The death announced in Munich of Michael Echter, historical and fresco painter. He was the pupil of Kaulbach, whom he assisted in the execution of the staircase picture at the Berlin Museum. He was born in 1812, and became blind some years previous to his death.

— Judgment pronounced by the Dean of Arches (Lord Penzance) upon the charges of Ritualistic practices adopted at St. Vedast's, City of London. The defendant, the Rev. T. P. Dale, who had refused service of the summons, did not appear. The Court pronounced against him, and condemned him to pay the costs of the suit.

10. The following report of the committee appointed to enquire into the explosion on board H.M.S. "Thunderer," on January 2, issued:—The committee are agreed as to the cause, and they report, "That the gun, having missed fire when loaded with battering charge, was again loaded with a full charge, and fired with both of the charges and the projectiles in the gun at the same time.—Admiralty, February 9, 1879."

— The freedom and livery of the Turners' Company were presented to Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy of Arts, and to Mr. Charles Manby, F.R.S., F.G.S., honorary secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The ceremony took place in the Law Courts, at the Guildhall.

— The caricaturist Daumier died yesterday in his sixty-ninth year. His "Robert Macaire" and other series of sketches in the "Charivari" had a great success, and are the best record of the foibles of contemporary French society. He had latterly lost his sight, and was in receipt of a public pension.

— The last lot in the Paris International Exhibition Lottery was drawn at a quarter past four in the afternoon.

— A turn-out of men engaged in the engineering trades, to the number of about 1,500, took place at Messrs. Penn & Sons', Greenwich, and at Messrs. Humphry & Tennant's, Deptford, in consequence of a reduction of wages in certain branches.

— The village of Meyringen, in the Bernese Oberland, almost totally destroyed by fire.

— Degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by the Medical Faculty of the University of Zurich on the Countess Vilma Hugonia, an Hungarian, and Fräulein Draja Sjocie, a Servian lady.

— Enoch Whiston, convicted of the murder of a colliery clerk, whom he had robbed, hanged at Worcester gaol.

11. Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was entertained at a grand banquet at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, he vindicated

the course of action pursued by the Government in their dealings with Turkey and Russia, on the ground that British interests had, in the first place, been protected.

— The strike among the Liverpool dock labourers continues. The number of men now idle on both sides of the river is estimated at 50,000 to 60,000, including the sailors, firemen, coal-heavers, boiler-makers, and engineers. The strikes of sailors and labourers cause the greatest inconvenience, the trade of the port being thereby brought to a standstill, except in some cases where the shipowners have obtained aid from distant places. Ships ready for sea are detained in port. Many ships await unloading at the docks, and the quays are piled with goods. The strikes have necessitated idleness on the part of carters, who stand by their teams vainly waiting for hire. The military and police preparations of the authorities have subdued the riotous spirit in the crowds of loungers, and there were yesterday no signs of intimidation. The docks, however, were well guarded. There were large meetings of labourers on both sides of the Mersey yesterday, about 20,000 men attending on the Liverpool side, when a deputation was appointed to wait on the shipowners to-day, with a view to an arrangement. At the same time they say they will not submit to any reduction.

— William McGuinness, convicted of the murder of his wife at Barrow, executed in Lancaster Castle.

12. The German Reichstag opened by the Emperor in person. In his speech he announced the intention of the Government to return to a system of Protection.

13. Both Houses of Parliament re-assembled after the adjournment of December 17. In the House of Lords, Lord Beaconsfield, and in the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, touched on the principal events of the previous two months, and intimated the various measures the Government proposed to bring forward during the Session.

14. M. de Montalivet, the only surviving Minister of Louis Philippe, was elected to-day a Life-Senator, in the place of the late M. Paul Morin.

— First cotton mill established at Shanghae as a semi-Government undertaking with an Imperial Charter. The proposal is to weave the home-grown cotton, which is asserted to be equal to Indian. The factory is described as a 800-loom one, capable of finishing from 260,000 to 450,000 pieces of cloth. The capital is 125,000*l.*, and the promised profit at the rate of thirty per cent. No work is to be done on Sundays, but no reason is given for the abstention.

— In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Taibandier proposed that the "Marseillaise" should be recognised as the National Anthem of France, in conformity with the decree of 1795. The Minister of War, General Gresley, said he was prepared to put the decree in force.

— The Lower House of the Prussian Diet rejected by 179 votes to 174, the proposal of the Budget Committee that the leading railway lines should be purchased by the State.

— The Grand-Duke Nicholas, son of the Grand-Duke Constantine, exiled to Orenburg. He was accused of having forwarded to a Berlin newspaper a pamphlet on the construction of a Central Asiatic railway connecting the Ural with the Sir Daria.

— A meeting of the French Geographical Society held in Paris to celebrate the centenary of Captain Cook's death. The president dwelt on Cook's services to civilisation, and M. Huber gave an account of his career, showing how he dispelled the notion of an Antarctic continent, and gave to England, Australia and New Zealand.

15. Cork County election decided in favour of Colonel Coulthurst, the Home Rule candidate, who polled 8,157 against 2,127 votes given to Sir George Coulthurst, the Conservative. The total number of registered voters is 15,635.

— The following address issued:—"We, Archbishop and bishops assembled at Lambeth on the 14th day of February, 1879, desire to invite the earnest attention of members of the Church to the measure which was passed in the last Session of Parliament for the creation of four additional bishoprics in England. Although the present commercial and agricultural distress, which affects every interest in the country, may, it is to be feared, be likely to retard the formation of some of the new Sees, we are thankful to observe, from the progress made at Liverpool and elsewhere, that it is not necessary, as it certainly is not desirable, for Churchmen to relax their efforts on behalf of the plan, or to wait for better times. We, therefore, earnestly commend to the sympathy and support of the clergy and laity of the whole country the proposed increase of the Episcopate. Local efforts, we doubt not, will continue to be made in those dioceses which are immediately affected by the Act. But the help of the whole Church ought to be given to a scheme for supplying due Episcopal ministrations to some of the most populous and extensive dioceses. Without prescribing the time or manner of making an appeal for contributions, we earnestly desire that the subject may be brought before the laity, as one which, in our opinion, has a strong claim to their Christian beneficence and their prayers. Signed on behalf of the meeting,

A. C. Cantuar.,
W. Ebor."

— An Imperial Manifesto issued at St. Petersburg announcing the ratification of the Russo-Turkish treaty and the recall of the troops from the occupied provinces.

17. In a boat race for the championship, rowed on the Tyne between W. Elliott of Blyth, and John Higgins of Shadwell, the former was successful.

18. The Protestant community of Basle reported to be much disturbed by a grave scandal caused by the ultra-freethinking

sermons of Herr Boehringer, of St. Peter's. The orthodox clergy of the town, who some time ago refused to associate with him, have now formally excommunicated Herr Boehringer and four other pastors of like views. As a rule, no religious tests are imposed in Switzerland on candidates for holy orders, and when they are once ordained clergymen they may legally preach whatever doctrines seem to them good.

— Captain Scott, of the English ship "Seaforth," lying in Dunkirk dock, suffocated by a charcoal fire in his cabin, kindled contrary to the port regulations, charcoal being chosen in order that no smoke might betray the act. The mate was also found insensible, and has been taken to the hospital.

— Vice-Chancellor Malins thrown from his horse whilst riding in Hyde Park, and the small bone of one leg broken.

— The strikes of the Liverpool Dock labourers (about 18,000), the London engineers (about 2,500) practically ended, in the first case by the acceptance of lower terms on the part of the men, and in the latter by the men resuming work on the old scale.

— A serious riot occurred in Cairo. About 400 military officers, who had been discharged, assembled in front of the Ministry of Finance, and insulted Nubar Pasha and Mr. Rivers Wilson. The Khedive at once drove to the spot and addressed the crowd, but was unable to persuade them to disperse quietly.

19. In consequence of the events of yesterday Nubar Pasha, suspecting the riot to have been the result of an intrigue in which the Khedive had acquiesced, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Mr. Rivers Wilson at once gave in his resignation also, and his example was subsequently followed by his French colleague, M. de Blignières.

— At a meeting of the Catholic Union of Great Britain resolutions were moved by the Duke of Norfolk, and seconded by the Marquis of Ripon, testifying to the profound gratification felt by British Catholics on learning that the Very Rev. John Henry Newman was to be raised to the dignity of a Cardinal.

— A public meeting held at the Mansion House on the subject of the extension of University teaching, by means of local committees and centres. Mr. Gladstone, Prince Leopold, Mr. Goschen and others spoke in support of the proposal.

— In the German Reichstag Herr Fritzsche, one of the Socialist members, having assumed that the mere fact of the Emperor summoning the Reichstag to assemble involves a suspension of the decree against those deputies who were expelled from Berlin in accordance with the Socialist law, returned to Berlin. On February 17 the President, on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor, presented a petition for the criminal prosecution and imprisonment of the deputy. In the Reichstag, on the 18th, the President further proposed that Herr Hasselmann, Socialist deputy, who had also been expelled Berlin and returned to attend to his legislative duties, should be imprisoned. Both Herr Hasselmann and Herr Fritzsche

were in their seats, confident, apparently, that their co-representatives would stand by them. The question was discussed on the 19th, when, on their behalf it was urged that the police had no right to prevent them from obeying the Emperor's summons; but the Minister of Justice urged that the whole question was one for the courts of law. After a long debate the House, by a large majority, adopted a resolution in opposition to the Government proposal.

20. The Amnesty Bill, as proposed by the Government, voted in the French Chamber of Deputies by 340 to 99, M. Louis Blanc's proposal for an unconditional and complete amnesty being negatived by 363 to 105 votes.

— The lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel and the surrounding country visited by a terrible hurricane, the most violent known since 1844. At Lausanne many houses were stripped of their roofs; the great sign of the Hôtel Gibbon was torn from its fastenings, half of it, weighing 300 lbs., being carried over the roof of an adjoining house and deposited in a garden. At Assens many forest trees were destroyed, and the spire of the Catholic church was blown down. In the district of Lausanne alone 400,000 trees, valued at four millions of francs, were destroyed. Near the city the permanent way was so damaged that two carriages of a train and a post-waggon ran off the rails into the water. The carriages were fortunately empty, but the occupants of the post-waggon remained several hours in the water before they could be rescued. Several cases of serious personal injury are mentioned. Four fishing-boats from the Savoy side of the lake were driven ashore at Vevey in the storm and dashed to pieces, one man only being saved, whilst fifteen were drowned, mostly Savoyards. At Neuchâtel several vessels at anchor were wrecked, and it is feared that many small craft have been lost. A snowstorm followed, and communication with the rest of Switzerland was suspended during the greater part of yesterday. Between Lausanne and Berne the railway was encumbered by pine trees.

— The King of Burmah, Theebau, ordered the execution of the Thovse Mekera princes and their families, numbering eighty-six persons.

21. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach received a deputation, introduced by Colonel Mure, M.P., who urged the importance of establishing telegraphic communication with the Cape, and said that it could not be established by private enterprise. There was, it was stated, now ready a cable 1,400 miles long, intended for Australia, but it might be used to complete our telegraphic communication with South Africa.

— A large iron safe, known as "the centennial safe," was closed for ninety-seven years in the Statuary Hall of Washington, in the presence of a large number of spectators, who were deeply moved at the interesting spectacle. The safe, which was exhibited at the late Exhibition, and has been given to the nation by its

owner—a lady by name Mrs. Diehm—bears two inscriptions on the inner sides of its doors: "In memory of those whose names appear upon the pages of the albums deposited within, and who rendered distinguished services to the country;" and "It is the wish of Mrs. Diehm that this safe may remain closed until 1976, to be opened by the chief magistrate of the United States." The inscription in front of the safe is—"Dedicated to the people of the United States, July 4, 1876." In addition to a volume containing the autographs of prominent public men is an album of photographs of a large number of them, with recorded souvenirs of the Centennial Exhibition. The safe also contains the photographs of a select number of ladies, and one of the private secretary to the late President Lincoln. Altogether the unlocking of the safe in 1976 will afford a rich treat to posterity.

— Winter returned again in full force over a considerable portion of Western Europe. An extraordinary storm, which in two or three hours covered London and the surrounding counties with a coating of snow several inches thick, was only the northern skirt of a tempest, or series of tempests, which spent their chief fury over Spain, France, and Switzerland. A severe westerly gale was reported from Cornwall on February 20, and vessels from the Bay of Biscay brought news of a succession of storms for several days previously. The rough weather thus indicated seems to have reached Switzerland early in the week. At Berne the hurricane overturned a house that was in course of construction, blew down chimneys all over the town, and in the forest hundreds of trees are said to have been torn up by the roots. The railway to Thun was stopped by prostrate pine trees. Between Rivas and St. Saphorin, on the border of the lake of Geneva, the wind blew over some carriages of a train, and one of them, containing the mails, was blown into the lake. An accident curiously similar occurred in France. A train from Gannat, in the department of the Allier, was on its way to Comentry, and on passing over the river the wind caught a waggon laden with straw and turned it over, and it fell into the stream, dragging four other waggons with it. The central plain of France seems to have borne the chief force of the storm, which swept the whole country south of the Loire, from the Pyrenees to the Alps, and from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

22. The Earl of Dufferin was entertained by the Reform Club, on the eve of his departure for St. Petersburg, as Ambassador. Earl Granville, who presided, in proposing the toast of the evening, defended at some length the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington. Lord Dufferin, in replying, said he looked upon the gathering of that evening as something more than a mere compliment to an individual. It had a far more pregnant and important significance than that. It was a proof, and as such it would be taken in Canada, of the interest, of the affection, of the goodwill felt by some of the most distinguished and influential public men in England for the

future destinies, not only of Canada, but of every other colony of Great Britain.

— The Empress of Austria arrived at Summerhill, near Kilcorts, in the county Meath, to pass the hunting season. Some forty horses had been sent in advance for Her Majesty.

— The proposed Bulgarian Constitution, consisting of 170 articles, promulgated. The notables met in the old Turkish Konak at Tirnova, under the presidency of Prince Dondoukoff-Khorsakoff, the Russian Imperial Commissioner, who designated M. Lonkianoff as his substitute to preside during the discussion of the Constitution.

23 M. St. René Taillandier, Academician and Professor at the Sorbonne, died suddenly, aged 62. He was a Liberal Catholic, and a prolific writer of historical and literary subjects—chiefly in the form of articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, with which publication he had been connected for many years.

24. The 17th Lancers embarked at the Victoria Docks, one detachment on board the "France" and the other on the "England," for South Africa. Mrs. Butler, better known as Miss Thompson, the painter of "The Roll Call," &c., was present at the embarkation.

— The Gothard post sledges were again struck by an avalanche. Several horses and one of the postillions were killed. Several lives were lost on the Lake of Geneva in the storm of last week, and the damage sustained by the canton of Vaud alone is estimated at 250,000f.

— General Ponsonby sent the following message from the Queen to the Secretary of State for War:—"The Queen wishes you to telegraph to Lord Chelmsford that she sympathises most sincerely with him in the dreadful loss which has deprived her of so many gallant officers and men, and that Her Majesty places entire confidence in him and in her troops to maintain our honour and our good name."

25. Charles Peace hanged in Armley Gaol, Leeds, for the murder of Mr. Dyson at Banner Cross, November 29, 1876.

— Marshal Martinez Campos, the restorer of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, the pacificator of Cuba, landed at Cadiz, and received with great demonstrations of respect and goodwill, both on account of his having settled a lingering civil war, and of having displayed no selfish design in his career.

— The election for the Haddington Burghs took place, and resulted in the return of Sir David Wedderburn, the Liberal candidate, who polled 921 votes, as against 723 given to the Solicitor-General for Scotland (Conservative), thus showing a Liberal majority of 198. The proceedings were marked by an entire absence of public excitement, only a few persons being present when the declaration of the poll was made. Sir David Wedderburn and the Solicitor-General afterwards held meetings of their respective supporters, and briefly addressed them. In the contest in the Burghs

last August, Lord William Hay (Liberal) polled 881, and Sir Grant Suttie (Conservative) 651, the Liberal majority being 230.

— Prince Leopold, in presiding at the fifty-fifth anniversary and distribution of prizes in the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, said he was glad to see the stress laid by the programme on technical education, and urged that, properly instructed, the British artisan need fear no rival in the world, but if he entered the battle of life untaught he was in danger of being outdone by the more carefully trained skill of foreign workmen.

— Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from the Spanish Minister at this Court a notice of the intention of the Spanish Government to terminate, at the expiration of a year from the 17th inst., the Copyright Convention concluded between Great Britain and Spain on July 7, 1857.

26. The Earl of Glasgow appointed Lord Clerk Register of Scotland without salary.

27. Prince Louis Napoleon left by the Union steamship "Danube" for the Cape of Good Hope.

— Col. Stanley, Secretary of State for War, brought in the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill, which is destined to replace the cumbersome Mutiny Act passed each session. After some discussion, it was read a first time.

— Mr. Mitchell Henry brought before the House, as a breach of privilege, an article of the *Times*, commenting on the conduct of the Irish members during the debate on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's first resolution on the conduct of public business. The Irish members were charged with watching the Debates with "malign intent," and of emerging from their ambush to carry out a policy of wilful obstruction The motion that the article was libellous, and a breach of privilege, was, by the advice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Hartington, withdrawn.

— Serious collision at the Forest Hill station between a passenger train and a pilot engine belonging to the South-Eastern Railway Company. The company reported the accident to the Board of Trade as a slight one, with two or three casualties, but the official enquiry showed that it was a fearful collision, that thirty-four persons were injured, and immense damage done to the company's rolling stock.

— The Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Mackarness) appeared personally in the Court of Queen's Bench to resist a rule for a *mandamus*, calling upon him to institute legal proceedings against the Rev. T. T. Carter, of Clewer, for unlawful ceremonial.

— Cardinal Guidi died at the age of sixty-three. He was created Cardinal at the Consistory held on March 16, 1863, and in 1874 was raised to the order of Cardinal-Bishops, and appointed to the Suburbican See of Frascati.

— Death of Dr. Pulling, Master of Corpus College, Cambridge.

28. The new Bulgarian Assembly met for the first time at Tirnova under the presidency of the Exarch.

— A tablet to the memory of the poet Keats unveiled at Rome, in the presence of the English Ambassador and a large number of spectators. The tablet is placed beside the window of the room in which Keats died in a house at the foot of the Trinità de' Monti.

MARCH.

1. Eleven persons escaped from New Caledonia. They were not Communists but ordinary convicts, who, however, on account of good conduct, enjoyed comparative liberty. After two months' premeditation, they found an opportunity of putting off at night in a boat, but a contrary wind and sea-sickness kept them in sight of the coast for thirty-six hours. They were, however, not pursued, steered for Australia, replenished their provisions through the generosity of an Australian vessel, underwent a storm, which spoilt all their food, and after eighteen days reached Brisbane, being towed thither from Cape Moreton by a steamer. They were received pretty favourably by the colonists, and dispersed in the interior.

— The death is announced of M. Heer, the President in 1876 of the Swiss Confederation. He had only reached his fifty-fourth year. In 1852 he was appointed a member of the Glarus Government, in 1857 was elected Deputy to the National Council, and in 1875 became a member of the Federal Executive. M. Heer was a jurist of note, and, as a young man, had studied at the Universities of Zürich and Heidelberg. Bad health obliged him latterly to retire from public life.

— Weston's attempt to cover 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours failed, after a gallant struggle, with the very least luck throughout in the shape of one of the most trying winters known for many years. With all the bad roads in the kingdom to travel over in their very worst condition, and with large crowds at every city, town, and village to contend with, Weston just failed by $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles to complete in the specified time an almost unparalleled task in the annals of pedestrianism. On his arrival at Windsor on the evening of February 27 he had sixty-five miles to go, and twenty hours to do it in; but the excitement of his reception playing upon his highly-strung nervous system completely prostrated him, and he failed just as the prize appeared within his grasp. He left the Castle Hotel at 11.35, accompanied by one of the judges, in a close conveyance, and proceeded as far as the twenty-second milestone on the Bath Road, when he dismounted, and was soon trudging away on foot at a good pace until the fourteenth stone, when he turned and came back to the twenty-first, making the fifteen miles at

3.20 on February 28. He then rested for fifty minutes in the carriage. This was not sufficient, as he had to repeat his nap directly afterwards. On resuming he went on slowly, and by 8.50 had knocked off twenty-five miles since midnight, leaving him forty to do, and six and a quarter hours to do it in. He rested till 10.25 for breakfast, when he started, and walked out three miles on the Maidenhead Road and back; this he repeated, making twelve miles. He then retraced his steps two and a half miles and back, which, with an extra half mile into Slough, made seventeen and a half since breakfast. While resting here time, 4.5, expired, his record for the 1,000 hours being 1,977½ miles. He, however, resolved to continue walking until he had completed the 2,000 miles, which he accomplished. He reached the Royal Exchange at 11.54 on March 1, nearly eight hours behind time.

2. Madame Rossini's bequest for an asylum for French and Italian musicians at Passy stated to amount to 2,395,000 francs.

3. Mr. John Burns, of the Cunard Company, in a letter to the Provost of Glasgow, points out a reason why there is distress in that city. His company was fitting up a new steamship called the "Gallia," and on March 1 the Belgian workpeople, who were laying down parquetry on the cabin floor, instead of leaving at one o'clock, as Scotch or Englishmen would have done, asked permission to go on till dark so as to finish their job. "The entire panelling of the 'Gallia's' cabin has been executed by Japanese carpenters, and the iron work of the office in which I now sit was made in Belgium."

— A debate in the French Chamber on the conduct of the Minister of the Interior, M. de Marcère, in suspending the inquiry into police malpractices, ended in the resignation of that Minister. M. Clémenceau, after hearing M. de Marcère's explanations, moved an order of the day expressing the regret of the House at the insufficiency of those explanations. The Chamber then suspended its sitting. On reassembling, the order of the day pure and simple was proposed. M. Clémenceau adopted it, as being virtually the same as his own, and it was carried by a large majority. M. de Marcère thereupon resigned. He had previously announced that none of his colleagues were concerned in the discussion. M. Lepère, Minister of Commerce, has been appointed to succeed M. de Marcère as Minister of the Interior. M. Tirard succeeds M. Lepère as Minister of Commerce. He was or still is a jeweller. He is a Deputy for Paris, a Radical, strong in favour of free trade, and according to the *Times* correspondent, "an honourable and straightforward man, and an orator." M. Andrieux accepts the Prefecture of Police.

— The Royal Château of Tervueren (near Brussels), the residence of the Empress Charlotte (widow of the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico), completely destroyed by fire. No lives were lost, and the Empress was conveyed to Laeken in safety. The Palace of Tervueren was built in 1815, after the plans of the architect Van der Straeten. On the union of Belgium and Holland it was pre-

sented to the Prince of Orange; but in 1830, pursuant to treaty, fell into the possession of the Belgian Crown, and in 1852 was selected as the summer residence of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant. The Empress Charlotte has resided in it since 1867. The fire broke out at five o'clock in the morning in the physician's apartments, and was attributed to a defect in the chimney. Only a few articles of furniture were saved. The losses are estimated at 40,000*l.* sterling. The King and Queen are reported to have been much affected by the disaster.

— The *Pester Lloyd* publishes the following report: The Czar, on the anniversary of his enthronisation, received congratulations. The Czarewitch, who was the spokesman on the occasion, said: "We fervently wish and confidently hope that your Majesty, as ruler, may continue to carry out those wise resolutions you have hitherto adopted." The Czar replied pointedly: "My endeavour is that my heir shall find the Empire at the height of its prosperity and power, both internally and externally. We have, however, great tasks yet before us. Those immediately to be attended to are a reduction of expenses, a regulation of the currency, a further reconstruction of the army, the imperfections of whose administrations have been recently laid bare, and the improvement of the sanitary state of the country. There are other tasks to be seen after, but they must wait till the existing passions are quietened. If I do not live to see that time, my heir must undertake the mission." The Grand-Duke retired in silence.

— The death announced, at the age of seventy-eight, of M. Jules Bastide, who was French Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1848 and a member of the *Constituante*. He took an active part in the agitation against the Bourbons, was one of the combatants in 1830, and the first, it is said, to plant the tricolour on the summit of the Tuileries. During the reign of Louis Philippe he was prosecuted on different occasions, and even condemned by default to death after the riot at the funeral of General Lamarque in 1832. In 1834 he returned to undergo his trial, and was acquitted. In 1842 he followed General Cavaignac into a retirement, in which he has since remained.

4. The Prince of Wales, travelling under the title of the Earl of Chester, arrived at San Sebastian to-day from Biarritz in a carriage drawn by four horses. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Mr. Bellairs, the British Consul at Biarritz, by his secretary, and one other person. As he was leaving the Hôtel de Londres, where he had breakfasted, an accident occurred which nearly had very untoward consequences. The Prince had started for a drive into the town, his intention also being to visit the Castillo and the tombs of the English officers who fell during the memorable sieges of 1813 and 1836. As the carriage was passing through the gateway, one of the horses took fright at a heap of articles deposited on the Avenue la Libertad, and, violently dragging its companion with it, broke the shaft of the carriage. The coachman fortunately

succeeded in reining in the horses, while the hotel-keeper placed himself in front of them and called to the Prince to alight. Mr. Bellairs and the Prince's other companions had already alighted, when his Royal Highness descended with thoroughly British *sang froid*, saying, "It is nothing," and he set off on foot as if nothing had happened. The fore part of the carriage is damaged and one of the lamps is broken. The Prince ascended to the citadel, and spent some time in visiting the burial-place of the English situated halfway up the hill. There lay at the foot of a wall of granite facing the sea about sixty officers of Sir Thomas Graham's army, which in June and July, 1813, besieged San Sebastian, then defended by a French brigade under the command of the gallant General Rey. The chief tomb is that of Sir Richard Fletcher, a colonel of artillery, who was mortally wounded during the assault of July 25, so deadly for the assailants. The Prince maintained the strictest *incognito*. He set out again at five o'clock for Biarritz.

— A colliery disaster of an alarming character reported at the "Deep Drop," or Silkstone Pit, at Stanley Lane End, near Wakefield, by which nineteen colliers lost their lives and other workmen suffered serious injury. Although the neighbourhood of Wakefield is dotted thickly with collieries working the Silkstone coal, accidents are of rare occurrence, and the catastrophe which befell the district on Tuesday night caused no less surprise than alarm. The pit in which it happened belongs to Messrs. R. Hudson and Co., and is one of the largest in the locality, as well as one of the oldest.

— A fire which resulted in damage to buildings to the extent of about 500*l*., and the destruction of the library of Scott's Law Debating Society, occurred in Edinburgh University Buildings. The Materia Medica, Hebrew, and Divinity Class-rooms were all damaged. The origin of the fire, which broke out in the Divinity Class lobby, is unknown.

— A fire also broke out in the Grand-Ducal Palace at Darmstadt, but was extinguished before much damage had been done.

— From Vienna it is telegraphed that a serious quarrel is rumoured to have arisen between the Czar and the Czarewitch. After a conversation of three-quarters of an hour's duration on March 4, the Crown Prince left his father's palace in a highly excited state. The Czar immediately summoned the Council of Ministers, and informed them that for the safety of the State it was necessary that his son should be kept in custody, and charged him with being in connivance with the most dangerous foes of Russia. Finally Count Adlerberg was sent to the Czarewitch to inform him that he must not leave his palace, and he must consider himself a prisoner.

— The American Congress in session all night, no agreement between the two Houses being arrived at on the amendments to the Appropriation Bills.

— The Spanish Cabinet of Señor Canovas del Castillo resigned, in pursuance of a resolution long since taken that it would take that step whenever its members should advise a dissolution of the Cortes.

5. It is stated in a publication issued by the Russian secret press that the recent assassination of Prince Krapotkin, the Governor of Kharkoff, was committed by a Socialist. The deceased had been condemned to death by the Socialist party for alleged ill-treatment of political prisoners.

— The Russian police discovered a secret printing-press at Kieff. On entering the apartment in which the press stood the police and gendarmes were met by a storm of bullets. One of the officers of the gendarmes was killed and another wounded. Two policemen and one gendarme were also wounded. Eleven men and five women were arrested, four of the former being dangerously wounded. An important seizure was effected, including counterfeit seals of public departments, revolutionary pamphlets, revolvers, and poniards.

— Lord A. Loftus, who had been appointed Governor of New South Wales, took leave of the Emperor of Russia, to whom he has for some years been accredited as British Ambassador.

— The Marquis of Abergavenny took the chair at the inaugural dinner of the Beaconsfield Club in Pall Mall.

— The House of Commons had a short sitting. It was five minutes to one o'clock before a "House" was made, and the Speaker left the Chair at twenty minutes past one o'clock. The Married Women's Property Bill was read a second time without a debate, and the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill was read a second time. None of the members responsible for the other Bills on the paper being present, they became dropped orders; and on Mr. Shaw Lefevre proposing to move the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, he was stopped by the Speaker, who pointed out that as his name was not on the back of it, he was not competent to take charge of it.

— The official list of the Cardinals to be created at the next Consistory made known to-day, as follows: Dr. Hergenwetker, of Wurzburg; Dr. Newman, of England; Mgr. Desprez, Archbishop of Toulouse; Mgr. Pie, of Poictiers; Mgr. Meglia, Papal Nuncio in Paris; Mgr. Sanguigni, Papal Nuncio at Lisbon; and four Italian prelates.

6. Leo. XIII. cited to appear before a Court of Canton Soleure. A fervent Catholic of the canton who died a short time ago left by his will certain bequests to the Emperors of Austria and Brazil, and appointed the Pope his residuary legatee. This will is contested by the heirs-at-law, on the ground that when he made it the testator was not in his right mind. The two Emperors who were made parties to the suit have renounced their claims under the implicated instrument, but the Pope, not having returned any answer to the inquiries which have been addressed to him in the

matter, has been summoned to appear before the cantonal tribunal and show cause why the decree prayed for by the heirs-at-law should not be granted.

7. Marshal Martinez Campos, having received the King's orders to form a Cabinet, presented the following list of Ministers for His Majesty's approval: Marshal Martinez Campos, President of the Council and Minister of War; Marquis de Molins, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Señor Francisco Silvela, Minister of the Interior; Señor Ayala, Minister for the Colonies; Señor Pavia y Pavia, Minister of Marine; Count Toreno, Minister of Public Works; Marquis d'Orovio, Minister of Finance; Marquis Aurioles, Minister of Justice; General Blanca, designated for the post of Governor-General of Cuba.

— The Emperor William slipped on a waxed floor in his palace at Berlin, and slightly bruised himself. He passed a quiet night, and was able to transact business the next day. It seems that His Majesty lost consciousness for a few moments when he fell, and had to be assisted up by his attendants. His Majesty's medical advisers recommended him to spend a little time at Wiesbaden.

8. A fire occurred early in the morning at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, 309 Regent Street, which was saved from total destruction by the energetic exertions of the fire brigade, under the command of Captain Shaw. The brigade were called to the fire at 1.15, and when the men arrived it was found that the theatre and the front house were in flames. The theatre, forty feet by forty feet, and the studio on the third floor were burnt out with their contents, while the side and front rooms on the first, second, and third floors and the contents of the front house were very greatly damaged. The back parts of the building were also damaged by water. Some of the adjoining premises were also more or less damaged.

— In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson submitted the report of the commission of inquiry into the political crisis of 1877. The double object of the reactionary party had been to force universal suffrage, to rescind the vote it had given in 1876, and after May 16, 1877, to organise the means for substituting force for the national assent. A long list of instances of electoral abuses, prefectural interventions, and ministerial coercion was cited, and the de Broglie Cabinet was charged with violating the Constitution. The report concluded by impeaching its members as well as those of the short-lived Rochebouet administration.

9. A portion of Lord Granville's residence at Carlton House Terrace was destroyed by fire last night. At a little after six o'clock a policeman in St. James's Park noticed a flame issuing from the upper part of the house. He at once sent word to Scotland Yard, whence a telegraphic message could be sent to the fire-brigade stations and police stations. The brigade men, under Captain Shaw and Superintendent Palmer, were in a very short time on the spot with eleven steam and six other fire-engines, and

attacked with vigour the burning house. By this time, about half-past six, the whole of the upper floor of the house was blazing fiercely. Notwithstanding the hazardous position, Lord and Lady Granville remained on the scene and brought the articles upon which they set greatest store—articles which could not be replaced; and the neighbours around opened their doors to give safe custody to whatever might be brought. The whole of the books and manuscripts in the library were thus transferred, and the costly furniture in the lower rooms was rapidly wheeled into the centres of the apartments, when they were covered with tarpaulin to preserve them from the water if they should be saved from fire. Other bulky articles were transferred to the terrace, and in a like manner protected. By half-past eight, when the upper storey of the mansion had been burnt out and the roof burnt off, nearly all danger of the fire spreading was at an end; but the water thrown upon the ruins was streaming from floor to floor. The fire commenced in the laundry on the fourth floor, just above Lady Granville's room. It is believed to have been caused by some accident occuring to an unattended fire left there.

11. With reference to the plague which has been raging with more or less virulence in South-Eastern Russia, and especially in the Government of Astrakhan, Count Loris Melikoff announces that in a meeting of the foreign sanitary commissioners a protocol was signed on March 6 stating that the epidemic may be considered to have ceased, as since February 9 no case of death or sickness had occurred in the infected districts, though there was no guarantee against its reappearance. The Commission, on the proposal of Professor Eichwald, advised "(1) a longer sanitary surveillance of suspicious localities; (2) the maintenance of the present isolation of every village which has been infected until the legal term of six weeks expires; (3) the maintenance of a general quarantine of ten days round the whole infected district." The Commission considers the maintenance of the cordon round the Government of Astrakhan useless. On the same day, however, the *Golos* published a statement of the week's mortality in St. Petersburg, according to which typhus had been more virulent. Spotted typhus is also prevalent, and the *Golos* adds that there have been two fatal cases of Siberian plague.

— The Princess Marguerite, bride-elect of the Duke of Connaught, arrived at Queensborough.

— The Peers of Scotland met in Holyrood Palace to elect a representative peer in the place of the late Earl of Lauderdale. Protests against the Earl of Mar and Kellie voting as the Earl of Mar were handed in from the Earls of Crawford, Stair, and Galloway, the Marquis of Huntly, Viscount Stormont, and Viscount Arbuthnott, on the ground that the ancient earldom of Mar was extinct, and that the House of Lords' decision did not reinstate the old earldom. The Earl of Dundonald was elected the representative peer by a large majority—the votes being: the Earl of Dun-

donald, 35; the Earl of Lindsay, 5; and the Marquis of Tweeddale, 1.

— At the sitting of the German Reichstag, Herr von Bühler moved that Prince Bismarck be requested to call a congress of the Powers, with the view of bringing about an effective general disarmament to the extent, at least, of half their present peace strength, for a probationary period of from ten to fifteen years. Herr Bühler said that all thinking men agreed that the continued competition among European States as to which should spend most on armies must necessarily lead them to bankruptcy, if it had not partly done so already. He quoted the enormous figures of the Army Budget, and demanded to know how long this state of things was to last. The German Parliament looked upon the motion as a Utopian dream, rejected it by a large majority, and turned cheerfully to the more congenial task of discussing the estimates for the Army Commissariat and Krupp cannon.

12. This morning at 2 A.M., in spite of all efforts made to avert it, the catastrophe which for more than a week had been impending overtook the town of Szegedin, the second emporium of Hungary, a flourishing town of some 70,000 inhabitants, lying at the confluence of the Theiss with its chief tributary, the Maros. With the exception of the suburb New Szegedin, the town extends along the right bank of the river. By far the largest part lies on low alluvial ground, only the castle and its precincts occupying an isolated eminence. For more than ten English miles above the town the river winds its tortuous way through this alluvial flat which extends for several miles to the west. For many years the work of embanking the river has been carried on, and millions of acres all along the river and its equally dangerous affluents have been reclaimed and protected. Those interested formed themselves into societies, each superintending its own ground. Each body was thus mainly intent on protecting itself, though in cases of emergency one sometimes received help from its neighbours. The town of Szegedin was not behindhand in these labours. Not only was a large, high dyke carried along the river, but, in connection with other parties interested, the people had taken measures to protect the rear of the town by carrying several transverse dykes from the higher land and isolated hillocks to the river. The first of these is about twelve English miles to the north of the town, where the river turns almost at right angles to the east. This, which might be called the outwork of the lines of defence, gave way as early as Tuesday last week, the waters sweeping in and flooding the whole space to the second line, which runs from the higher land in the west in a southerly direction, being intersected by the embankment of the Alföld railway, which runs south-west. In the night of Friday last the northern frontier of this second line was broken through, leaving as a last defence the southern portion of the Bakto dyke and of the railway embankment, on which, therefore, all efforts were concentrated. Besides the military

despatched thither to work under the superintendence of the engineers, the population was called upon to give their assistance. On Sunday things seemed to improve; the abatement of the waters in the Upper Theiss was beginning to be felt, but after one or two gleams of hope, the water gained a mastery over the first line of defence, the railway embankment, and then rapidly swept over the town. In an incredibly short time 12,000 houses were in ruins, and although upwards of 80,000 people were threatened with destruction, and rendered houseless, not more than a dozen deaths were eventually authenticated.

13. The R.M.S. Co.'s ship "Severn" ran down, off Dungeness, a cutter containing twelve pilots and eight men of the crew, of whom fifteen were drowned.

— In the French Chamber of Deputies the motion to impeach the Ministries of the Duc de Broglie and General Rochebouet opposed by M. Léon Renault, and negatived by 338 votes against 167.

— Bank rate of discount reduced to 2½ per cent.

— At the Paris Théâtre de la Gaîté the drama of "Samato," written in French by a Japanese, Masuna Maneda, produced, and received with general approval by the press and public. The scene is laid in Japan, and turns upon an episode of Japanese life.

— Never since the marriage of the Princess Royal of England with the Crown Prince of Prussia has a wedding of any member of the Royal Family been celebrated with the pomp and circumstance which attended that of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne and the Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia on March 13. Of the weddings which have taken place in the more restricted area of St. George's Chapel that of the Duke of Connaught is the first which has been graced by the personal assistance of the Queen, Her Majesty having been present at the marriage of the Prince of Wales and that of the Princess Louise rather as a spectator than as one actually taking part in the ceremony. At noon the four processions —those of the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the bride and the bridegroom—quitted the quadrangle. Her Majesty drove in her own carriage, which was drawn by four ponies, the remainder of the Royal Family occupying the gilded State coaches driven by the Royal coachmen in their liveries of scarlet and gold. On leaving the square the processions passed down the hill, under Henry VIII.'s Gateway into the Lower Ward, and thence under the archway of the Horseshoe Cloisters to the west entrance of St. George's Chapel. At their head marched the heralds, York (Mr John de Havilland) and Lancaster (Mr. George E. Cokayne). As their gorgeous tabards came in sight the State trumpeters announced by a fanfare the approach of the procession. Immediately behind the heralds came the chief officers of the Queen's household, and then advanced two striking figures—the Maharajah Duleep Singh and the Maharanee. Diamonds and emeralds glittered from the lemon-coloured turban which covered the head of the son of Runjeet and Chunde

Koor, and the Maharanee was dressed in cloth of gold, with a scarlet shawl over her shoulders. Next to catch the eye was the ample figure of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar walking abreast with the Prince of Leiningen. Familiar faces to English folk now advanced —the Duke of Teck and the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge), who wore a dark green dress with velvet train. After the Princes and Princesses of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha came the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Edinburgh, charmingly attired in pale pink satin, and the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and then side by side the young Prince Fritz Leopold of Prussia and his mother—the mother of the bride—the Princess Frederick Charles. Immediately in the wake of their illustrious relations walked the Prince William of Prussia, son of the Imperial Crown Prince, dressed in the uniform of the 1st Regiment of Guards, side by side with his mother, the Crown Princess (Princess Royal of England). As Handel's march from "Hercules" resounded through the chapel the procession continued, the long court trains of the Royal ladies being borne by their ladies-in-waiting, whose trains were watched and cleared at doubtful moments by skilful pages. As the Princess of Wales entered the choir the eyes even of those accustomed to Royal pageants brightened at the sight of the "mother of our Kings to be," followed by her younger children, the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and Prince George of Wales. The Princess of Wales wore a white satin dress with black velvet trimmings, and the Cordon of St. Catherine of Russia, with many other decorations. Last of the procession came the King and Queen of the Belgians, the latter of whom was dressed almost entirely in peacock green. While this majestic procession was passing through the whole length of the chapel, it became evident that certain decorations were worn for some special reason, and out of some particular compliment to one or other of the Royal guests. As the King of the Belgians was, the Queen of England excepted, the only actual reigning Sovereign present, he was the most honoured guest, and the Belgian Order of Leopold was that most generally worn by the Royal Family and guests. In response to this act of princely courtesy, the King of the Belgians himself wore the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia. The majority of the Princesses wore the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Catherine, in compliment to the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the white and black striped ribbon, with pendant cross, of the Prussian Order of Merit, in honour of the bride, who constantly wears it *en grande toilette*. The display of decorations was magnificent as the Royal guests took their places round the Communion rails, within which were already assembled the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Worcester, and the Dean of Windsor. After a few minutes, the State trumpeters again announced by a flourish of trumpets the arrival of another procession—that of the Queen. Again appeared York and Lancaster to head the procession; but on this occasion

the heraldic force received a notable accession in the person of Garter (Sir Albert Woods), whose presence in a procession indicates that of the Sovereign. As Mendelssohn's march from "Athalie" resounded through the sacred building the Queen was seen, dressed in a complete Court dress of black satin, with white veil and coronet of diamonds, preferred on this occasion to the miniature crown worn at the opening of Parliament. Her Majesty and suite were attired in mourning. Not so, however, the Princess Beatrice, whose mourning was cast aside in honour of the occasion. Her Royal Highness appeared in a turquoise blue costume, with a velvet train to match. Side by side with the Princess Beatrice walked the young Prince Albert Victor of Wales, in the costume of a naval cadet, and in the train of the Queen was a cloud of high Court dignitaries. Like many of the Royal personages present, the Princess Beatrice wore the broad ribbon of St. Catherine. The Queen, according to her custom on occasions of State, wore the Ribbon of the Garter with the George set in diamonds. Her Majesty, who took up her position to the right of the altar rails, near the cushions on which the bride and bridegroom were to kneel, appeared in excellent health, and remained in conversation with the Princess of Wales and the Princess Beatrice until the bridegroom advanced to the altar, preceded by the York and Lancaster Heralds, and "supported" by his brothers, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Duke of Connaught appeared in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, which was also worn by the Prince of Wales; the Duke of Edinburgh of course wearing his naval uniform. The Royal brothers wore, among a galaxy of other decorations, their collars as Knights of the Garter, and the Prince of Wales the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold. As the march "Albert Edward," by Sir George Elvey, was played on the organ, the bridegroom walked to the crimson cushion on the right of the middle altar rails, and at once knelt in prayer, while his supporters remained standing on his right hand. Scarcely had the others taken their places when the procession of the bride, who, with her "supporters," her father, His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Germany and Prussia, advanced up the nave towards the choir. The train of Her Royal Highness, who was attired in a white satin bridal dress, trimmed with wreaths of orange flowers and myrtle, was borne by eight bridesmaids, and the contrast between these fair young ladies and their supporters lent surpassing interest to the group. The tall, powerful form of the Crown Prince was clad in the dress of the 2nd, or Queen's Cuirassiers, a white tunic, with crimson pantaloons, jackboots, and pickelhaube with white plumes. By his side walked the "Red Prince," an equally martial figure, in the costume from which he derives his cognomen, the uniform of the 3rd Regiment of Hussars, the celebrated "Ziethener." Over his left shoulder the hero of Konigrätz and Sedan carried the blue "dolman" of the Hussar, which partially

concealed the brilliant scarlet of the remainder of his attire. Handel's "Occasional Overture" was played on the organ, the bride knelt on the cushion at the left of the bridegroom, her stalwart kinsmen remaining erect on the *haut pas*, and then amid perfect silence the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the celebration of the solemn rite. The Red Prince gave his daughter away, and the Prince of Wales produced the wedding ring. The Archbishop having pronounced the benediction, the bride and bridegroom remained for a few minutes still kneeling. The bridegroom having saluted his bride, led her to her father, who took his daughter in his arms and kissed her heartily on both cheeks. Her mother then embraced her in the same simple German fashion. The newly-wedded pair next advanced to the Queen, who, stepping quickly forward with visible emotion, tenderly embraced the bride, who afterwards, bowing gracefully, kissed Her Majesty's hand. The processions, which had entered the chapel separately, united and left in reversed order—the bride and bridegroom and their respective suites leading the way while Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played on the organ. At the close of the ceremony the Queen and Royal Family returned to the Palace, the A battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, stationed in the Long Walk, firing a salute of twenty-one guns as the *cortége* passed from the chapel to the Palace, where the register of the marriage was signed by the bride and bridegroom, and duly attested by the Queen and by other Royal and distinguished personages invited for that purpose to the Green Drawing-room.

14. The Dominion House of Commons at Ottawa, by 136 votes to 51, passed a vote of censure upon the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, for dismissing the Deboucherville Government in 1878.

15. A resolution adopted by the State Council of Bâle that secondary education shall be gratuitous in that city.

— At Würzburg the non-commissioned officer Pude, who had fired at and killed a medical student whom he had called upon to stop when running away, acquitted by court-martial.

— The report of the House of Lords Select Committee on Intemperance issued. It concludes with twenty recommendations, among which are suggestions that legislative facilities should be afforded for the local adoption of the Gothenburg and of Mr. Chamberlain's schemes, or of some modification of them, that the licensed duties should be increased, and that licensed houses should close an hour earlier than at present.

— The island of Matacong, not far from Sierra Leone, has belonged to the British under treaty since the year 1826; but as apparently some doubt existed, and there was the possibility of some other Power picking up the island as derelict, it was notified in 1877 that the island was ceded to Her Majesty in 1826, and had ever since formed part of the British Possessions. About the same time, or a little later, the French Government, it seems, entered

into a treaty with the natives to take possession; and on March 15 of this year it was reported at Sierra Leone that two French gunboats were stationed at Matacong, and that French soldiers were rapidly erecting barracks on the island. H.M.S. "Boxer" was immediately despatched to reconnoitre, and confirmed the report. The only occupiers of the island are said to be Frenchmen, and they resented a protest and an attempt to hoist the British flag, which was subsequently made under instructions sent by the "Boxer."

— The "Mermaid" of the Westminster Aquarium, or, to speak more correctly, the Manatee, died to-day, after being there for nearly nine months. No other instance is on record in which a specimen of this creature has existed in captivity for so long a period. Only one specimen had previously been exhibited in this country, and that was for but a short time at the Zoological Gardens. But curiously enough another young Manatee has just been successfully brought from Trinidad to the Brighton Aquarium, so that England is not without a "Mermaid."

17. Canon M'Cabe, Vicar-General of the late Cardinal Cullen, confirmed by the Pope as Archbishop of Dublin, for which dignity he had been selected by the clergy of the diocese. Monsignor Woodlock, Rector of the Roman Catholic University, chosen to be Bishop of Ardagh.

— Adolph Strodtmann died at Berlin. He was well known for his excellent translations into German of the works of Tennyson, Shelley, George Eliot, and others, and as the biographer of Heine and of Gottfried Kinkel, whose intimate friend he was. His connexion with Kinkel obliged him to quit Germany in 1850, whereupon he took up his quarters, first in Paris, then in London, and eventually in the United States. In 1856, however, he went back to Germany.

18. At Bleiberg, a village near Villach, in the Austrian Tyrol, an enormous avalanche fell from Mont Dobratsch and crushed nine houses. In one the corpses of a whole family of eight were found; in the others twenty-five killed and eighteen seriously injured, some of whom have since died, and fifteen other persons are missing. The avalanche is 250 mètres broad and thirty-eight high. A second avalanche fell on a house, killing seven persons, and about eighty avalanches have fallen within an area of eight miles.

— Lord Brooke, eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, elected without opposition member for East Somerset, in the place of Major Allen.

19. A terrible disaster to the French navy took place in the middle of the little islands of Hyères, which lie just off Toulon. The "Arrogante," ironclad floating battery, finding herself unable to weather the sea, which was very stormy, tried to run on to the beach, but she was caught by the waves while she was in the act of manœuvring, and suddenly went down in six fathoms of water. Her crew numbered 122 men in all. Of these

forty-seven were drowned. The four lieutenants and the surgeon saved themselves by swimming. The captain, M. Artiguenave, happened at the moment to be on board the "Implacable," which, together with the "Souveraine," the "Fanus," and the "Flore," weathered the storm, but they were unable to give any assistance to the ship in danger. The "Arrogante" was launched at Nantes in 1864. Her armour-plates were twelve centimètres thick; she was forty-three mètres long, fourteen mètres wide, and drew three mètres of water. Her armament consisted of three monster guns of twenty-four centimètres, and four small ones of twelve centimètres. Her engines were 120 horse-power, and her speed seven knots.

— The death announced of Dr. Johannes Huber, Professor in the University of Munich, and one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement.

— A statue to the memory of Dr. Livingstone unveiled in Glasgow. There was no public demonstration. A daughter, a son-in-law, and a sister of Dr. Livingstone were present. The statue, which is in bronze, is by Mr. Mossman, of Glasgow.

— Mr. Beresford-Hope unanimously elected a Trustee of the British Museum, in the room of the late Earl Russell. Twenty-one Trustees were present at the election, including Lord Beaconsfield and most of the Cabinet Ministers.

20. The island of Bourbon visited by a disastrous cyclone. The barometer fell to 7·27, the lowest reading for many years. On the morning of the 20th it marked 7·59, and the sea was very stormy, but it was hoped the storm would pass over. At 1.30 P.M., however, the harbour-master warned the twenty-one vessels in the roads to put out to sea if they wished to escape, and they were out several days, returning more or less damaged. The English ship "China" was wrecked on the St. André coast at the mouth of the Mat, but her crew were saved. The Austrian ship "Volunteer" brought into St. Paul the crew of the "Revival," of Cardigan, and the "Margaret Wilkie" the crew of the Italian ship "Gloria," both of which vessels were lost. In Bourbon thirty-five persons perished by drowning or from their houses falling in. Most of the public buildings and private dwellings are greatly damaged. The museum was flooded. Bridges were carried away and the fields devastated. The French Chambers will be asked to assist the sufferers.

— The Swiss Grand Council of the States resolved by twenty-seven votes against fifteen to give to each canton the right to re-establish capital punishment subject to the popular vote.

21. In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury stated, in reply to the Duke of Somerset, that when the works suggested by the hydrographer of the Navy were carried out, the harbour of Famagosta (Cyprus) would be a more capacious one than that of Malta, but that previously the sanitary conditions of the place and island generally would be dealt with. The contemplated improvement to the harbour would be an Imperial work, and must be provided out of Imperial funds.

22. The return of the French Chambers to Paris, supported by the Government in the Chamber of Deputies, and the motion for a congress of the two Houses to modify the ninth article of the constitution voted by 330 to 137.

— Herr Schneegans, a deputy from Alsace to the German Reichstag, once an ardent French partisan, but now a firm Alsatian nationalist, brought forward a motion expressing a desire that the province should be endowed with a regular constitution, that the seat of government should be transferred from Berlin to Strasburg, that it should be represented in the Federal Council of Germany in the same proportion as each of the other twenty-five states. Prince Bismarck, in reply, delivered a lengthy speech, in which he expressed himself to be in favour of constituting the dominion as a new State, instead of treating it as mere territory, if all the people of Alsace and Lorraine were of the same way of thinking as Herr Schneegans. He showed, however, that the separatist tendencies advocated in the German Parliament by that trio of Alsatian priests, Fathers Simonis, Winterer, and Guerber, were not confined to the constituencies of these gentlemen, and so long as such tendencies prevailed in a large section of the Alsatian people, it was necessary for Germany, for the sake of self-preservation, to subordinate the liberties of Alsace to the safety of the Fatherland.

24. A short notice of the proceedings at the election of a new Bishop of Toronto in place of Bishop Bethune may be interesting as showing the working of a popular nomination to the Episcopate. The voting occupied eight days; judges, magistrates, and merchants give up their whole time to it. Every day it was the subject of leading articles in the Press, and the cathedral was crowded during the ballots. At the first Provost Whitaker, a moderate High Churchman, received the votes of eighty clergy and thirty-nine parishes; the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Bishop Bond's successor at St. George's, Montreal, the Low Church candidate, the votes of twenty-five clergy and fifty-four parishes. Fifty-four clerical and forty-nine lay votes were requisite for a majority. The second ballot increased the Provost's lay vote to forty-one parishes and the third to forty-four parishes. For three days the ballot was kept up uninterruptedly for twelve hours. Provost Whitaker, being unable to obtain the requisite majority of lay votes by seven, urged his friends to allow him to retire, and this he did, the name of the Rev. Dr. Lobley, Principal of the University of Lennoxville, being put forward in his place, being a man of marked moderation, but the Evangelical party would not accept him, and proposed a conference of the two parties. Twelve members from each side met, and after a conference of four hours they agreed to join in recommending the name of the Ven. Arthur Sweatman, an M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, a moderate Evangelical, the High Church party stipulating that the Church Association (a local Evangelical society which had organised the contest)

should be dissolved. There was an outburst of applause in the cathedral when on the twenty-fourth ballot Archdeacon Sweatman received ninety-six clerical and ninety-three lay votes.

— The Russian Government addressed a Circular Note to its representatives at the Courts of the Great Powers who signed the Treaty of Berlin, with the object of calling their attention to the condition in which Eastern Roumelia will be placed on the approaching evacuation of that province by the Russian troops.

25. On the Neva Quay at St. Petersburg this afternoon an attempt was made on the life of General Drenteln, Chief of the Police. The assassin, who was mounted, took deliberate aim at his victim and fired, but missed, and managed to escape. The official account of the attempted assassination of General Drenteln, published in a supplementary edition of the Government *Messenger* this evening, is as follows: "As General Drenteln was passing through the Summer Garden at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in order to attend the sitting of the Council of Ministers, he was overtaken by a young man on horseback, who fired at him with a revolver. The bullet passed through both windows of the carriage without wounding the General, who throughout maintained his presence of mind. General Drenteln at once ordered his coachman in pursuit, but the author of the attempt, having gained a start, jumped from his horse, which he left behind, and drove off in a droshky."

— In consequence of Mgr. Kupelian having desisted from opposition to the authority of the Vatican, the Porte is stated to be disposed to entertain the demand of the Holy See that Mgr. Hassoun should be recognised as the Armenian Patriarch. Almost all the dissident Armenians having now submitted to the authority of Rome, the Pope will shortly issue a document declaring the cessation of the Kupolianist schism and thanking the Porte for its attitude in the matter.

— The Queen left Portsmouth for Cherbourg and Paris *en route* for Baveno, on the Lago Maggiore, where she stays a month.

— A destructive fire broke out at Keitt's Circus, in Princes Street, Derby, on the exact spot where a music hall was burned down in 1873. The circus, which was an extensive wooden structure, had only just been completed, and the previous evening was the opening night. About a few minutes to five in the morning the whole building was observed to be enveloped in a mass of flame. A smart wind at the time served to act as a fan to the flames. About a quarter to six the roof of the place, which had by this time almost become gutted, fell in with a tremendous crash, and the fire soon afterwards burnt itself out. The charred remains of the watchman, William White, were found in the ruins; and it was found that twenty horses and ponies, one donkey, two goats, and several monkeys had also been burnt to death.

26. The Mikado entertained his Ministers at a banquet at Yeddo, on which occasion he delivered a speech censuring their

extravagance and luxury. In consequence of this reprimand the Prime Minister issued an order for the cessation of all superfluous expenditure in the development of commerce, and stopping the expenditure for public works. The Emperor's Household expenses have also been reduced.

— Señor Ulloa, a Spanish ex-Minister and Constitutionalist leader, died.

— The death also announced of the distinguished philologist Schömann at Greifswald. He was the author of several works on Greek institutions, and was eighty-five years of age.

26. Clumber House, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, almost wholly destroyed by fire. The flames had taken a firm hold upon the building before they were discovered, and they seemed to be spreading from the back of the wing destroyed, where no fires had been used for some weeks. Eighteen rooms and a noble staircase, which ran from the entrance-hall to the top of the building, and was surmounted by a dome, have been burnt out, and most of their contents utterly destroyed. Among the most valuable things that have suffered by the fire are the pictures. The Duke of Newcastle's splendid collection is well known, all the principal works having been lent to exhibitions by the various dukes. Fifteen of them have lately been on view at Burlington House, and these arrived at Clumber on Tuesday night, a few hours before the fire broke out. Four of these were by Snyders, and were insured for 25,000*l*. One of these, a study of fish, has been destroyed, but a small portion of the canvas is undamaged. The most valuable, however—a Fish Market—which is valued at 12,000*l*., was saved. Another celebrated picture in the collection, a supposed Correggio, representing "Sigismunda weeping over the heart of her murdered Lover," has also been preserved. A valuable portrait, by Dürer, of one of the earlier dukes has been totally destroyed, and it is feared that other valuable works which adorned the staircase have been completely ruined. The collection of busts which graced the entrance-hall has been destroyed, with the exception of the one of Napoleon. A number of art-treasures rescued from the ruins of Pompeii have been destroyed, and among them two sarcophagi, a number of vases, and several urns. Two splendid cabinets of rare old china, one containing Sèvres and the other Worcester, Dresden, and Indian ware, were consumed, and the elegant suites of inlaid and artistically upholstered furniture in the eighteen rooms mentioned have been for the most part destroyed. A number of costly articles were damaged by the heat, and among these is a magnificent pier glass, with a framework of old china, which stood in one of the rooms occupied by the Prince of Wales when he visited Clumber some sixteen years ago. The library, which contains about 50,000 volumes, is saved, and the drawing-rooms are uninjured.

27. Prince Waldemar of Prussia, third son of the Crown Prince, and grandson of the Queen, died at Berlin, in his eleventh year, of

heart disease. The prince was taken ill on March 24, the symptoms being apparently those of a slight attack of diphtheria. Up to March 26, however, the prince's illness was not considered such as to justify any grave apprehensions. Nevertheless, about half-past eleven the condition of His Royal Highness changed so much for the worse that the doctors attending him thought it advisable to call in the aid of Dr. Langenbeck. About half-past three death ensued from heart disease.

— General Garibaldi sends to the Italian papers a letter on the proposed scheme of Italian emigration to New Guinea, in which he says that he is of opinion that the time has not come for Italians to undertake the colonisation of New Guinea. Internal questions and the state of abandonment in which those Eastern populations—whom Italy for her own honour and interest must support and assist—have been left, combine to make inexpedient all idea of an expedition to a remote region. Garibaldi advises those Italian youths who so generously placed themselves at the disposal of Signor Menotti Garibaldi to hold themselves in readiness to complete the greatness of Italy. Garibaldi is, it is stated, about to visit that city. Various explanations of his object are given, and his arrival causes uneasiness in quarters not unfriendly to him.

28. A battalion of Zouaves and skirmishers on the way from Aumale to Baghar, in Algeria, where it was to relieve the acting garrison, was caught between Sonaki and Souk-el-Tleta in a snowstorm of such violence that it was only with difficulty that the battalion reached shelter, and after nineteen of its number had died of cold and fatigue. Fourteen are at present in the hospital at Baghar, still suffering from the effects of the journey.

— At Berlin, in the palace of the Crown Prince, this evening, a solemn funeral service was held over the remains of the youthful Prince Waldemar. Later on a carriage bearing the body, drawn by eight horses, followed by the mourning parents and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, moved off to Potsdam, where the deceased prince will be buried to-morrow forenoon in the Friedenskirche. A sympathetic populace lined the streets. The Court physicians have published an official bulletin on the cause of the prince's illness, which appears to be the same as that which carried off his cousin and aunt of Hesse-Darmstadt; but measures have been taken to prevent his brothers and sisters from catching any lingering contagion.

— In the German Reichstag Herr Liebknecht, the leader of the extreme Radical section, complained that papers and money orders addressed to Socialists were stopped at the post-office, and that it was not an unusual thing for their letters to be opened. Dr. Stephan, the postmaster-general, retorted that the post-office only did what they had a legal right to do, and applied to Herr Liebknecht's statement the old saying, "Slander boldly, something is sure to stick." Thereupon Herr von Stauffenberg, the vice-presi-

dent, naïvely remarked, "I hope those last words do not apply to things that have happened in this House, or else I should not allow them to pass without censure." Upon Herr Liebknecht observing that Dr. Stephan's words were "most unbecoming," he was at once called to order.

— The Queen arrived at Baveno on the Lago Maggiore.

— The German Parliament unanimously adopted the motion of Dr. Schneegans for the creation of an independent Government in Alsace-Lorraine. Prince Bismarck, speaking at the close of the discussion, expressed his satisfaction that no such differences of opinion as were wont to be displayed had made themselves apparent on the question before the House. He was quite willing to see the province represented in the Bundesrath, but not precisely on the footing which some members had advocated. He could not enter into details until the bill, which would be brought forward in the present session, was before the House; but he hoped that the measure would meet with the approval of all parties.

29. The remains of Prince Waldemar of Prussia were deposited in the Friedenskirche at Potsdam, whither with military escort they had been conducted during the previous night. The ceremony of interment was performed with all the sacred and solemn pomp due to the princely rank of the deceased. The Empress of Germany, the princes and potentates, the high officers of State and of the Royal household, the field-marshals and other high personages assisted at the funeral service.

— The whole of the factory hands employed at the Army Clothing Establishment at Pimlico discharged, with an intimation that they might apply to the storekeeper for re-engagement under new regulations which he has drawn up, embracing a reduced scale of wages, which will involve a loss of from five to ten shillings per week for time-workers, and operate even more disadvantageously upon the piece-workers.

31. The German Reichstag was formally opened in the King's absence by the President, without any ceremony.

— The report of the Committee of the French Senate on the return of the Chambers to Paris came on for discussion. The Committee held that in existing circumstances it was inopportune to entertain the proposal. The debate was adjourned.

— A meeting held at the Mansion House, to promote the interests of Cavendish College, Cambridge, where all the advantages of a university education and the cost of residence are provided for 84*l.* per annum. Lord Hartington, on behalf of his father, the Chancellor of the University, warmly commended the scheme, as bringing university training within the reach of the many.

APRIL.

1. The death is announced of Dr. Penoyée, one of Hahnemann's earliest disciples, and of Vicomte de Romanet, who, as Master of the Ceremonies, remained with Charles X. until the King's departure into exile.

— At the commencement of the sittings of the French Senate, M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, attended the tribune, and demanded the postponement of the discussion, which was voted by 157 to 126. In the division 151 Republicans, one Orleanist, and one Bonapartist voted for the postponement of the "return to Paris" proposal, while nine Left Centre members, one of the Pure Left, and 115 Conservatives voted against it. M. Dufaure did not vote.

— Prince Bismarck's sixty-fourth birthday celebrated with much rejoicing at Berlin.

— Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, installed as Dean of Landaff.

— A serious disaster took place as the 10th Hussars were crossing the Sutlej river. A squadron of this crack regiment, under Lieut. Harford, was ordered to follow the 11th Bengal Lancers across the river. In the darkness the ford was missed, and the current proving too strong, the officer and forty-seven troopers were carried away and drowned.

2. The dignity and title of Grand Master conferred on the Chief of the Order of Malta, Count Ceschi di Santa Croce, by Pope Leo XIII. Count Ceschi thus acquires the style of Serene Highness, and ranks as a Sovereign Prince. A few days previously the Emperor of Austria, the King of Würtemburg, and the Prince de Ligne asked the Grand Master to confer the cross of the order on them. In Prussia there is an analogous Order of St. John of Jerusalem or Malta, of which the King of Prussia, as holding the Grand Priory of Brandenburg, is the Grand Master. The Prussian Order of St. John is a Protestant one.

— An offensive and defensive alliance concluded between Peru and Bolivia. Both countries declared war against Chili.

3. Comte de Waldener Freund Stein, a retired General of Division, who took part in the Russian campaign, and was present at Waterloo, died. He was a Senator under the Empire, and had reached his ninetieth year.

— M. Renan's reception at the French Academy took place; his sponsors were Victor Hugo and Jules Simon. M. Renan succeeds to the chair occupied by M. Claude Bernard. The reply to his speech was made by M. Mezière.

— Mr. Isaac Fletcher, F.R.S., M.P. for Cockermouth, died by

his own hand at Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square. He arrived in London a few days ago from his seat in Cumberland, and on Tuesday night voted with the minority on Sir Charles Dilke's motion. About four o'clock the servants at the hotel mentioned heard a report of firearms, and on his rooms being entered, it was found that he had shot himself through the head with a revolver. No reason has at present been assigned for the act. The deceased was a son of Mr. John Wilson Fletcher, of Tarnbank, in Cumberland, and was well known as a coalowner and ironmaster in that county. He unsuccessfully contested Cockermouth early in 1868, but gained a seat for that town at the general election held at the end of the same year. He voted for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and generally for measures favoured by the Liberal party. In 1861 he married a daughter of Mr. Joseph King, of Wassell Grove, Worcestershire. He was fifty-two years of age.

— In a cavalry encounter between some of General Gough's troops and the Khurgianis, Major Wigram Battye, of the Guards, and Lieutenant Wiseman, 17th Foot, killed.

— In consequence of certain displays of ill-feeling between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of Connemara, especially in the neighbourhood of Clifden in the county of Galway, a detachment of police sent to the place with an iron ball-proof hut. The disturbance arose from the Rev. W. Rhatigan, Roman Catholic curate, having gone into a Protestant mission school to see if any children from his flock were there. M'Neill, the teacher, said he was assaulted by the curate, and admits that he struck the curate afterwards, but this latter proceeding incensed the people who were outside, and the schoolhouse was wrecked. Subsequently the master was severely assaulted, and the schoolhouse has been burned by some incendiaries.

— In the Dominion House of Commons an animated debate followed the announcement that the action of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, against whom a vote of censure was recently passed for dismissing the Debouchervillle Government in 1878, had been referred to the home authorities for consideration. Some members spoke of the action of the Marquis of Lorne in remitting the case to the Imperial authorities, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Privy Council that M. de St. Just should be removed from his post, as unconstitutional. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, expressed his regret that the Governor-General had not seen fit to act on the advice of his Government; but he stated his belief that the matter was safe in the hands of Her Majesty the Queen. The House adjourned in confusion, and the members excitedly gathered in knots on each side.

— This being the half-yearly ecclesiastical fast-day in Aberdeen, crowds of people went to Cove Village, four miles distant, to spend the day. In the afternoon the principal hotel was taken possession of by a lawless mob, who wrecked the house. Whisky

was stolen, furniture smashed, and twenty dozen glasses broken. The rioting lasted till dusk. No arrests could be made, as the police, who were few in number, were set at defiance.

4. Mr. Justin M'Carthy (Home Ruler), author of "A History of Our Own Times," several novels, &c., elected member for Longford County without opposition.

— In the Athletic Sports the competition of the two Universities resulted in the victory of Cambridge in five events out of nine.

— Madame Paterson Bonaparte, one time wife of Prince Jérome, King of Westphalia and brother of Napoleon I., died at Baltimore, aged ninety-four.

— A meeting of Home Rule members of Parliament was held in their rooms in King Street, Westminster, Mr. Shaw in the chair. A resolution was agreed to censuring Lord Robert Montagu, the member for Westmeath, for his recent violent letter (on March 29) to Sir J. M'Kenna and Mr. Biggar, and the noble lord was formally expelled from the body. An honourable member subsequently invited the meeting to censure those members of the party who had supported the Government in the division on Sir Charles Dilke's vote of censure on Ministers, but no conclusion on the subject was arrived at. In the letter referred to Lord Robert Montagu had declared that Mr. Biggar's policy of obstruction brought upon the Home Rule movement ridicule and contempt, and alienated the sympathy of moderate people, Irish and English, from the cause.

— The notices given by the Durham coalowners for a reduction of wages expired to-day. It was first reported that 10,000 men had agreed to accept the reduction of ten or fifteen per cent., but the number was subsequently reduced to 3,000 or 4,000. There are thus 30,000 men out of work.

5. The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race rowed from Putney to Mortlake. Although the success of Cambridge was a foregone conclusion, in consequence of the numerous changes which had unavoidably taken place in the Oxford boat, the race was by no means devoid of interest. Their start was undoubtedly a good one; not so that of Oxford, whose first two or three strokes seemed irresolute and devoid of dash. Commencing at thirty-seven strokes for the first minute, as against thirty-eight on the part of Oxford, Cambridge went in front at a surprising pace, forcing their boat away at every stroke, and leaving Oxford rapidly astern, were clear off the flagstaff of the London Boathouse. Cambridge led round the point at Craven Cottage by, as nearly as could be judged, two lengths, an interval of one length separating the two boats, Cambridge still rowing a steady rate of thirty-six and Oxford thirty-seven strokes a minute; the foremost crew continued adding to their advantage, and off the Crab Tree led by perhaps two lengths and a half. Just below the Soap Works the Oxford crew made a splendid effort to mend matters by raising a rate of

stroke once more to thirty-eight a minute, but the effort was met in the opposing crew. Hammersmith-bridge was neared by Cambridge with a still increasing lead, and was passed under by them in 7 minutes 53 seconds, with an advantage of fully three lengths, if not something more, Oxford being 10 seconds astern in time. An effort on the part of the Oxford stroke to better his position certainly reduced the lead of Cambridge for the moment, but it was not destined to be a permanent gain, although, as Chiswick Church was passed in 12 minutes 45 seconds, three lengths would describe the advantage of the light-blue oars. Having fairly rounded the bend and entered the straight reach above it, the Cambridge crew once more began to draw away from Oxford, though by slow degrees, having rowed three miles, and reached Barnes Railway-bridge in 17 minutes 35 seconds, with a lead of fully four lengths. Off the Limes another effort was made in the Oxford boat to retrieve the fortunes of the day, but the spurt was answered by the Cambridge stroke oar, who now deviated from the regular swing of thirty-six strokes a minute, which he had hitherto rowed, and quickened to thirty-seven, so that no material change in the relative position of the boats occurred. Off the "Ship" there appeared to be a gap of fully four lengths between the boats, but, ultimately, Cambridge passed the winning-post—situate some little distance above the "Ship"—easy winners by three lengths and a half. The duration of the race was 21 minutes 18 seconds. The crew were composed as follows:—*Oxford.*—1. J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen; 2. A. M. Robinson, New; 3. H. W. Disney, Hertford; 4. H. B. Southwell, Pembroke; 5. T. Cosby-Burroughs, Trinity; 6. G. D. Rowe, University; 7. W. H. Hobart, Exeter. H. P. Marriott, Brasenose (stroke). F. M. Beaumont, New (coxswain). *Cambridge.*—1. E. H. Prest, Jesus; 2. H. Sandford, St. John's; 3. A. H. S. Bird, First Trinity; 4. C. Gurdon, Jesus; 5. T. E. Hockin, Jesus; 6. C. Fairbairn, Jesus; 7. T. Routledge, Emmanuel. R. D. Davis, First Trinity (stroke.) G. L. Davis, Clare (coxswain).

— The French Senate, after agreeing by a small majority to the vote of 300,000 francs for indigent Communists, adjourned till May 12, and the Chamber of Deputies to May 15.

— The Russian police arrested the man who shot at General Drenteln at St. Petersburg, on March 30. His name is Bartkevitch; he belongs to the Polish Lithuanian low gentry, and refuses to name his accomplices. General Drenteln lately received fresh threatening letters, and asked the Czar to accept his resignation, but his wish was not granted. At Charkoff fresh Nihilist and revolutionary proclamations posted on the walls, even in the University. The gendarmerie, especially at Moscow, Kieff, and Charkoff, is considered so untrustworthy that it has been changed and reorganised.

— An extraordinary assassination has been perpetrated at Moscow. A young nobleman named Bairaschewski was seated at

home entertaining a few friends, when the door opened, and there entered a young lady named Praskowia Katschka, about nineteen years of age, handsome and prepossessing—a member, moreover, of a well-known and noble family. She gracefully saluted the visitors present; then, drawing a revolver from her pocket, she deliberately shot Bairaschewski dead, and permitted herself to be arrested. Whether it is a political or a romantic murder is not yet known.

6. Death of the Rev. John Adams Malet, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; elected Scholar, 1827, and Fellow, 1838.

— A girl was murdered by her brother, a maniac, at 5 Bannavilla, off Lower Mount Pleasant Avenue, Dublin. The name of the victim and her murderer is M'Givney. The brother, a hunchback, worked as a labourer, and supported this sister, to whom he seems to have been greatly attached, in their scantily-furnished rooms. At about half-past seven o'clock, issuing razor in hand, from his own little apartment, and going into the room where his unconscious sister lay sleeping, with one fearful gash the hunchback almost severed her head from her body. He then calmly sought the landlord, and told him what he had done. Dunne immediately rushed upstairs to the room where the girl lay. Dr. Ward, of Rathmines, and the police were quickly summoned. The former pronounced death as having been almost instantaneous. The police at once arrested Frank M'Givney, who made to them a similar statement to that which he had made to Dunne, viz., that he had long contemplated killing his sister for her soul's safety, as if anything happened to him she would have no means of subsistence, and might be compelled to lead a life of misery and degradation. From some papers found on his person and in his room he appears to have been affected with a religious mania. He is twenty-six years of age; his sister was only seventeen. Their father was a publican, deceased for some time. The prisoner was committed on a charge of wilful murder.

7. The Khedive's son, Prince Tewfik, resigned the presidency of the Council of State. The Khedive dismissed his French and English Ministers, but M. de Blignières and Mr. Rivers Wilson refused to resign their offices without the authority of their respective Governments.

— Dr. James Risdon Bennett, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., unanimously re-elected President of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

— The remains of the ancient Roman Capitol discovered on the Butte aux Moulins at Narbonne. Thirteen columns of the principal front have already been unearthed.

8. A curious quarrel, it is reported, has arisen between the Pope and the Italian Government. Since the annexation of Rome to the kingdom a so-called liquidation committee has been engaged in sequestrating all the mortmain property in the Eternal City and turning it to certain uses provided by a special law. Part of the

business of this committee is to do away with surplus churches, of which there are a great many; and on August 13, 1877, a decree was issued for the secularisation of two of these—viz., St. Martha's *del Collegio* and St. Anthony's *dell' Esquilino*. The Pope at once protested against this "sacrilege," and by the order of Leo XIII. Mgr. La Valetta, the Cardinal Vicar, has recently been engaged in proceedings against the committee for the restitution of those churches. The Pope's case was that according to the Law of Guarantees of 1870, the Pope was to be at liberty to exercise his spiritual functions and to have all his decrees placarded on the basilicas and churches of Rome; and that, moreover, the first clause of the Piedmontese Constitution of 1848 provided that the Catholic religion was to be the sole religion of the State. The Civil Tribunal of Rome, while admitting the Pope's bill-sticking argument, held that his right to affix his decrees on churches could only exist as long as there were churches, but that the Law of Guarantees afforded him no security for the preservation of the churches. Upon this rather specious ground judgment was given against the Cardinal Vicar, and the Clerical party now declare that the Guarantee Law was nothing but a blind and a sham, and that, in reality, the spiritual power of the Pope is no more protected now than his temporal power was prior to September 20, 1870.

— The collection of paintings formed by M. Reiset, formerly Director of Museums in France, purchased by the Duc d'Aumale for 20,000*l*. The pictures are partly those of the early Italian schools and partly by modern painters.

— A serious accident occurred to Lord Hardwicke, Master of the Royal Buckhounds, during the ride with the pack from Horton. Lord Hardwicke, while leaping a stile, was thrown heavily from his horse to the ground and much bruised about the face. It is feared that he has received an injury to the spine. He was removed in a cab to the Staines Junction, and Mr. Wilson, stationmaster, telegraphed immediately to Windsor for a special train, which arrived shortly afterwards, and in this, at 2.47, Lord Hardwicke was conveyed to Waterloo Station, whence he was driven to his town residence.

10. Bank rate of discount lowered to 2 per cent.

11. M. de Villemessant, founder of the Paris *Figaro*, died at Monte Carlo, aged sixty-seven.

12. The "People's Tribute to the Premier" announced as an accomplished fact. It is made of 22-carat gold, and has been wrought entirely by hand. It has been the aim of the manufacturers to produce, as far as possible, an exact representation of natural leaves. With this view the workmen have had constantly before them the leaves of the *Laurus nobilis*, used by the ancients for the *Corona laurea*. The leaves, forty-six in number, are of different sizes, and on both sides are finished with equal care. They are attached to four stems, twisted together and fastened at the back with a golden tie, in which are interwoven the rose, sham-

rock, and thistle, as national emblems. The names of the towns contributing are engraved behind the leaves, and on the tie are engraved the words, "The people's tribute," the name of the chairman, "Tracy Turnerelli," and the date "1879." The weight of the wreath is 20 oz. Subscriptions, limited to 1*d.* each, were contributed by over 58,000 working men and women. As subscriptions continue to come in, it is proposed to add a stand for the wreath, an oaken casket, and an illuminated address, and the names of future contributory towns will be engraved on these.

— A memorial window in honour of Balfe the composer formally unveiled in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by the Duchess of Marlborough. The cost of the window was provided out of the proceeds of a course of lectures on music delivered by Sir R. Stewart, Mus. Doc.

— The Vienna *Tagblatt* states that within the last few days the Russian police have found it necessary to effect numerous arrests in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Charkoff, Kieff, and Warsaw. The population in some towns is described as taking part in favour of those arrested, and it is reported that the Minister of the Interior has received a letter containing the following lines:—"The Nihilists must be combated, since they aim at the annihilation of the Russian Empire, which we have inherited from our fathers; but the despotic Government must be put down, because it has brought humiliation upon Russia and dishonoured the national flag. Only when the people are in possession of a Constitution will they be able to aid the Government in overthrowing and uprooting the Nihilist and anarchical movement. Till then we must oppose the public authorities, which, in another fashion, do as much harm to the land as the accursed Nihilists." The same Vienna paper prints a proclamation which was posted up at the corners of the streets in St. Petersburg on three successive nights, March 31, April 1, and April 2, addressed to the Czar as "Mr. Alexander Nicolaievitch." It runs thus:—"To Mr. Alexander Nicolaievitch. The warning and threatening letters, as well as the sentences which we, the invisible delegates of the murderously oppressed Russian people, have sent to the various dignitaries of the present despotic Government in Russia, belong as a rule to the preparative work, and for that reason neither yourself nor any member of your family appears in the slightest degree menaced by our executive organs. In the first instance we wish to clean out in its lowest and filthiest corners the Augean stables of despotism; to free the people from administrative persecution, which throws them guiltless into prison, and there, without compassion, chastises them and allows them to suffer from hunger and thirst, and then leads them as insurgents to the gallows or sends them to the Polar regions to work in the mines. We sit in judgment, and shall be compassionless in the exercise of our office, and shall recoil from the use of no means which may lead us to our object, which is the eradication of the hellish brutality of despotism through fire and sword. The victims cry out to their

executioners, *Morituri te salutant*, and if you, Alexander Nicolaievitch, refuse to hear our warning voice, to put an end to this tyranny, we hereby declare to you that tyranny will be beaten in the end. Your system in Russia is rotten to the core. Our almost boundless resources are ruined. Your army of functionaries is a gang of cruel and unsatiable thieves. Your judges are a shame to justice. Your governors, police masters, and generals are so many satraps worthy of Xerxes or Darius. Wherever we turn our eyes we see naught but stupidity mingled with cruelty, wanton waste combined with the most merciless spoliation of the people. For the army alone you reserve your fatherly care. You are getting into dangerously deep waters, Alexander Nicolaievitch. Therefore we warn you, but spare your life.—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE." Other advices from St. Petersburg state that the number of persons arrested as Revolutionists throughout Russia during the last fortnight is 1,140. It has been ascertained that each section of the Secret Society has from twelve to fifteen members, with one leader; each acts for itself, and, therefore, the seizure of the members of one leaves the other untouched. They are for the most part without a fixed abode, and wander about. All have the same password, given by some unknown chief entitled General. Each section can decree the penalty of death; it is instructed to form, if possible, a connection with some high dignitaries who can, if needed, protect the members when in trouble.

14. Some serious disturbances occurred at Rostoff, on the Don. The rioters plundered and destroyed the residences of the chief of police and the overseer of the town and district, and at the same time all the police records. A detachment of 160 Cossacks had to be called to the aid of the local police before the riot could be quelled. From Kieff it is reported that a political offender shot dead in the street a man who was attempting to arrest him.

— On Easter Monday, at Melbourne, an aëronaut named L'Estrange in the presence of thousands of spectators made an ascent from the Agricultural Grounds in the balloon "Aurora," the same, it is said, which was used to convey despatches during the Franco-Prussian war. When the balloon had attained the great altitude of a mile and three-quarters it suddenly collapsed, the gas bursting through its side; but the parachute came into play, and instead of the wreck falling like a stone, it came down in a zig-zag course, and finally struck a tree in the Government Domain, thus breaking the fall, and L'Estrange reached the ground half-stunned, but alive.

— A new Convalescent Home at Hunstanton opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

— An attempt made in the streets of St. Petersburg to assassinate the Emperor of Russia. Four shots from a revolver were fired before the assassin could be seized, and it was then found that he had already taken poison concealed under his finger-nails. He subsequently recovered from the effects. His name is Solovieff,

and his age about thirty. Further particulars respecting Solovieff, the assailant of the Czar, state that he is the son of a groom in the household of the Grand-Duchess Catherine. He was at school for a few years, and also attended the St. Petersburg University, where he could not, however, complete the academical course. Solovieff afterwards became a teacher in one of the central schools of a provincial government, and first fell under the notice of the authorities in the course of their inquiries respecting the Socialistic intrigues. He disappeared during those inquiries, and was not again heard of until his attempt upon the Emperor's life. This is the third attempt upon the Czar's life that has taken place. The first was on April 16, 1866, when a peasant, Ivanovitch Komissaroff, struck up the assassin's arm as the shot was fired, and in all probability saved the Emperor's life. The second took place in Paris, in June 1867, as the Czar was returning from a review at Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne, in a carriage with the Emperor and Empress of the French and the King of Prussia, when he was fired at by a Pole, named Berezowski. It is stated that telegrams were received in the Russian capital on April 11 and 12 from the secret police in Berlin, stating that during the Easter holidays an attempt would be made to assassinate either the Emperor or the Czarewitch, or some member of the Imperial Family. In consequence one of the principal and mostly-used entrances to the Winter Palace was ordered to be kept closed, and the Czarewitch rode to the Easter midnight reception escorted by four Cossacks. At Moscow manifestoes were distributed, announcing that during Easter night there would be a new St. Bartholomew.

— The Bank Holiday was much marred by the bitterly cold and wet weather which prevailed in London and the neighbourhood.

— The annual congress of delegates from co-operative societies in Great Britain and Ireland commenced in Gloucester. There were about 120 delegates present, representing 73 societies. Professor Stuart, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, delivered the inaugural address.

15. A telegram from Berlin gives news of the Tekke campaign. Before beginning his march into the steppe General Lomakin, it appears, collected 3,000 camels. The Tekke Turcomans attacked at Burnak, defeated the Russian Guard, consisting of nearly 2,000 men, and captured a large number of the camels. Pursuit being made by Russian reinforcements immediately sent from Krasnovodsk, the Tekke, whose march was impeded by the captured animals, were overtaken, and forced to confront the Russians, when, instead of having recourse to their usual tactics of dispersing the camels and attacking the Russians in loose order, the Tekke dismounted, occupied a strong position half-way up a hillside, and making the camels kneel down in front, fired from behind this living wall with the steadiness and rapidity of European sharpshooters. The encounter lasted till night, when the Tekke as

well as the Russians retreated in opposite directions. The Tekke, leaving a dozen dead and some forty camels on the spot, marched east, carrying the rest of their booty with them; the Russians, having buried their dead, retraced their steps to the west.

— The report of the Council of the Society of Arts on the need and means of obtaining and probable cost of a Universal Catalogue of Printed Books, presented to the Prince of Wales. The printed books in the British Museum from 1470 to 1878 inclusive are estimated at 1,250,000 volumes. The catalogue would consist of about forty-five volumes of 1,000 pages each, reckoning fifty-five entries per page.

— The prosecution commenced at Clifden, County Galway, of the Rev. William Rhatigan, a Roman Catholic curate, and nearly forty other persons, for rioting and attacking a Protestant mission school at Olney Island, Connemara.

— Osterley House, Heston, Hounslow, a quadrangular red-brick building, said to contain as many windows as there are days in the year, and built by Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, much injured by fire. The owner of the property is the Earl of Jersey, Middleton Park, Oxford, and among its former occupants may be mentioned Sir William Waller, who died there in 1668, Sir Philip Francis, and Mr. Child, the banker. The internal arrangements and decorations of the place were of the most elegant description. The fire seems to have originated at the top of the north-west turret, used as a workshop.

16. The *Univers* announces the death at Nevers of Bernadette Soubirous, otherwise Sister Marie Bernard, who in 1858 alleged that the Virgin repeatedly appeared to her in the Grotto at Lourdes. She belonged to the Convent of Sisters of Mercy and Christian Education, and her absence from the great religious ceremony at Lourdes a few years ago was much remarked. Her seclusion was attributed to the desire of the authorities to steer clear of the possibility of the scandal created in the case of La Salette by the subsequent levities of the alleged witness of the apparition. Whatever the reason, it is certain that the pilgrimage to Lourdes and the sale of its waters, though based on her story, have been chiefly stimulated, not by her presence, for Nevers is hundreds of miles off, but by the book of M. Lasserre, the son of a navy surgeon captured at Trafalgar, who, on the advice of a Protestant friend, now a statesman of repute, tried the water for an affection of the eyes and was freed from the complaint.

— Mr. Adam, the Liberal whip, speaking at Cupar, said that the Liberals, if they came into office, would have plenty of work before them without making Disestablishment one of the planks of their platform. He declared emphatically that Mr. Gladstone's candidature for Midlothian was not in any way connected with a wish to disestablish the Scotch Church.

— Mr. Bright addressed his constituents at Birmingham, and vehemently condemned the restless foreign policy of the Govern-

ment. Sir W. Harcourt, speaking at Sheffield, took a similar line.

— Mr. W. Fletcher (Liberal) brother of the late member, returned for Cockermouth by a large majority.

— Serious rioting at Lambton Collieries occasioned by the pitmen on strike, who refuse to accept the owners' terms.

— A warm controversy engaged between the London School Board and the Education Department, in the course of which the latter denied all knowledge or complicity in the large expenditure on school buildings to which the School Board has committed itself, and threatened to refuse preliminary advances if the estimates by which the authority for such were accompanied were habitually exceeded.

— The two principal races of the Epsom Spring Meeting, namely, the City and Suburban Handicap and the Great Metropolitan Stakes, won by an American bred horse, Mr. Lorillard's Parole.

17. The House of Commons reassembled after the Easter recess.

— The Zürich physicians pronounce a strange and fatal epidemic recently broken out in the neighbourhood of the village of Uster, to be a species of pulmonary typhus of decidedly Oriental origin. The patients suffering from it are carefully isolated, and no further extension of the disorder is anticipated. The germs of the disease are said to have been conveyed to the place in a consignment of stuffed and skinned exotic birds.

— Dr. Brousse, editor of the suppressed *Avant Garde*, was tried yesterday at Neuchâtel and convicted of having incited the murder of monarchs and magistrates of neighbouring States. On the charge of inciting to insurrection he was acquitted, but the other charges being found proven, he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and ten years' banishment.

— More than 400 yards' length of cliff at Couville, near Havre, fell into the sea with three reports like thunderclaps. The tide was high at the time, and on its falling scarcely any trace of the landslip was visible.

— The following letter relating to the parliamentary survivors of the Emancipation Act appeared in the *Times*. Sir,—I have been running my eye over the Division list on the third reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill (March 30, 1829) and recognise the following names:—For the Bill—Lord Ashley (Earl of Shaftesbury), Lord Bingham (Earl of Lucan), Lord H. Cholmondeley (Marquis of Cholmondeley), Sir T. F. Fremantle (Lord Cottesloe), Hon. R. Grosvenor (Lord Ebury), Lord Howick (Earl Grey), Colonel Maberley, Lawrence Peel, G. R. Philips (now Sir G. R. Philips), Lord Sandon (Earl of Harrowby), Hon. F. J. Tollemache, S. C. Whitbread, C. Wood (Lord Halifax), H. Owen (now Sir Hugh Owen). Against the Bill—Earl of Belfast (Marquis of Donegall), Sir W. Heathcote, Hon. A. C. Legge (now General Legge), and

Sir R. R. Vyvyan. All these are, I think, living. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe did not sit for Old Sarum and Stockbridge in "previous Parliaments," as "E.B.N." says. He was first returned for the former in 1828 the same, and for the latter in 1831 a subsequent, Parliament. He did not vote on the Relief Bill, being absent from England on a diplomatic mission. The following peers, who still survive, took part in the Division on the Second Reading in the House of Lords, April 4, 1829:—For—The Duke of Buccleuch, the Earls of Clanwilliam, Chichester, Stradbroke, and Wilton. Against—The Earl of Mount-Cashell, who signed a lengthy protest against the passing of the Bill. I am, Sir,

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

18. The Queen paid a visit to Monza to meet the King and Queen of Italy.

— A deputation headed by Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Charlemont, and Lord O'Neile, presented a congratulatory address to Sir Austen Layard on his return to Constantinople.

— This morning Leo XIII., seated on his throne and surrounded by the Cardinals and members of the Congregations De Propaganda Fide and Oriental Rites, received the retractation of Monsignor Kupelian, ex-Patriarch of the Neo-Schismatic Armenians.

— The French Geographical Society this evening presented gold medals to Ensign de Brazza for his expedition up the Ogone river (West Africa), to Lieutenant Wyse for exploring the Isthmus of Darien, and to Captain Nares, of the British Navy, for his Arctic expedition of 1875-76.

— A high tide at Venice on Friday night inundated St. Mark's square, which became navigable for gondolas.

— After a three days' hearing at the Clifden Petty Sessions, in respect of charges arising out of recent riots at Clifden, the chairman announced that they had decided that there was not sufficient evidence legally to connect the Rev. Mr. Rhatigan with the riot of March 2, and accordingly the case against him was dismissed.

19. The strike of the Durham pitmen became general throughout the district. The masters insisted upon a twenty per cent. reduction—one half of which the men at first offered to concede, but withdrew yesterday. A ballot was taken amongst the men on strike, when it appeared that 221 had voted in favour of accepting the master's terms, and 21,086 against. Until recently the Durham pitmen have been paid at the rate of 4*s.* 8*d.* for the shift of $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours as compared with 5*s.* per shift of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in West Yorkshire, 4*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per shift of 8 hours in South Wales, and 4*s.* 4*d.* per shift of seven hours in Scotland.

— An extraordinary trial terminated at Antwerp. In November last an aged widow named Van Roy was found murdered, the room showing traces of a violent struggle. Her grandson, John Restin, twenty years of age, was found in an adjoining room,

gagged and bound with a rope. He stated that two men had entered the room while his grandmother had gone to look for some linen, that they garotted him, and that he fainted and heard nothing of what had passed elsewhere. The theory of the prosecution was that he murdered his grandmother to inherit her property and that he tied himself. Spots of blood were found on his clothes, such as would have been made by lying upon the victim and suffocating her, corresponding spots being found on her; but there were no spots on his overcoat, which, it was argued, he must have put on after committing the murder and before tying himself. His character was bad, moreover, and he was alleged to have expressed a wish for his grandmother's death. There was much dispute as to whether he could have bound himself, but no particular attention was paid at the time to the way in which he was tied. The jury, by eight to four, after hearing 200 witnesses, acquitted the prisoner.

20. At Bordeaux, M. Blanqui, the veteran revolutionist, still in prison for his connection with the Commune, returned at the head of the poll—defeating M. Lavertujon, the proprietor and editor of *La Gironde*.

21. The House of Lords reassembled after the Easter recess. Lord Cranbrook said that no advance would be made upon Cabul without previous application to the Government, and no such application had been made.

— Great floods in various parts of Russia, at Dunaberg the waters of the Dwina have risen twenty feet above the ordinary level. On the banks of the Moskwa, and especially in Moscow itself, the water reached the second storeys of the windows. At Penza, Riazan and elsewhere similar damage reported.

— Death of Mr. Hadfield, aged ninety-one, for many years member for Sheffield.

— At 1 a.m. at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, commenced another six days' pedestrian contest for the belt presented by Sir J. D. Astley in the autumn of last year. The conditions of the competition are that each of the contestants may make the best of his way on foot, running or walking, just as he pleases. For the present affair there are four aspirants of the so-called "long-distance championship of England," their names being as follows:—E. P. Weston, the American, who may be said to have introduced this kind of sport to England, although his early performances were confined strictly to walking; G. Hazael, a runner of considerable note; W. Corkey, and "Blower" Brown.

— The Russian papers received on April 21 contain news of fresh political crimes committed by the Nihilists with increasing audacity and fearlessness. The *Petersburghski Listok* reports the assassination, in the Nevsky Prospect, in broad daylight, of a young officer, stabbed in the back by some unknown person. The poignard was found a few paces farther, with a label on which was written, "Traitor Serdiukow condemned to death; signed, the

Executive Committee." An account is also given of an attempt to blow up the house of a general, who is not named, by means of a powder mine; but a neighbouring church was more injured by the explosion than the house itself.

— The *Manchester Courier* publishes the following letter received from Lord Derby by Mr. Councillor Middlehurst, of Salford, who had written inquiring whether his resignation was to be understood as a severance of his connection with the Conservative party in general:—"Fairhill, Tunbridge, April 20. Sir,—I thank you for your friendly letter of the 17th. As regards my recent withdrawal from the Lancashire Union of Conservative Associations, I do not see that it requires any further explanation than that which is supplied by facts which are already public. I have openly strongly expressed my dissent from the foreign policy of the Government. That policy appears to be in the main accepted by the party which calls itself Conservative, and it is expressly vindicated in the last report of the association from which I have retired. I do not see how it is possible for me consistently to support in Lancashire what I have opposed in the House of Lords; and for the present, at least, I wish to hold myself free from all party organisations. I remain, your obedient servant, DERBY."

— It is stated in a Washington telegram that 1,355 Bills were introduced in the American House of Representatives on April 21, many of them of a financial character.

— The King of the Netherlands presented his new Queen to the people of his capital, and made a public progress from the railway station, along the banks of the canals, to the palace in the central square of Amsterdam. The reception was polite but cold. In the evening a superb suite of jewels was presented to Queen Emma by the burgomasters of all the Dutch towns.

22. The 2,633rd anniversary of the founding of Rome celebrated with great solemnity in that city by the German Archæological Institute.

— The greater portion of European Russia placed in a state of siege, and military governors invested with plenary powers appointed to St. Petersburg, Charkoff, Odessa, Moscow, Kieff, and Warsaw.

— It is announced from Rome that Bishop Raess of Strasburg has just completed a work in fifteen volumes on all the conversions from Protestantism to Romanism.

— A strike broke out in the colliery districts of Hainaut in Belgium. No less than 7,433 left their work, demanding an increase of wages from their actual rate of two francs a day to two francs and a half.

— The following letter appeared in the *Times*:—The Duc de Columbier and his wife are inmates of our Leeds Workhouse. I have, with my solicitor, Mr. Ford, examined a box of deeds and letters belonging to him; we have no doubt that he is the person he represented himself to be. He bears the family name of

Mouchat. His title was in Neufchâtel, since ceded to Prussia. At the age of eighty-six his memory, happily, is too imperfect to be of much service in tracing the history of the family, but I am inclined to think they emigrated to England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father received a pension from the Prussian Government until his death, and the unfortunate man earned a livelihood as a painter, which succeeded sufficiently till old age had weakened his hand. Your obedient servant, JOHN GOTT, Vicar of Leeds.

— Termination of the cotton weavers' strike at Burnley; the men accepting the reduction of wages imposed.

— At the Epsom Spring Meeting, the City and Suburban Handicap won by Parole, an American-bred horse.

23. Professor Richter, the writer on harmony, died at Leipsig, aged eighty-one.

— The Queen left Baveno for Milan, Turin, Paris, and Cherbourg, on her return to England.

— The Duke of Buccleuch, who had been unanimously appointed Chancellor of Glasgow University, installed in presence of a brilliant assembly. His grace delivered an address on the subject of education, and regretted that too much importance was attached to showy results, and too little to secondary education. He also spoke of the importance of the medical profession having a good general education.

— While Mr. Edwin Booth, the American actor, was playing in a Chicago theatre, two shots were fired at him without effect by a man seated in the balcony. The man, on being arrested, declared his motive to be personal revenge.

— The Emperor and Empress of Austria received deputations from the German Order of the Knights of Malta, the Bohemian, Galician, Lower Austrian, Moravian, Styrian, Silesian, and Tyrolese nobility, the Chambers of Commerce, and the inhabitants of Serajevo. In receiving the letter the Emperor said:—"I hope to be able to secure to Bosnia a lasting peace, and thus lay a firm foundation for the happy future and prosperous development of that province. In carrying out this task I rely upon the zealous support of the population."

24. The silver wedding of the Emperor of Austria is celebrated at Vienna and throughout the empire with great rejoicings.

— By the will of the late Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, the Northumberland Estates are bequeathed to Sir Charles Trevelyan for life, and entailed upon the latter's son, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan; and amongst other bequests is that of Sir Walter's cellar of wine to Dr. B. W. Richardson. Sir Walter Trevelyan was for many years president of the United Kingdom Alliance, and Dr. Richardson is one of the most able and energetic medical advocates of total abstinence.

25. In the House of Commons, after a debate of six hours, a writ was ordered to be issued for a new election for the county of

Clare, the seat having on the report of a Select Committee been declared vacant by Sir Colman O'Loghlen's acceptance of the Attorney-Generalship of Victoria.

— Dr. Lightfoot consecrated Bishop of Durham in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of York, attended by the Bishops of Carlisle, Manchester, and Sodor and Man (of the Northern Province), the Bishops of London, Winchester, Ely, and Truro (of the Southern Province).

26. The vessels of the Dutch East India Steam Line to Java started for the first time from Amsterdam. Hitherto the Helder has been the port of departure; but the new canal, which was opened last year, now connects Amsterdam with the North Sea, and enables the heaviest vessels to come alongside the quays of the capital.

— The six days' walking match came to a close at 9.20 P.M., at which hour "Blower" Brown, the winner, had walked 542¼ miles; Hazael at the time being second with 492 miles; Corkey third with 473¾ miles, and Weston last with 450 miles. The winner had completed his 500 miles at thirteen minutes past nine on the morning of the last day, being five hours better than has ever been done previously.

27. The Bonapartists at Nyons recovered a second seat from the Republicans. M. d'Aulan, who was unseated last year when M. Richard defeated him by a majority of sixty-one, but was himself unseated for an informality, regained his seat by a narrow majority.

28. A telegram from the Governor of Orenburg to the Minister of the Interior, reports that a great fire had been raging in that town since ten o'clock on the morning of that day, a violent storm prevailing at the same time. The telegram describes the distress caused by the conflagration as terrible. The fire was spreading rapidly, and it was impossible to save any part of the city that it attacked. The best quarters of the town have been burnt down. Among the buildings destroyed are two churches, the artillery barracks, the town-hall, the engineer head-quarters, the auction mart, the telegraph station, the seminary for teachers, the Customs office, the Control office, and the district military court-house. The public funds and the greater part of the official archives have been saved. One church was damaged, and the loss sustained by the inhabitants is enormous.

— From Cork it is stated that a furious mob took possession of the Christian Brothers' Schools at Mallow, and in a few minutes made a complete wreck of the interior of the building, declaring that they would leave the priest nothing but a ruin. An attempt was made to set fire to the schools with paraffin oil, but this was frustrated by the police. The latter were stoned by the mob, and Head Constable Sparling and two of his men were wounded. The mob were afterwards expelled by the police, and the schools restored to Archdeacon O'Regan. The authorities at

Dublin Castle have ordered a prosecution of those parties who wrecked the schools. The two men who were left in charge of the school by the Rev. A. Morrisey, and who fled on the approach of the mob, were taken by the police, but subsequently released. Whether they gave information or not is not known, but immediately after their release six young men of the town were arrested and lodged in Bridewell.

— The Princess Christina, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier and sister of the late Queen of Spain (King Alfonso's wife) died at Seville of typhoid fever.

— A court-martial was opened at Devonport for the trial of Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Coyte, serving on board the gunboat "Goshawk," tender to the flagship at Queenstown, who was charged with having on February 5 last written a fictitious telegram ordering the ironclad "Belleisle" to proceed to Queenstown, and with forging Admiral Dowell's name thereto. He was further charged with having, between December 1876, and January 1879, written fictitious telegrams purporting to come from the Admiralty to Admiral Hellyar at Queenstown, ordering the "Goshawk" to sea at once; with writing a fictitious memorandum that attempts were to be made to blow up war ships at Queenstown by torpedoes, and that two attempts had been made to blow the gunboat up, and that men on the river would resist the men of the "Goshawk;" with writing a letter purporting to come from the master of the ship "Ralston" to the effect that a ship on fire with 200 men on board had been seen off the coast, and that the master of the ship had been threatened if he reported having seen her; with having sent to the Admiralty a telegram to the effect that the steamer "Peter Colson" reported having been chased and fired on off Cape Clear by a steamer which afterwards proceeded for her destination, and later on sending a telegram in the name of a Custom-house officer at Queenstown, stating that the supposed privateer had been seen off the coast, and that the "Goshawk" had seen a vessel corresponding to the description under Russian navy colours. There were other minor charges against the prisoner, who was ultimately found guilty of some of the charges, and sentenced to be dismissed Her Majesty's service.

29. The Durham coalowners insist upon the terms offered by them a fortnight ago. The serious consequences that must result from a protracted strike had led sanguine people to hope that at their meeting at Newcastle on April 26 the coalowners would recede from the position they had previously taken up, and consent to refer the whole dispute to arbitration. The hope has been disappointed. The coalowners simply repeat the alternative offer previously made, which is an immediate reduction of 10 and 7½ cent. for underground and overground men, with reference to arbitration on the question of further reduction; or a reduction without arbitration of 15 and 10 per cent.

— Lord Bateman brought forward in the House of Lords his

resolution in favour of reciprocity in our future commercial relations. Lord Beaconsfield showed in a lengthy speech the futility of such a proposal, which was negatived without a division.

— A German subject named Joachim Gehlsen, of Toenning, in Schleswig, and an Italian named Alfonso Danesi, of Bologna, have been expelled from Switzerland for having abused the right of asylum. The offence of the former consisted in having written an article in the Berne *Tagwacht* inciting German workmen to insurrection, and of the latter in being concerned in posting placards on the walls of Geneva threatening the King of Italy with assassination.

— The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the 178th anniversary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The report showed that the income of the society had fallen from 148,438*l.* to 145,236*l.* The number of missionaries engaged was 567, thus distributed: 135 in Asia; 121 in Africa, 61 in Australia and the Pacific, 248 in America, and 2 in Europe.

— The new Bulgarian Assembly met for the election of the Prince. Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff opened the proceedings with a speech, in which he declared that no Russian was eligible to the throne of the Principality. The protocol of the Constitution was signed by Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff and the foreign delegates, with the exception of the Ottoman representative, who refused to sign it. The Assembly then proceeded with closed doors to the election of a prince. A telegram from Tirnova, which professes to give an account of what occurred during this secret sitting, states that Bishop Clement addressed the Assembly, and said that three princes had been prominently put forward as candidates for the throne of Bulgaria—Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Reuss, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg. The bishop concluded by declaring for the last-named candidate, and thereupon the whole Assembly rose, and cried with one voice, "Long live Prince Alexander of Battenberg!" "Long live Alexander I., Prince of Bulgaria!" The act of election was immediately signed by the President of the Assembly, and a procession of deputies, headed by a band of music and bearing the document, was then formed, and went to the residence of Prince Donkoukoff-Korsakoff. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. Alexander I., Prince of Bulgaria, better known as Prince Battenberg, is a member of the junior branch of the Grand-Ducal House of Hesse. He was born in 1857, and is consequently just twenty-two years of age. His father is the youngest brother of the Grand-Duke Ludwig IV., and his mother the daughter of the late Count Maurice von Hancke (their marriage being a morganatic one). His brother is a lieutenant in the British navy. There is a very pretty little romance attaching to the parents of the new Bulgarian potentate. It was when on a visit to his sister the Empress of Russia, that Prince Alexander first saw and fell in love with his future wife, who was a lady-in-waiting to Her Imperial Majesty. When the

Prince's infatuation for Mdlle. de Kauck was discovered, there was a very stiff family tiff; and when the lover carried off the lady and married her, there was an autocratic explosion, the disobedient couple being for many years forbidden to enter the Czar's dominions. However, the Empress took her brother's part, and, indeed, made over to him her beautiful country seat, Jugenheim, near Darmstadt, with the reservation of being able to go there whenever she pleased. It was at Jugenheim that the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were betrothed.

30. Lord Salisbury was present at the banquet of the Middlesex Conservative Association, and spoke at some length in defence of the foreign policy of the Government. In the course of his speech he energetically repelled the imputation that the Government was a regressive Government, because it had made due preparation for maintaining the honour of the country at a time when not only its honour but its interests were threatened by the course taken by events in the East. He adverted in severe terms to the character of the opposition which the Government had had to endure from men who twenty years ago plunged the country into war for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. After remarking on the sacrifice of blood and of treasure in the late war, and the report of the Rhodope Commissioners as contrasted with the so-called Bulgarian atrocities, he went on to notice the future Constitution of Eastern Roumelia, of which he took a hopeful view, as also of the future of Turkey.

— The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket won by Lord Falmouth's Charibert. Mr. Goater's Cadogan second, and Count Lagrange's Rayon d'Or third. Fifteen started. Time, 1 minute 51 seconds.

— Mr. Sullivan's bill for shortening the hours for keeping open public-houses in Ireland on Saturday nights was balked—the Irish members alone taking part in the discussion.

— The Chapel Royal at Hampton Court was opened on the evening of April 30 for the celebration of a wedding. The bride and bridegroom were Miss Chesney, daughter of the late General Chesney, whose widow occupies apartments at Hampton Court Palace, and Edward, eldest son of Vice-Admiral Charlwood, of Bideford. The ceremony took place at a quarter-past eight o'clock, and the Rev. P. Cameron Woodhouse, the resident chaplain, officiated. The bride was attended by eight bridesmaids, and the interior of the chapel presented a brilliant appearance, the invited company being in evening dress. At the close of the service Mr. and Mrs. Charlwood led the way to the Oak Room, where Mrs. Chesney gave a dance. The last wedding in the chapel was at four o'clock in the afternoon.

MAY.

1. The International Court of Appeal at Alexandria decided a test case, giving to private mortgages on the Khedive's domain lands, amounting to 1,200,000*l*., priority over the Rothschild mortgage.

— The Earl of Northbrook presided at the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society. The total liabilities amounted to 46,092*l*., but the expenditure had exceeded that sum by about 3,400*l*.

2. The One Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket won by Lord Falmouth's Wheel of Fortune. Eight starters. Time, 1 minute 54 seconds.

— A curious story comes of one of the great diamonds of the royal regalia. The stone in question came by inheritance from the royal house into the possession of Cardinal York (otherwise called Henry IX. of England), who, as is known, was the last of the Stuarts, and who died in Rome in 1807. The Cardinal bequeathed the stone either to George III. or to George IV.—at any rate, it was in the possession of the latter when he died. At his death, however, the stone disappeared, and was supposed to have been conveyed away by a certain lady then only too well known. However that may be, it certainly came into the possession of that lady's descendants, who retained it for a considerable period. Not very long ago, however, this person received an indirect hint that the whereabouts of the stone was known, and that it would be graceful as well as proper to restore it to its place among the other Crown jewels. The restoration was accordingly made, and the stone now holds its proper place in the royal regalia.

3. General Felix Douay, one of the three retiring Commanders of the Army Corps who were appointed general inspectors, died. He was seriously wounded at Solferino, fought at Sedan, commanded a corps in the conflict with the Communes, and was the first to enter Paris on the suppression of the insurrection. His brother, General Abel Douay, was killed at Wissembourg in 1870.

— The Six Days' Bicycle Race.—This race for the championship terminated at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in the presence of a large assemblage. G. Waller, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, proved victorious, having covered 1,172 miles; C. Terront, the French champion, being second, with a record of 1,128 miles; and F. J. Lees, Sheffield, with 1,102 miles.

4. Garcia, the famous gambler, who had so often broken the banks at Homburg and Baden, died. In his youth Garcia had always been addicted to games of chance, but his career as player dates from the time when he took his place at the Homburg

tables with all his savings, amounting to some 5,000 francs, in his pocket. His audacious design was to break the bank, to gain millions, and then to abjure *rouge-et-noir* or *roulette* for ever. Fortune smiled upon him for some time with a persistency little short of the miraculous. During the first few days of his stay at Homburg he won largely, and being a bold player, had, within a week, half a million in hand. The late M. Blanc, at that epoch the proprietor of the Homburg Casino, was soon attracted by the success of this strangely lucky frequenter of his establishment, about whom everyone was speaking, and he consented for once to waive the rules of the rooms in favour of Garcia. The latter asked permission to stake 60,000 francs, or five times the maximum stake the Casino regulations allowed. He obtained the permission to do so, and still he won, doubled his half million, so seriously diminishing the Casino funds that M. Blanc was compelled to repair to Paris in quest of money. For upwards of two months he continued to play with the same incredible luck, at the expiration of which time he quitted Homburg in a carriage and four, pursued by the "*vivats*" of the whole population. During two years Garcia faithfully observed his oath to abstain from play, and having devoted a portion of his rich harvest to the building of a church in Spain, his native land, he retired to a country residence, there to enjoy his opulence. His retreat, however, was near Baden-Baden, and the moth was attracted irresistibly by the candle. To Baden he went, not as a player, but as a spectator, and here was accosted one day by an evil genius in the shape of the Duke de Morny, who pressed him with questions concerning his system, ultimately prevailing upon him to accompany him to the table. Garcia played and lost; played again, and lost again. The first step on the downward road once taken, he lost all self-control. On the day following his reappearance as gamester he staked, between eleven in the morning and midnight, 500,000 francs, and lost all. Soon the millionaire was a beggar; subsequently the beggar was a prisoner for cheating at play; and when, a free man again, he attempted to court chance anew at Monaco and Saxen, he found access to the tables prohibited him. For the last few years, morally and physically broken down, Garcia has been living in the greatest penury at Saragossa, where he is just reported to have breathed his last.

5. In the House of Lords Lord Thurlow moved a resolution in favour of the opening of galleries and museums in London on Sundays. Lords Ripon and Derby supported, and Lord Beaconsfield and the Archbishop of Canterbury opposed it, which was ultimately rejected by sixty-seven non-contents against fifty-nine contents.

— The Queen signified her permission to the Bishop of London to apply for a Suffragan Bishop under the provisions of the Act of King Henry VIII.

— First number of an eight-paged Paris daily journal, *Le*

Globe, published. The director is M. Savary, formerly Under-Secretary of Justice.

— The masons of Huddersfield having declined to work fifty-four hours per week, instead of forty-nine and a half as heretofore, locked out by the masters, the latter having refused to accept a reduction of two shillings per week in lieu of increased hours.

— Another, the fifth large fire since the spring, broke out at Ovenburg, destroying nearly all the property which had escaped the other conflagrations, especially that of the 16th ult. The losses estimated at twenty millions of roubles.

— The Wesleyan Missionary Society held its annual meeting, under the presidency of Mr. Haworth. The report stated that the home receipts had been 124,359*l.*, and the foreign receipts 8,974*l.*, whilst the total expenditure had been 157,217*l.*

— A match rowed on the Tyne between the Canadian sculler, Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and John Hawdon, a Northumberland pitman, of Seaton Delaval. It was for 200*l.* a side. Hanlan was the favourite. The match was pulled over the champion course, from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge. After the first three strokes, Hanlan led. He kept his position all the way, and won easily by three lengths.

6. In the House of Lords, on the order of the day for the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, the Prince of Wales presented a petition from 3,258 persons of the county of Norfolk in its favour, and expressed his own approval of the measure. Lord Houghton then moved the second reading, which was opposed by Lord Cranbrook, and, after a short debate, rejected by 101 to 81. The Bishop of Ripon the only bishop in favour.

— In the House of Commons, Mr. Herschell's resolution to abolish actions for breach of promise of marriage, although opposed by the Solicitor-General, was adopted by 106 to 65.

— The Earl of Chichester presided at the eightieth anniversary of the Church Missionary Society. The income of the society showed a gross income of 187,235*l.* and a gross expenditure of 216,951*l.*, entailing a loss more than twice as large as that of the preceding year, and to meet which it would be necessary to appropriate a portion of the stock of the society.

7. The Bill authorising the formation of Volunteer Corps in Ireland read a second time in the House of Commons.

— Opening of the tenth annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Williams, of Middlesborough.

— The Governor of Astrakhan announced the outbreak of spotted typhus in his government.

— The Marquis of Hertford resigned and the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe appointed to the post of Lord Chamberlain.

— The Royal Mail Steampacket Company's steamer "Trent" caught fire in Antwerp harbour, but only the cargo damaged.

— An exhibition of various electric lighting apparatus at the Albert Hall, inaugurated by a lecture from Mr. Preece, in the presence of the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, and a large body of scientific men.

— The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The total income of the society from all sources amounted to 213,811*l.*, and the total expenditure to 223,476*l.* In the course of the year the society had issued 3,340,995 copies of Bibles, Testaments, and Portions; and since its foundation 85,388,995 copies.

8. The Habitual Drunkards Bill, under which such persons may be shut up in "retreats" and subjected to certain discipline, read a second time in the House of Lords, on the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

— The Ameer Yakoob Khan arrived in the British camp at Gandamak, and received in state by Major Cavagnari.

— Stoppage of Messrs. Swann, Clough, & Co.'s bank at York, with estimated liabilities of about 200,000*l.*

9. A shocking discovery made at 4 Euston Square. The house—one of those on the northern side—was, until about three years since, in the occupation of Mr. Mills, a sculptor, and when he left it was let to its present occupant, a German, Mr. Bastendorff, who, not requiring the whole house himself, has taken in lodgers. Some of his apartments were lately let to persons who required the use of one of the area coal-cellars, and the one nearest to the area steps was appropriated to their use, although it had been previously in use for Mr. Bastendorff's own family. A ton of coals was ordered of a coal-dealer in the neighbourhood, and between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning his carmen arrived with the coals. One of the men went down into the cellar to shovel the coals over the cellar as they were shot from the van through the hole in the pavement. He was clearing the ground, when his shovel struck against what at first appeared like a sack of clothes, and he then saw there was a sort of mound. Digging further, he discovered that the obstruction was the body of a woman. Dr. H. P. Davis, of 1 Euston Square, was sent for, and, assisted by Mr. Harrison, another surgeon, he examined the remains. Dr. Davis stated that they are evidently those of a woman between fifty and sixty years of age, judging from the remains of the hair, which are slightly tinged with grey. The features were entirely gone, the arms and legs were dissevered from the trunk, and the feet and hands were wholly gone. There was a rope or thick sash-line round the bones of her neck, indicating that the deceased had either been hanged or strangled. From the appearance of the remains, it was the opinion of the medical men that quicklime had been used to destroy the body, and there can be no doubt that it had been where it was found many months, if not even two or three years. Nothing has as yet been discovered to lead to the identification of the body, but the fact is clearly

established that the outer garment was a black silk dress. The rumour of the discovery soon after it was made extended far and wide, and as the afternoon advanced the crowd of persons in front of the house and in Euston Square was so large that it was found necessary to place a number of constables of the E Division of police on duty. The remains, having been carefully collected, were placed in a shell and conveyed to the mortuary of St. Pancras Workhouse.

— H.M. ironclad twin screw ship "Iron Duke," which in July 1875 ran down H.M. ship "Vanguard," went ashore at Shanghai, but was subsequently got off with slight injury.

— Mr. W. B. Richmond, an artist whose works this year at the Grosvenor Gallery attracted much attention, elected Slade Professor of Art at Oxford, in succession to Mr. Ruskin, who resigned the chair.

10. Signor Provasoli, a Lombard, instituted proceedings at Rome against the heirs of Victor Emmanuel for 41,000 francs, a balance alleged to be due for two pictures ordered by the late King in 1868 of his daughter Adela, in answer to a personal application for her brother's gratuitous admission into an art school. The plaintiff asserts that he received only 9,000 francs on account. He served writs on one of King Humbert's household officers and on Prince Amadeus, while the summons to the Queen of Portugal and Princess Clotilde was affixed outside the townhall at Rome, they having no legal domicile in Italy. The Procurator at first objected to the notice being placarded, but the Minister of Justice directed him not to interfere, on the ground that all citizens are equal in the eye of the law. The plaintiff apparently expected that the threat of proceedings would prevent the claim from being disputed, but in this he was mistaken.

— Death of Professor Grisebach at Göttingen, aged sixty-five. He was celebrated both as a botanist and as a geographer.

— The *Golos* states that upwards of 11,000 persons arrested since the beginning of the reign of terror will be sent to Siberia during the summer.

12. In the House of Lords, the Metropolis Racecourse Bill was, on the motion of Lord Enfield, though opposed by the Duke of Richmond, read a second time by eighty-four against fifty-seven votes. The object of the bill introduced by Mr. G. Anderson in the House of Commons is to put a stop to the suburban race meetings.

— Dr. Newman went to the residence of Cardinal Howard in the Palazzo della Pigna, at Rome, to receive the messenger from the Vatican bearing the *biglietto* from the Cardinal Secretary of State informing him that in a secret Consistory held that morning His Holiness had deigned to raise him to the sublime rank of Cardinal. The following is the list of creations at the Consistory:— *Cardinal Priests*—Monsignor the Landgrave of Fürstenberg, Archbishop of Olmutz; Monsignor Desprez, Archbishop of Tou-

louse; Monsignor Haynald, Archbishop of Kolocsa; Monsignor Pie, Archbishop of Poitiers; Monsignor Ferriera dos Santos Silva, Bishop of Oporto; and Monsignor Alimonda, Bishop of Albenga. *Cardinal Deacons*—Monsignor Pecci, Under Librarian of the Holy Roman Church; Monsignor Hergenröther; the Rev. John Henry Newman, Priest of the Congregation of the Oratory, London; and the Rev. Tommaso Zigliara, of the Order of Preachers.

— Miss M. Shaw Lefevre elected Principal of Somerville Hall, Oxford, one of the two colleges for lady undergraduates established at that university.

— The Sultan conferred another decoration upon the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in recognition of her efficient help to the Turkish sick and wounded. The grand *cordon* of the "Chafakat," or Turkish Order of Mercy, a female order of knighthood, is a broad white ribbon with edging of crimson and green, like the Medjidjie. The Chafakat collar is a necklace of curious workmanship, with a star set in diamonds and emeralds, not embroidered, but real. Lady Layard is the only other Englishwoman who has received this handsome tribute of Turkish gratitude.

— The Queen's first great-grandchild born, and is the first-born child of the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and Hillbourghausen, the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. Her marriage with Prince Bernard took place in February of last year.

— Irbit, a famous market town in the province of Perm, east of the Ural, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Like Orenburg, the other Ural town recently burnt down, Irbit was one of the places to which political offenders were relegated.

— Another fire occurred at Orenburg after that which destroyed half the town on April 28, and on May 12 a third fire took place, which consumed half the Cossack quarter. At Uralsk, on May 11, a fire broke out during a violent gale, and a considerable part of the town was destroyed. Seventy persons suspected of incendiarism were arrested in Orenburg alone.

13. In Paris some alarm was created on the south side of the Seine by the giving way of some houses erected over the Catacombs. About twelve miles of streets are carried over these disused quarries, and 250,000 francs a year is annually devoted to propping up the interstices, but the process will require at this rate about fifteen years. Doubts were entertained of the safety of the Sceaux Railway, near which the accident occurred, but these are declared to be unfounded.

— An enormous avalanche, descending from the Jungfrau, swept through the valley of Stufenslein, carrying away an entire forest.

— The German papers report that a few days ago fifteen soldiers in a Berlin regiment showed symptoms of trichiniasis and are now under treatment for that complaint. The pork by which the disease was communicated has been traced.

14. The Duke di Medina-Celi was killed to-day while out shooting, by the accidental discharge of a gun, the shot lodging in the abdomen.

— The children of Don Carlos confirmed by the Pope, the Comte de Chambord, the Duchess of Parma, and the Empress of Austria acting by proxy as sponsors.

— Messrs. Lloyd & Co., owners of the Linthorpe and Lackenby Ironworks at Middlesborough, suspended payment. Liabilities estimated at 400,000*l*. Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes & Co. (Limited). Capital 45,000 shares of 15*l*. each, iron manufacturers of Middlesborough, also stopped payment. The Skerne Iron Company of Darlington, capital 200,000*l*., placed in liquidation.

— A congratulatory address and handsome offering from the English, Scotch, Irish, and American Roman Catholics resident in Rome presented to Cardinal Newman, on whom the Pope conferred the Church of San Giorgio in Pelabro.

15. An important deputation, headed by the Archbishop of York, Duke of Devonshire, &c., and including influential members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the municipal authorities of Yorkshire and Lancashire, the representative clergy of all denominations, and the leading members of the scientific Societies, waited on the Lord President of the Privy Council to ask that a charter might be granted to Owens College, Manchester, and that it might be raised to the rank of a university for the northern counties under the title of the "Victoria University."

— Señor Godoy, a leader of the Opposition, deposed Señor Barreiro, President of Paraguay, and installed himself in power without opposition. Almost simultaneously a rising took place against the Buenos Ayres Government, which was eventually suppressed.

— M. Jacob Staempfli, an ex-President of the Swiss Confederation, died this morning at the age of fifty-nine.

16. Meeting at Paris of an International Congress, under the presidency of M. de Lesseps, to consider the various projects which have been advanced for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a canal.

— In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll, in an impassioned speech of two hours' duration, bitterly attacked the foreign policy of the Government; ending by telling them that time was their great accuser, and the progress of events was summing up the case against them. Lord Beaconsfield in his reply showed that the policy of the present Government in India was the policy of the Opposition when in power—but a policy which they had not the courage to put to the test. He vindicated the Berlin Treaty, which differed essentially from the San Stefano Treaty. Lords Kimberley, Salisbury, and Granville spoke, and the subject then dropped.

— The O'Gorman Mahon (Nationalist) returned for the county Clare by 1,661, against 1,531 votes given to Captain

Vandeleur (Conservative), and 807 to Mr. O'Brien (Liberal). Colonel James Patrick O'Gorman, commonly called The O'Gorman Mahon, is a son of the late Patrick More Mahon, by his marriage with Barbara, daughter of The O'Gorman.

— An important meeting held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Sir Charles Dilke, to consider the claims of Greece to the extension of frontier recommended in the 24th Article of the Treaty of Berlin. The Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and many members of both Houses of Parliament attended, and resolutions in favour of the Greek claims were passed.

— The Austrian Reichsrath closed by the Emperor. In his speech his Majesty said that the sacrifices made by the country had enabled them to consolidate the work achieved by Europe in the East of Europe.

18. By a popular vote, resulting in a majority of 12,000, the right to re-establish capital punishments restored to the various cantonal governments of Switzerland.

19. Announcement made in both Houses of Parliament that bases of peace had been agreed to with Yakoob Khan.

— In the House of Lords Lord Bury (Under-Secretary for War) admitted that out of 4,435 soldiers sent to South Africa in February last, 1,585 were under twenty-one years of age; 251 under nineteen, and 37 under eighteen, but added, that the Government had determined to appoint a military committee to inquire into the organisation of the army.

— It was officially announced that the German Government had temporarily suspended its sales of silver.

— M. Auspach, Burgomaster of Brussels since 1864, died.

— A serious fire announced to have broken out at Petropolawski, in Eastern Siberia.

20. Herr von Forckenbeck resigned the presidency of the German Parliament, in consequence of the Liberal party finding itself in a minority in the Reichstag. Herr von Seydewitz, a Conservative, was elected to succeed him.

— A resolution in favour of a revision of the progressive rates of probate and administration was moved by Mr. Gregory and adopted by the Government.

21. Numerous fires reported from the sugar plantations of Cuba. Within a fortnight sixty properties, valued at a million piastres, are stated to have been destroyed. They are attributed to the negroes.

— The sculptor Mène, well known for his groups of animals and sporting subjects, died, aged sixty nine. His son-in-law, M. Cain, is a sculptor of lions and tigers.

22. The number of troops in South Africa officially stated to be 16,959 British troops of our army and 850 blue jackets, 4,453 Colonial troops, and 1,064 on the way from England to the Cape, and 1,615 under orders to sail.

23. Lord Granville brought under the notice of the House of Lords the inadequate protection against fire furnished by the Metropolitan Board of Works or other authorities, and urged the unification of the police, the brigade, and the water companies. Lord Beauchamp and the Duke of Richmond, on the part of the Government, were unable to hold out any promise of State interference.

— In the House of Commons the debate on the Indian Budget was resumed, and continued throughout the evening in an almost empty House—at times only two or three members being present. The debate was again adjourned.

24. The American House of Representatives sat continuously from noon on May 23 till nine on May 24, wrangling over the Silver Bill. The House reassembled later in the day, when a compromise was arranged between the opposing parties, and the Bill passed by 114 to 97.

— Captain Webb took the first prize in the six days' swimming match at the Lambeth Baths. He had swum a distance of seventy-four miles, or a little over twelve miles a day. Fearne was second, with sixty-two miles thirty lengths; Beckwith third, forty-two miles twelve lengths; and Taylor, twenty-six miles eight lengths. Rowbotham, who also started, retired when he had gone ten miles.

— An Exhibition of the works of the Industrial Classes opened in Victoria Street, Westminster.

— The Queen's birthday celebrated (on its anniversary) with the usual formalities and more than usual manifestations of loyalty.

— Lambeth, Vauxhall, Battersea, Albert, and Chelsea Bridges, on which a toll was heretofore taken from each person, thrown open free. The amounts paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works to the shareholders of the bridges were, for Lambeth, 36,000*l.*; Vauxhall, 255,230*l.*; Chelsea, 75,000*l.*; Albert and Battersea, 170,000*l*, together.

— At the Polytechnic Institution, during the usual exhibition of the diving bell, a link of the gear gave way, and the bell fell to the bottom of the tank. Two or three persons were in the bell at the time. The water was immediately turned off, and the glass windows of the bell broken, by which means the occupants of the bell were freed from danger of suffocation until the bell could be raised.

26. The Treaty of Gandamak, between Great Britain and Afghanistan, signed by Major Cavagnari and Yakoob Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan; by it a British Resident is appointed to Cabul, whose safety and honourable treatment the Ameer guarantees.

— Sir Garnet Wolseley appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Natal and the Transvaal.

— Mr. Sullivan in the House of Commons incidentally raised a long debate on the conduct of the war in South Africa.

— Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., presided at the annual meet-

ing of the Royal Geographical Society, held in the theatre of the London University. The annual report stated that the number of Fellows elected during the past year was 170, as against 187 in the previous year. The losses in membership during the same period were—by death, eighty; by resignation fifty-four; and by default, thirty-four. The income for the financial year ending December 31, 1878 (exclusive of balance in hand), was 8,124*l.* 10*s.*, of which 6,017*l.* consisted of entrance fees and subscriptions of Fellows. The President proceeded to present the distinctions offered by the society and won during the past year. The Royal (Patron's) Medal for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery was awarded to Colonel N. Prejevalsky, for his successive expeditions in the years 1870-3 to Mongolia and the high plateau of Northern Thibet, in the course of which he made a route-survey of 3,500 miles of previously unexplored country; also for his journey from Kulja to Lob-Nor in 1876–7, and for the admirable way in which he has described these regions and their products in the published narratives of his travels. Count Schouvaloff received the medal on behalf of Colonel Prejevalsky. The Founder's Medal was awarded to Captain W. J. Gill, R.E., for the important geographical work performed during two long journeys of exploration, voluntarily undertaken, along the northern frontier of Persia in 1873, and in Western China and Thibet in 1877, and especially for the surveys and maps made by him.

— The Technical Commission of the Interoceanic Congress met to-day to hear reports from its two sub-committees, the second of which admitted the possibility of constructing a canal with locks by way of Nicaragua, while for a level canal it considered the course proposed by Lieutenants Wyse and Reclus to be the best, subject, however, to certain modifications. The first sub-committee presented estimates of the probable cost of the various routes. The Tehuantepec line would, it was calculated, require an outlay of a milliard of francs without reckoning for the construction of ports; the cost of carrying out the Nicaragua project of Menocal was estimated at 7,111,000,000f.; the plan of Lieutenants Wise and Reclus at 1,065,000,000f., *plus* the indemnity to the railway; and the Atrato-Napipi scheme at 1,100,000,000f. The committee stated that it was impossible to give any precise estimate for the Blanchet proposal. The Statistical Commission on the projected Interoceanic Canal published its report, which estimates the goods actually in transit at 4,830,000 tons, adding, however, that an increase of 6 per cent. in the navigation would, within ten years of the opening of the canal, raise the tonnage to 7,250,000. The Fifth Commission demands payment of a transit duty of 15f. per ton, which would be reduced in proportion to the increase in the traffic. The gross receipts of the canal are estimated at 90,000,000f., and after paying the total interest due to the creditors, it is believed a sum of 42,000,000f. would remain for the redemption of the company's bonds and other unforeseen expenses.

The Commission is opposed to receiving assistance from any Government, and requires the Interoceanic Congress to declare the canal absolutely neutral, except in case of war. The Commercial Commission has not yet taken any decision on the subject, considering the proposed transit duty of 15f. too high, especially for sailing vessels. Of the English and American members of the Congress Sir John Stokes and Messrs. Appleton, Lazard, and Christiansen voted for the scheme; Sir Charles Hartley, Admiral Ammen, and Messrs. Bell, Lobnitz, Johnston, Smith, and Menocal abstained from voting; and Sir John Hawkshaw and Messrs. Lewis, Evans, and Selfridge were absent. The session of the Congress was then closed by Admiral de la Roncière le Noury.

27. The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of the Prosecution of Offences Bill, explained that the Director of Public Prosecutions to be appointed under the Bill would only act in exceptional cases, such as great commercial frauds and the like.

— The conduct of the South African War, and the policy of Sir Bartle Frere, were again informally discussed for some hours in the House of Commons.

— The death of the Greek statesman M. Deligeorgis announced from Athens. His funeral was marked by every sign of respect from the Government and people.

— The 100th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore, the poet, celebrated by the London Home Rule Club, under the presidency of Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P. Simultaneous celebrations were held at various other towns in England and Ireland; and although the proposal for a national celebration at Dublin was given up, the Centenary Committee gave a commemorative entertainment at the Exhibition Palace, which was largely attended.

— Mr. S. C. Whitbread, formerly M.P. for Middlesex, and head of the great brewing firm, died, aged eighty-two.

28. The Derby, which was this year run for the hundredth time at Epsom—won by Mr. Acton's (Mr. L. de Rothschild) Sir Bevys (ridden by Fordham), Mr. Trotter's Palmbearer 2, and Lord Rosebery's Visconti 3. Twenty-three horses started; the favourite, Lord Douglas Gordon's Cadogan, was eighth. The betting at starting was 20 to 1 against Sir Bevys. Time, 3 minutes 2 seconds. The weather wet and cold, and the crowds less than usual.

— In the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland a motion by Dr. Andrew Bonar was carried, by 321 against 319 (given in support of Principal Rainy's less extreme motion), calling upon the Presbytery of Aberdeen to suspend Professor Robertson Smith from his functions ministerial, professional, and judicial, on account of his views regarding the Book of Deuteronomy being opposed to the Confession of Faith.

— A conference of Scotch Liberals held at Edinburgh, when a resolution was passed to the effect that the disestablishment of the Scotch Church should be made a test question at the next

General Election. A telegram read from Mr. Adam, M.P., the Liberal whip, suggesting doubts as to the expediency of such a course.

29. A desperate attack made on the express train from Madrid to Barcelona. The train was stopped near Calatayud station, about 160 miles from Barcelona, by about forty men armed with carbines, revolvers, and long Catalan knives. These men seemed to be under the orders of a leader who remained in the background, and who sent his instructions to them by two "orderlies" who came and went between the place where he had taken up his stand and the line. All the passengers were robbed, but no violence was used, and the robbers were very polite to the ladies in the train. A sum of about 2,000*l.* belonging to the railway company was being conveyed by the train, but the robbers only succeeded in finding about one half, the box containing the other half escaping their observation. There were five gendarmes in the train, but they do not seem to have opened fire on the robbers until after they had nearly completed their operations.

— The Panama Canal Congress at Paris terminated its sittings. Seven schemes had been examined and discussed, and eventually, by seventy-four votes to eight (with sixteen abstentions), a resolution in favour of a level canal from the Gulf of Limon to the Bay of Panama was adopted.

— The Order of the Thistle conferred on the Earl of Seafield.

— The eruption of Mount Etna, of which symptoms were first seen on May 27, to-day assumed vast proportions. The mountain sent forth volumes of black ashes so dense as to render it invisible and considerably to obscure the sun's rays. Showers of ashes, completely blackening the ground, fell in Messina and extend as far as Reggio, in Calabria. Telegrams from the latter city state that it is covered with a lurid cloud, and that a quantity of ashes is falling there. Three new craters opened near Randazzo; the lava running precipitously towards the town of Francavilla, where great alarm is felt, as also in the towns of Santa Maria di Licodia and Paternó. Despatches describe the spectacle as at once magnificent and frightful. The three new craters lie each a mile apart in the form of a triangle in the valley six miles above Passapescaro, which is eight miles from Linguagrossa. Loud reports are continually heard from the mountain. The quantity of ashes is somewhat less, but the volume of vapour has greatly increased in density. Last night a number of brilliant balls of fire were thrown to a great height, and burst aloft like rockets, emitting a fiery shower. The stream of lava is estimated at seventy mètres' width, and has run a distance of more than six kilomètres in length, flowing apparently in the direction of Randazzo, but the exact line has not yet been verified. During the whole of last night loud reports like the rolling of artillery were heard. At Messina, on May 27, a severe undulatory shock of earthquake was felt.

30. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland closed its session. The Moderator delivered an address, in which he expressed regret that the Patronage Act, which was passed as a concession to the Free Church, and out of deference to it, seemed to have had the opposite effect. He declared that there was no likelihood of disestablishment bringing the Churches nearer together. To knock down a man was rather an Irish way to promote union; and if disestablishment was to produce brotherly love, why were the non-established Churches not now united? He held the Established Church showed ample signs of continued and vigorous vitality. It had sent conciliatory messages to the Free Church and others, but they had not met with a conciliatory response, and he could not see that they of the Establishment could take any further action in the matter. The Assembly is adjourned until May 20, 1880. Lord Rosslyn, in a closing address, declared that nothing could shake his confidence in their stability as a National Church.

— The ceremony of the formal investiture of Aleko Pasha as Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia was carried out this morning.

— The *Neue Freie Presse* gives the following biography of Count Monteforte, the burgomaster of Teheran. He is a Sicilian, and about forty years of age. As a young man he entered the Royal Neapolitan military school, and acted in 1859 as lieutenant in King Ferdinand's Rifle Guard. In 1860 he took part in the campaign against Garibaldi and Piedmont, and was among the defenders of the fortress of Gaeta. After the capitulation of the last refuge of the Sicilian Bourbons, he followed the King to Rome and thence went to Austria, where he entered the 80th Infantry Regiment. He took part in the Danish and Prussian campaigns. He then left the army and married a young Russian lady of wealth, whose fortune was later on, however, swallowed up during the crisis of 1873. After fruitless attempts to obtain a situation in Vienna, he was aided by friends to emigrate to Persia, where he won the confidence of the Shah, who appointed him to the post he now fills. Letters from Teheran relate that he has organised the police there after the model of the Vienna police. Monteforte, like the Austrian officers, is appointed for three years, their remaining being made dependent on their knowing the Persian language, as far, at least, as required for discharging their duties. In the meantime French is the language used.

— From Sicily the news came that the eruption of Mount Etna was increasing in intensity, that fresh fissures were opening, that the stream of lava was gaining in force and rapidity, and that Mio, a little farming and grape-growing hamlet on the northern slope, towards the Alcantara, had been totally overwhelmed.

— The Russian Minister of Finance, not having succeeded in obtaining a fresh loan in the European markets, announced his intention to issue a new internal loan of 300 millions of roubles at

five per cent. It was stated that almost as soon as issued, the whole sum, and even more, had been subscribed for.

— The Oaks Stakes won by Lord Falmouth's Wheel of Fortune (Archer), the favourite. Eight ran. Wheel of Fortune cantered in three lengths in advance of the second horse. Time, 3 minutes 2 seconds.

— The House of Lords held sittings on May 29 and 30, as a Committee of Privileges, on the claim of Mr. Hope Johnstone to the Annandale Peerage. The Lords present were the Earl of Redesdale (in the chair), the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, Lord Gordon, and several lay peers. Evidence was put in and formally proved by witnesses. The Lord-Advocate on May 29 addressed the House on the case of Mr. Hope Johnstone. Mr. Fleming, Q.C., appeared, and opposed the claim on behalf of Sir Frederick Johnstone, being followed by the Attorney-General on the part of the Crown. The various claims to this peerage have been before the House repeatedly at various times in past sessions since 1834, and the question is whether the Scotch titles of Marquis of Annandale, Earl of Annandale and Hartfelt, Viscount Annand, Lord Johnstone of Lockwood, Lochmaben, Moffattdale, and Evandale, were limited to the heirs male of a grantee from King Charles II. in 1661, or whether they descended to heirs general. At the conclusion of the arguments, the Lord Chancellor reviewed at some length the arguments and the circumstances under which the House had decided in 1844 against the claim of the grandfather of the present claimant. The patent of 1661 referred to the earlier patent, and it could not be contended that the earlier patent had been surrendered. The unanimous opinion pronounced in 1844, after the case had been argued by the highest legal authorities, ought not to be disturbed upon the further evidence now presented, and he advised the House not to change what was then done. Lords Hatherley, Blackburn, and Gordon having concurred, the Earl of Redesdale put the question in the usual form.

— In the Court of Appeal the two appeals of the Bishop of Oxford and of the Rev. Canon Carter against the ruling of the Court of Queen's Bench making absolute the issue of a *mandamus* allowed. The object of the *mandamus* was to compel the Bishop to issue a commission to inquire into certain acts of the Rector of Clewer contravening the Church Discipline Act.

31. At a Liberal meeting held at Rawtenstall, about 7,000 persons present, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth announced that Lord Hartington had consented to receive a requisition asking him to become a candidate for North-East Lancashire at the general election.

— A new treaty concluded with Portugal for the extradition of criminals, the suppression of the slave trade, especially in South Africa, and a revision of the existing commercial and maritime relations with this country.

— The evacuation of Sofia commenced, when one regiment left. Three others were to leave in the course of the week, so that only some squadrons of Hussars and four sotnias of Cossacks, mostly distributed along the Macedonian frontier, will remain in the trans-Balkan portion of Bulgaria.

— The sixteenth annual Horse Show opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. About 320 horses were exhibited, comprising hunters, cover hacks, roadsters, park hacks, and ladies' horses, as well as ponies.

JUNE.

2. An Exhibition held at the Mansion House during the week, under the auspices of the Coachmakers' Company, of a collection of prints, books, models, and paintings illustrating the history of coaches from the earliest period.

— Mr. Macdonald, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, entertained at a banquet by the Conservative Association of Haddington. The Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., presided, and alluded at some length to Mr. Gladstone's candidature in Midlothian; and held that whilst the foreign policy of the Government was unassailable, their domestic policy would hardly be disturbed, in Scotland at least, by the cry for Disestablishment, which he anticipated would form part of the next Liberal programme.

— The Order of Knighthood conferred upon Mr. Henry Bessemer.

— The German Emperor, while walking in the Babelsberg Palace, slipped, and in his fall injured his knee-cap.

3. The Pope has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Pius IX. on Khaireddin Pasha, Grand Vizier; Caratheodori Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Osman Pasha, Minister of War; and Said Pasha, Minister of Justice and Worship, in recognition of their share in the settlement of the Armenian schism.

— The members of the Comédie Française made their first appearance at the Gaiety Theatre. The pieces given were "Le Misanthrope" and "Les Précieuses Ridicules" of Molière, with the second act of Racine's "Phèdre," Madlle. Croizette, MM. Coquelin and Delaunay taking the chief parts in the comedies, and Madlle. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Mouny-Sully in the tragedy.

— The new Roumanian Chambers opened by Prince Charles, who in his speech from the Throne said that neither the preceding Chambers nor the Government had in any way prejudged the question to solve which the present Assembly had been summoned, that, namely, relating to the removal of the disabilities of the Jews. "We are in duty bound," the Prince added, "to find a prompt solution. To you belongs the duty of securing by wise

measures the internal interests of the country, and of strengthening the position of Roumania in so far as regards her international relations. This difficult question terminated, you have to occupy yourselves with other laws and reforms."

4. At the Westminster Hospital, Sir Rutherford Alcock presided at an investiture of three nurses of the Order St. Katherine. The order has been founded by the Queen for the improvement of the social position of hospital and other nurses. The first three on whom the badge of the order has been conferred were Elizabeth Christian, Lucy King, and Eva Keet.

— Signor Toselli, who was secretary to Manin during the defence of Venice in 1848, died in Paris, where he had settled as a teacher of mathematics. He invented the *loupe marine*, a kind of diving bell.

— A Madrid newspaper reports that the Alhambra is in imminent danger of destruction. It states that during the last days of May the hill upon which this choicest relic of Moorish art stands showed signs of an approaching landslip, and since then the appearances of collapse on a colossal scale have increased. The Alcazaba also, a splendid and extensive pile, lying at the foot of the hill, is in great danger of being involved in the catastrophe.

— The Fourth of June celebrated at Eton in fine weather, although the rain on the previous days had been almost continuous, and it had been in contemplation to postpone the celebration on account of the floods which covered the Brocas meadows and made the river run so strongly that the procession of boats to Surley Hall was at one time in danger.

5. Lord Cranbrook addressed at Sheffield a crowded meeting of upwards of 3,000 persons; and in the course of a long speech, lasting more than two hours, he passed in review the Conservative policy of the past five years. He strenuously denied the accusation of Imperialism brought against the present Government, which was responsible for all its acts, and ready to be judged by them. The Government had been accused of wishing to provoke war throughout Europe; but they had been unsuccessful, though they had succeeded in preventing a war. In India the Afghan war had been conducted with efficiency, and the terms of peace dictated by moderation; whilst in South Africa the war which had been forced upon them was in defence of our fellow countrymen in those colonies. When the story of the present Parliament came to be written, it would be told of it that it gave a firm and dignified support to the Ministry which it brought into power; that that Ministry was faithful to the promises which it had made, and which Parliament recognised and the people confirmed.

— Prince Alexander of Battenberg arrived in London, and left at once for Balmoral on a visit to the Queen.

— The rivers of Northern Italy, especially the Po and the Minio, overflowed their banks and devastated large districts of the Lombard plains.

— Sir C. Dilke, M.P., entertained by the Liverpool Reform Club, in his capacity of chairman of the Greek Committee, and made a speech in which he eulogised Greece for the progress she had made. She had begun life desolate, and her best friends despaired of her future, but she now had universal education and religious toleration for both Jews and Turks. The protocol of the Berlin Treaty as affecting Greece was a compromise, and Janina was the only point in dispute. It had been promised to Greece; and why should England, standing apart from the Powers, refuse it? Greece would not accept the new frontier without it, and he for one would not blame her for this decision.

— The chief prizes of the *Salon* have been awarded to-day. The Prix du Salon, 4,000 francs per annum for three years of foreign studies, goes to M. Flameng for his picture of the Girondins in prison, and the two honorary medals to M. Carolus Duran for two portraits, and M. de St. Marceaux for his sculpture, "Génie gardant le Secret de la Tombe."

— A statue of the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers unveiled at Wolverhampton. Lord Granville in his speech referred to Mr. Villiers' long career as a Reformer.

6. The First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. W. H. Smith) attended the inaugural banquet of the Bury St. Edmunds Conservative Association. In replying to the toast of the Queen's Ministers, Mr. Smith vindicated their policy during the past five years, and said that they would be content to be judged by its results. He denied that the Tory policy was one of defiance and ill-will. What it aimed at was to secure for Englishmen in all parts of the world protection for their wealth and industry. In South Africa, federation would be enforced, as necessary for the safety of the British residents. As regards Eastern Europe he denied explicitly that the reforms recommended for Eastern Roumelia had been conceded grudgingly by the Porte, or that in Egypt there was the least divergence between English and French policy, or that the Ministry were in the least unfavourable to the aspirations of Greece; on the contrary, they had always wished to see her boundaries increased.

— Baron Lionel Rothschild buried at the Willesden Cemetery of the United Synagogue.

— A deputation of the Court of Common Council waited upon Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., at his residence in Hampstead, to present him with the copy of a resolution conferring on him the freedom of the City of London.

— An outbreak of some Arab tribes in the neighbourhood of Constantine reported. M. Albert Grévy, the new Governor of Algeria, at once took measures for the isolation of the insurgent districts, and succeeded in arresting its progress.

— An interesting ceremony took place in Edinburgh in connection with the placing the top stone and cross on the central spire of the new cathedral. The senior and junior chap-

lains ascended the spire, which is 275 feet high, and laid the stone into which the cross was fixed. After this had been accomplished, the spectators were addressed by the Lord Provost of the city, and service was held in the nave. The cathedral, which is to cost 115,000*l*., was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

7. The Palais d'Industrie in the Champs Elysées at Paris, where the exhibition of the *Salon* is held, illuminated this evening by the electric light. The building contains twenty-eight saloons and three large galleries, in each of the latter eight, and in each of the former six burners covered with crystal glass sufficed to illuminate 3,000 pictures, but the light was considered to be too intense and too near to the pictures. One machine of 300 horse-power was employed to provide the necessary electric force.

— A strange occurrence is reported from Wetzikon, Canton Zürich. On Saturday the Commune was invaded by an immense swarm of butterflies a kilomètre wide, and so long that the procession took two hours to pass. They were principally of the kind known in Switzerland as *Distelfalter*, which feed on nettles and thistles. They flew from two to ten mètres above the ground, and went off in a north-westerly direction.

— A grand fête took place at the Paris Opera House in aid of the sufferers by the floods at Szegedin. The proceedings were divided into a preliminary evening concert and a fancy fair, commencing at midnight. President Grévy, the Prince of Wales, and other distinguished visitors were present at the fêtes, and the stall-keepers in the fair were the leading French actors and actresses.

8. Miss Probyn was bathing with another lady on the strand of Hendaye, Basses Pyrénées. Both swam out beyond their depth, and Miss Probyn became too exhausted to return alone. Her companion, however, had not sufficient strength to help her beyond a few strokes, and at once raised a cry for assistance, which was heard by a powerful man named Berestagne, who swam out and reached the drowning lady, but sank three times in trying to bring her to shore. Finding that she did not answer when he spoke to her, he concluded she was dead, and, feeling his own strength giving way, he left her and beckoned for assistance. Superreguy then swam out and reached Miss Probyn, who by this time had drifted away a considerable distance, and tried in vain to take her back by her bathing dress and by her hand. He then caught hold of her hair, and upon this she sank, but appeared again on the surface three mètres off. The man again reached her and managed to twist a long tress of her hair round his finger, and thus took her into shallow water; but in spite of every exertion all efforts to restore suspended animation in the lady failed, and her would-be rescuer himself narrowly escaped death, having to be taken to shore by others who had gone to his and Miss Probyn's assistance. The Royal Humane Society's Medallion conveyed to Superreguy for his bravery.

— The eruption of Mount Etna ceased after an active period of nearly a fortnight's duration.

9. The House of Commons re-assembled after the Whitsuntide recess.

— The Delegates sent by their respective Governments to represent them at the International Telegraph Conference began their sittings at Grosvenor Place yesterday afternoon. They were received by the Postmaster-General, Lord John Manners, who spoke a few words of welcome and enlarged upon the importance of their deliberations. General Luders, Director-General of the Russian Telegraph Department, replied; and the deliberations of the Conference then began under the presidency of Mr. Patey, of the Telegraph Department of the Post Office. The proceedings were conducted in French.

— An outrage of an agrarian character reported from Newmarket, near Kanturk, county Cork. A farmer named Sullivan was, with his sister-in-law, Catherine Curtin, returning from the fair at Newmarket with a horse and cart. When proceeding down a lane towards home they were fired at from behind a fence. Two shots were discharged without effect. The would-be assassin, whose name is John Curtin, brother-in-law of Sullivan, then rushed from his hiding place and attacked his sister and Sullivan with a bill-hook, inflicting several wounds upon both, and leaving them apparently dead upon the road. The horse found its way home without its master, and suspicion being aroused, a search was made. Sullivan and Catherine Curtin were found lying in the lane in a pool of blood, quite unconscious. Curtin was arrested at Brosna, about fourteen miles from Newmarket. He alleged that he was first attacked with the bill-hook by Sullivan. The prisoner has lived upon very bad terms with his family and brother-in-law, and he was lately bound over to keep the peace. Curtin's father, on the marriage of his daughter to Sullivan, handed him over a farm of 100 acres, thus cutting off the prisoner from any share in his property, and thus produced a bad feeling. The injured persons lie in a very precarious condition.

— A telegram from Mantua states that another dyke of the Po has burst, and caused immense damage. Upwards of twelve communes were taken by surprise, and the people, completely destitute, are encamped on the summit of the dyke. A later despatch says the waters of the Mincio, which threatened to submerge the whole district from Mantua to the Adriatic, have subsided, and the banks, which in several cases were crumbling away, have been strengthened. On the Po the greatest damage has been done at Melara, fifteen miles below Mantua. A large area is flooded, and relief is conveyed to the inhabitants by means of lighters manned by soldiers. No lives have been lost, and it is believed all danger is over. The damage to property is even greater, however, owing to the advanced season of the year, than was caused by the inundation of 1872.

— Alexander Solovieff, who attempted the Czar's life, hanged in a field on the outskirts of St. Petersburg. He declared he had no accomplice, and believed in no creed, political or religious.

— A table appended to the report on M. Ferry's Public Education Bill, and issued to-day, shows the rise of the principal unauthorised teaching bodies in France since 1820. In that year the Jesuits numbered 162; in 1840, 226; in 1850, 565; in 1860, 689; in 1870, 974; and in 1878, 1,502. The number of their establishments rose from 5 in 1820 to 59 in 1878. The Dominicans numbered 14 in 1820 and 327 in 1878. There are in all 141 establishments belonging to unauthorised bodies.

10. The Prince and Princess of Wales went to the Ascot Races in semi-state. In the Gold Vase (two miles) only three horses started, and it was won by Mr. F. Gretton's Isonomy, 4 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb., time 3 min. 59 sec. For the Prince of Wales' Stakes (one mile five furlongs) Lord Falmouth's Wheel of Fortune, 9 st., won in a canter by a length and a half. Twelve started. Time 3 min. 7 sec. The Ascot Stakes (two miles) were won by Lord Rosebery's Ridotto, 4 yrs., 7 st. 11 lb. in 3 min. 50 sec., against eleven competitors.

— A short time ago the murdered body of a traveller, named Müller, was found in a ravine in the neighbourhood of Schutz. After a while suspicion fell on the brothers Steiner, proprietors of the Three Switzers Hotel. They were consequently arrested, and now admit that they strangled Müller, who was their guest, in his bed, and then conveyed his body to the ravine. One of them has further confessed to having some years since killed his wife by driving a nail into her skull.

— The Great Council of Geneva have refused to discuss the re-establishment of capital punishment, not one voice being raised in its favour. The law will therefore remain as it is.

— The Russian expedition against the Tekke-Turcomans, 30,000 strong, under the command of General Lazareff, left the mouth of the Athek, to avenge the repulse inflicted on General Lomakin near Krasnovodsk.

11. Mr. Charles S. C. Bowen appointed to the Judgeship of the Queen's Bench Division, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Justice Mellor. Mr. Bowen was educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1858, and was called to the Bar in 1861. He was senior member of the "French Commission" in 1870, and succeeded Mr. Justice Archibald as Junior Standing Counsel to the Treasury in 1872.

— Mr. Gladstone attended the distribution of prizes at the Nonconformist School at Mill Hill, Hendon, and addressed the boys and visitors a long speech on the scope, method and objects of education.

— The Golden Wedding of the German Emperor and Empress celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the whole of Germany.

— The Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot won by Captain Machell's Mandarin (aged, 8 st. 4 lb.). Twenty-eight started; race run in 2 min. 1 sec. over the New Mile Course.

— News received at New York from the City of Mexico states that Negrete, commander of the Mexican army, has pronounced against the President Porfirio Diaz, and left the capital with 3,000 adherents. President Diaz, at the head of the troops, has started in pursuit of Negrete, and Senor Vallarte, President of the Supreme Court, is acting as President of the capital.

12. In the House of Commons a "scene" arose out of a question put by Mr. O'Donnell relative to atrocities said to have been committed by the British troops in South Africa. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Childers, said that the cost of the South African war was above half-a-million a month, and if the war were ended by the end of the month, the Budget estimate would not be disturbed. Subsequently, in the course of the renewed debate on the Indian Budget, Mr. E. Stanhope said the Indian Government was now pledged to retrenchment, and by obtaining annually a *bonâ fide* surplus of two millions it was hoped to put the finances into a satisfactory state. The resolutions were then agreed to.

— The Gold Cup at Ascot, which brought six starters, was won by Mr. Gretton's Isonomy (4 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb.), Count de Lagrange's Insulaire being second. Distance, 2½ miles. Time, 5 minutes 12½ seconds. Though it did not actually rain, the state of the course was deplorable. There was as brilliant an assemblage as usual.

— A lamentable accident occurred in Naples during the procession of the Corpus Domini, resulting in the death of Isabella dei Medici, Duchess di Sangro. The party, consisting of the Duke di Martina, the Duchess di Sangro, her four daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Duke di Bagnoli, and a little boy, were watching the procession from a balcony of the *piano nobile* of their palace, when the fastenings gave way, and, the balcony falling on that of the *piano* beneath, the people in both were precipitated among the crowd below. Fortunately, all escaped worse injury than that of severe contusions, excepting the Duchess, who, striking first on the railing of the lower balcony and thence rebounding into the street, fractured her spine and only survived two hours.

— An application from the Recorder of London (Sir Thomas Chambers) for an increase of salary beyond the existing amount of 3,000*l.* per annum rejected in the Court of Common Council, by 70 votes against 59.

13. At Ascot a new race, "The Hardwicke Stakes," was run (the Swinley Course) for the first time. The prize is 2,000*l.* added to a sweepstake of 10*l.* each. Lord Bradford's Chippendale (3 years, 8 st. 10 lb.), was the winner, beating Lord Falmouth's Silvio by a head and eight others. Time, 2 minutes 56 seconds. The Alexandra Plate fell to Count de Lagrange's Insulaire (4 years,

8 st. 5 lb.), who ran the three miles in 5 minutes 52 seconds. Five started.

— The last vestige of Temple Bar was removed by the contractors, and nothing now remains to show where the cities of London and Westminster are divided.

— Herr Bunge, of Hamburg, has just completed the construction of a standard kilogramme for the International Commission of Weights and Measures at Paris. It has occupied him eight months, and is of such delicacy that the person using it must not approach within two yards, as the warmth emanating from his body might disturb its action.

14. Lord Derby, presiding at the Lancashire Farmers' Club at Liverpool, took a hopeful view of the agricultural prospects, although he admitted the period was one of general depression. He thought English farmers could never again compete with American corn; but in meat, milk, and vegetables they ought to hold their own, their nearness to the market being their natural protection; and for every product which required minute care and attention, the small highly-cultivated British farms had advantages it was not likely soon to lose.

— The motion relative to the return of the French Chambers to Paris passed the Senate by 149 votes to 130. The majority was composed of Republicans, four Bonapartists, and two Monarchists; while the minority included twenty-two Republicans, amongst whom was M. Dufaure.

— Mr. Archibald Lewis Smith, of the South-Eastern Circuit, appointed Junior Counsel to the Treasury in succession to Mr. Charles Bowen. He was called in 1860. The appointment was offered to Mr. Edward Clarke, but declined.

— A swarm of butterflies passed over Worms on June 13 and 14, proceeding from north-west to south-east.

— The annual dinner of the Savage Club held at the Pall Mall Restaurant, Waterloo Place. The Earl of Dunraven, K.P., was in the chair, having on his right Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and M. Edmond About, and on his left M. Got, of the Comédie Française, and Sir Julius Benedict. The company numbered about 200. Mr. Gladstone responded for the toast of "Literature."

The *Milwaukee Sentinel* gives an account of a recent marriage ceremony "extending from that city to Owatonna, in Minnesota," where the bridegroom was detained on business. He was very desirous that his brother, a clergyman, should conduct the ceremonial, and as the reverend gentleman could not stay any longer at Milwaukee, he attended with the bride and a party of friends at the Milwaukee telegraph office, sent the essential question by telegraph to the bridegroom, who was awaiting it in the Owatonna office, and having received the usual answer "by wire" and the bride's consent in person, put a ring on her finger and pronounced the two to be man and wife. A letter to the *Sentinel*

from a lawyer points out that the statute in force assumes the presence of both parties at "the place of the marriage," and provides that the declarations of both shall be made in the presence of the minister. It is, therefore, suggested that this lady and gentleman should be warned "that they are not yet very much married."

15. The pallium (a collarette in lamb's wool), brought from Rome, conferred on Dr. McCabe, appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

16. Another extraordinary scene took place in the French Assembly. It was more uproarious, more disgraceful in character than any of its predecessors, and its promoters were again the Bonapartists. The subject of debate was M. Jules Ferry's Bill on Public Instruction. M. Paul de Cassagnac was the first to ascend the tribune, and it was evident from the crowds present in the public galleries—including many ladies—that a scene was expected. M. Paul de Cassagnac lost no time in lighting his fuse. He characterised a speech of M. Ferry at Epinal as malevolent, but withdrew that expression on being called to order by the President. Soon, however, he made matters worse. The Minister, he said, had affirmed that Catholics had falsified texts. It would, on the contrary, be proved that in the Republican party falsification of texts was no new thing, and that a Government which reckoned among its members M. Tirard had no right to speak of falsification. M. Gambetta again interfered, this time proposing that the speaker should be censured, the censure carrying with it temporary exclusion. At once the House was in confusion. The Bonapartist fuse had taken effect, and the train was fired. Bonapartists flew to the Ministerial benches, shook their fists in Ministerial faces, and one Ministerial throat, it is said, was roughly seized. Members of the Left went to the defence of the Ministers, and personal encounters are recorded between members of the Right and Left. Ladies in the galleries screamed, gentlemen in the upper galleries shouted and stamped their feet. In the midst of this indescribable hubbub M. Gambetta put on his hat and retired—a signal that the sitting stood adjourned for an hour. Thus was quietness restored inside, but in the lobbies and bureaux the excitement was intense. At the end of an hour the House resumed. Preparations had then been made to remove M. Paul de Cassagnac, by force if necessary, as he had threatened it would be. He was allowed to explain. He offered to withdraw all the opprobrious expressions if only he would be allowed to speak against M. Ferry's Bill. Even astute M. Rouher interfered in his behalf; but it was too late. The vote of temporary exclusion was carried promptly; and M. Paul de Cassagnac left without waiting to be carried out, but shouting as he went that France was administered by an "infamous Government"—a remark for which M. Gambetta reminded him he was now amenable to the common law.

— Cardinal Caraffa di Traetto, Archbishop of Benevento, died

at Naples shortly after midnight, after a lingering illness, during which he had to suffer amputation of the leg. This Cardinal, who was a member of one of the most distinguished ducal families in Naples, was born in 1805, and was created Cardinal by Gregory XVI. in the Consistory of July 22, 1844. Of the Cardinals created by Gregory XVI. only one now remains—Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg.

— At a tenant farmers' meeting at Milltown, county Galway, very violent language was used, following up Mr. Parnell's advice to the farmers to keep a grip of the land if they could pay no rent. The banners had various devices inscribed on them, the principal being the harp. On some were traced "Down with Tyrants!" "Down with Land Robbers!" "God save Ireland!" and "The Land for the People!"

— General Merten, French ex-Minister of War, who disappeared eight months ago, being supposed to have committed suicide or to have been murdered, rejoined his family as suddenly as he left it. The death of his son so preyed upon him that he went into a Trappist monastery and there stayed till he recovered his mental equilibrium.

— William Elliott, of Blyth, aquatic champion of England, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, aquatic champion of Canada and the United States, rowed on the Tyne, from the Mansion House, near the High Level Bridge, to the Suspension Bridge, Scotswood, a distance of nearly three miles and a half, for the title of sculling champion of England, the championship challenge cup, given by the proprietors of the *Sportsman*, and 400*l*. An unusual amount of interest was centred in this race, as the two competitors are acknowledged to be amongst the most noted professional oarsmen in the world, Elliott having fairly earned for himself championship honours in this country, whilst Hanlan had swept all before him in North America. The rowing of the two men was perfect. Hanlan had a longer slide than has hitherto been used in sculling boats in this country, and he bends well forward, and secures a long sweeping stroke, into which he puts immense power. Elliott had increased the length of the slide in his boat, and he also rows with great power, and his supporters were pretty confident that the great strength of Elliott would more than compensate for any greater skill in watermanship possessed by the Canadian. The toss for choice of sides was won by Elliott, who, of course took the north side, which gave him a slight advantage. Both looked in splendid condition, and the great physical strength of the English champion was noticed by all spectators. Half-an-hour after the appointed time a start was made by the men. The Canadian got away at a very fast rate, with a lead of nearly a quarter of a length, and the hopes of the North countrymen were raised when they saw their champion with half-a-dozen wonderful strokes draw up level and pass to the front with a lead of a few feet. This, however, was the only lead Elliott had in the race. In the next fifty yards

Hanlan came away in grand style, and quickly took a lead of half a length. Both the men were rowing at a very rapid rate, and were striking at thirty-eight and forty strokes per minute; but the Canadian managed his boat so well, and put such force into his strokes by the judicious use of his slide, as to make his boat travel the faster of the pair. By the time 250 yards had been covered Hanlan had increased his lead to one length, but Elliott put on a great spurt and reduced the lead to half a length. Approaching the Skinner Burn, Hanlan came away with a rush, and passed the point with a lead of fully one length. In the stretch up to the Redheugh Bridge both did their utmost to reach the point with the lead, but it was now evident that the English champion was overmatched, notwithstanding his great strength. The Canadian gradually increased his lead, and passed under the bridge, half a mile from the start, with a lead of two lengths. The race was now over, barring accidents. Both men continued rowing well, and Elliott doing his utmost to make up to and overhaul his opponent. This, however, he was unable to do, as the Canadian continued to draw further away, and off Cooper Ferry Boat Landing was leading by three lengths, and this lead he maintained at the end of the first mile. From that point Hanlan with ease maintained the lead. Although great efforts were made by Elliott, Hanlan gradually increased his lead, and landed himself a winner by about ten lengths, doing the distance in 21 minutes 1 second, which is very fast time. When Elliott and Higgins rowed over the same course in February last the time was 22 minutes.

— In the House of Lords, Lord Hampton called attention to "the painful position of Canon Fleming in being deprived of the rights and privileges of a member of the York Chapter. Lord Beaconsfield, in reply, gave a history of the case. When Canon Thorold was appointed to the See of Rochester, the Archbishop of York intimated his intention of appointing to the vacant prebendary in the Cathedral of that Province. The right of the most reverend prelate to make such appointment was admitted by the advisers of the Crown, and Her Majesty was advised to appoint Mr. Fleming to be Canon Residentiary. The Chapter of the Cathedral objected to that, and the law officers of the Crown decided against the view of the Chapter; but the Chapter had not followed up its threat of appealing to a Court of law, though he was willing to give it every facility for so doing. Then, how was the position of Canon Fleming a "painful one"? He had voted in the Chapter, he received his stipend as Canon, he was in residence, and he had preached. As the Minister of the Crown who was responsible for Canon Fleming's appointment, he was ready to defend him should he be attacked on any of those privileges. The Archbishop of York said it was true that Canon Fleming took the painful view of his own case; but any difficulties which might have been felt in the matter had been artificially raised. Canon Fleming had tendered his vote, but there was such confusion that the Canon

himself did not know whether it had been accepted. As Archbishop, he had written to the Dean to know whether the vote had been accepted; but throughout a long reply the Dean had omitted to answer that question. It must be taken then that Canon Fleming had voted because his vote could not have been rejected by an individual protest, and that he was in possession of all the privileges which were annexed to the office of Canon Residentiary.

— Under the heading of "The Wreath Refused" Mr. Tracey Turnerelli, who originated and carried out a penny subscription for a "People's Tribute" to Lord Beaconsfield, published a correspondence upon the proposed presentation of a gold laurel-wreath to the Premier. This wreath, "to procure which the people have subscribed 52,800 pennies," was exhibited lately at the Crystal Palace. The following letter explains Lord Beaconsfield's reasons for declining the gift:—

"10 Downing Street, Whitehall, June 16, 1879.

"Sir,—Lord Beaconsfield desires me to inform you that he has received and carefully considered your letter of the 8th inst., in which you ask him to name a day for the presentation of a laurel wreath procured by the contributions of upwards of 50,000 of the people, which have been collected, according to your statement, with 'immense labour and never-yet-exampled efforts.' His Lordship has, moreover, had before him the correspondence which, during the last five years you have addressed to him, and he notices especially your complaints that your services have received no recognition at the hands of the leaders of the Conservative party, and the expression of your hope that 'sooner or later they will meet with reward.' Although Lord Beaconsfield would fully appreciate and value a spontaneous gift from his fellow-subjects belonging to a class in which he has ever taken the warmest interest, he cannot but feel that being himself intimately connected with honours and rewards, he is precluded by the spirit in which you have previously addressed him from accepting a gift thus originated, and proffered in a manner which he cannot deem satisfactory.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Tracey Turnerelli, Esq. ALGERNON TURNOR."

17. A telegram from Odessa in the *Golos* announces that thieves (? Nihilists) have excavated their way into the Custom-house treasury at Cherson, and extracted one million and a half of roubles. One of the burglars was subsequently arrested with a million of roubles in his possession.

— Seven bridges on the Warsaw-Vienna Railway within the distance of a mile carried away by a storm of wind and rain.

— Terrible inundations reported from the Valley of the Po. In the rich Mirandora district alone 250,000 acres were under water, 5,000 head of cattle and enormous quantities of grain and forage destroyed.

— The following circumstance reported as having happened at Inshinny Island, about four miles off the coast of Sligo. The sub-

sheriff of the county, deputy cess-collector, and a bailiff proceeded in a boat from the mainland for the purpose of enforcing payment of county cess, which the islanders have always resisted on the ground that they derived no benefit from the tax. The island, it may be observed, is on the property of the late Lord Palmerston, who always paid the cess for the inhabitants, who are very poor. Mr. Egan, sub-inspector of constabulary, who was on a tour of inspection, accompanied the officers of the law, and the Rev. Mr. Guthrie and Mr. B. Fox, of Kilmore, county Roscommon, who desired to see the old ruins on the island, which are objects of antiquarian interest, were accommodated with seats in the boat. As the party approached the island the sheriff and cess-collector were recognised by persons in a boat leaving the island, who immediately gave a signal to warn the islanders by raising their hats on the tops of their oars, and a woman who was with them took off her shawl and displayed it. The signal was immediately responded to by the islanders, who, collecting from all parts of the island, ran down, men, women, and children, to every possible landing-place, armed with stones, and determined to give a warm reception to the passengers in the boat. Mr. Egan, in order to avoid a collision, went into the prow of the boat and waved a white handkerchief as a flag of truce; and as the object of his visit was understood to be merely the discharge of his routine duty, he was permitted to land, as were also the two strangers, in a boat which put off from the shore by direction of a man named Heraghty, who is the ruler of the island. But the islanders were inexorable in refusing to allow the sub-sheriff, the cess-collector, and the bailiff to land, and they were obliged to return to Sligo without making any seizure. Volleys of stones were flung at the boat as they attempted to approach the island.

— In the House of Commons the question of corporal punishment in the army occupied the whole of the morning sitting, the Government in the end promised to define in a schedule the punishments for which it could be inflicted, and consented to reduce the maximum number of lashes to be inflicted from fifty to twenty-five. A proposal to substitute a whip with one thong for the cat, made by Mr. Hopwood, Q.C., was negatived.

— The shock of an earthquake of unusual violence felt at Au Reale, in the province of Catania. Two villages were totally destroyed and ten persons killed—whilst the inhabitants fled *en masse*.

18. Swarms of butterflies are reported from Southern and Central France. They first appeared in Italy and Spain. On Saturday the Marseilles coast was covered with them. A cloud of white and yellow butterflies passed that day near Montelimar station, the passage lasting fifty minutes, while stragglers followed for another half-hour. The invasion extended as far as Alsace. At Angers there was a swarm estimated at 20,000, which, after passing over the public walks, traversed the Rue du Mail at only a slight distance above the ground. Near the forest of Fontaine-

bleau they were less compact, consisting of groups of a dozen or twenty each. Westerly gales and occasional thunderstorms have occurred simultaneously with this unusual phenomenon.

— Dr. Stern, editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, condemned to two months' imprisonment for publishing a report of the trial of that paper last February when prosecuted by Prince Bismarck.

— The Elementary Education Bill adopted by the Belgian Senate by thirty-three votes against thirty-one.

— The treaty signed on December 26 last between Portugal and Great Britain with reference to their possessions in India was passed through the Cortes to-day. The treaty creates a Customs Union between the Portuguese colonies and British India. All Custom-houses between the respective territories are henceforth abolished, and the present Indian tariff is to be applied throughout the Union. The treaty establishes a common system of excise duties for spirits and salt, and provides that manufactures of the latter shall be conducted on British account, an indemnity of four lacs of rupees per annum being paid for this advantage. It also stipulates for separate conventions of extradition and a common system of money, weights and measures, and provides that the British Government shall afford every facility for the construction by private enterprise of a railway from Goa to Bellary, without, however, engaging it to guarantee or subsidise the British portion of such railway.

19. In the House of Lords, Lord Coleridge, in committee on the Prosecution of Offences Bill, attempted to vest in the Attorney-General, instead of in the Home Secretary, the appointment of Director of Public Prosecutions. The Lord Chancellor opposed the amendment, on the ground that the present arrangement was in conformity with the wish of the House of Commons.

— Mr. L. Alma-Tadema (Associate) elected Royal Academician, and Mr. G. H. Boughton and Mr. Hubert Herkomer elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

— A Congress of the French Chambers was held at Versailles, to revise the Article of the Constitution which prevents them from meeting in Paris. The sitting commenced as early as a quarter past ten o'clock, and after it had been decided that a committee of fifteen should be elected by fifteen bureaux to consider the proposed revision, an adjournment until half-past three took place. Upon the Congress reassembling, the Bill abrogating Clause IX. of the Constitution was passed by a large majority after a short debate.

— A portion of the new church of St. Mary, Southampton, intended to form the memorial of the late Bishop Wilberforce and to replace the old parish church, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. The Primate preached in the morning, and the Archbishop of York in the evening. The foundation-stone was formally laid by the Prince of Wales on August 11 last. The four bays of the old church, which was erected in 1711 with materials

taken from the ruins of Netley Abbey, will be taken down when funds are in hand. The cost of the work already completed amounts to 10,000*l.*; 4,000*l.* more is required to complete the church without the spire. The architect is Mr. G. E. Street, and the style of the church is Early English.

— At a meeting of the Common Council of the City of London a report was brought up with the bye-laws for the due preservation of the land about to be thrown into the public way in St. Paul's Churchyard. The Lord Mayor stated that it was hoped that the work would be finished in a month, and be a great public improvement. He added, in answer to a question, that no arrangement had been made with the Dean and Chapter for either repairing or removing the statue of Queen Anne in front of the Cathedral.

— As the troops were returning from a grand review held by the King of Spain at Madrid at 6 P.M., the contents of two artillery ammunition waggons exploded in the Calle Alcala, close to the Puerta del Sol. An artilleryman was killed and several persons were wounded. The terror caused by the occurrence was indescribable.

20. Lord Bury stated that the Committee on Army Organisation would consist of General Lord Airey, General Lord Napier of Magdala, General Sir J. L. A. Simmons, Lieutenant-General the Earl of Longford, Lieutenant-General Sir P. McDougall, Lieutenant-General Armstrong, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Norman, Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Colonel Saunders, R.A., Colonel Hutton, and Colonel Bigge; secretary, Colonel Clive.

— The forty-second anniversary of the Queen's Accession to the Throne celebrated. Of the Cabinet Ministers who, on June 20, 1837, took the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty at a Privy Council held at Kensington Palace, Earl Grey, then Viscount Howick and Secretary at War, is the sole survivor. Of the entire House of Commons of that time, which was dissolved as a consequence of the Queen's Accession, only eight members are to be found in the present House. These are Lord George Cavendish, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, Sir Philip Egerton, Mr. Ellice, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Christopher Talbot, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers. Of these Sir Philip Egerton and Mr. Talbot were members of the unreformed Parliament, having been elected for the city of Chester and for Glamorganshire respectively as far back as 1830.

— In the House of Lords, Lord Dunraven moved that their Lordships' House should meet at four o'clock instead of at five. Lord Beaconsfield opposed the motion, on the ground that the change would be inconvenient to the Law Lords and the Ministers who sat in the House. Lord Granville supported the motion, as he had done last session, though he admitted the young peers did not avail themselves of the opportunities they already possessed. On a division, the resolution was rejected by 101 to 64.

— Lord Dunglass appointed to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Berwick in the room of the late Duke of Roxburgh.

— Mr. T. B. Sandwith, H.M. Consul in Crete, made Companion of the Bath.

21. The dinner of the Cobden Club took place at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, under the presidency of the Earl of Northbrook, in addition to whom the principal speakers were the Marquis of Ripon, Mr. W. E. Baxter, M. Lalande (France), Mr. Horace White (United States), Mr. Gennadius (Greece), and Mr. Richter (Sweden).

— A second dividend of 3*s.* 4*d.* in the pound paid by the liquidators to the creditors of the City of Glasgow Bank, making, with the previous dividend, 10*s.* in the pound.

— Attempt to lay the foundation-stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse frustrated by bad weather.

23. In the House of Lords, the death of Prince Louis Napoleon was referred to by the Duke of Cambridge, who read the letters of introduction and recommendation to Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere given by him to the Prince; by Lord Beaconsfield, who, after alluding to the Prince's career at Woolwich and elsewhere, expressed his opinion that his life had been needlessly sacrificed; and by Lord Granville, who referred to the sympathy of the English people.

— Lord Salisbury took occasion to say that England and France had advised the Khedive Ismail to abdicate in favour of his son; and Germany, Austria, and Italy had supported that recommendation.

— A meeting of the large feudal landowners of Bohemia was held at Prague to-day, at which resolutions were passed by an overwhelming majority, recognising the necessity of having representatives in the Austrian Reichsrath, and of effecting with this purpose a compromise with those of the nobles who adhered to the Constitution. The Committee of the Constitutionalists thereupon announced that both sections of the party would joyfully accept an honourable compromise. The entry of the Czechs and Conservative aristocracy into the Reichsrath is thus virtually decided upon, and the last remnant of the abstention and passive resistance parties has now disappeared.

— A Russian paper gives an account of a plague of locusts near Elisabetpol, which forced a detachment of troops on the march to retrace their steps. They settled so thick on the soldiers' faces, uniforms, and muskets that the major, driven to desperation, ordered firing at them for half an hour, but this produced no effect, and a march back was ordered. The swarm covered an area of thirty-five square versts.

— At a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Royal Gold Medal of the Society was awarded to the Marquis de Vogüé. This medal, which dates from 1847, is annually conferred on "such distinguished architect or man of science of any

country as should have designed or executed a building of high merit, or produced a work tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of architecture, or the various branches of science connected therewith." M. de Vogüé, when Attaché to the French Embassy at St. Petersburg from 1849 to 1851, published a series of essays on the "Ancient Art of Russia," and it was during the same period, just preceding the rise of the Second Empire, that he began to study ancient and mediæval buildings, especially those in Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and on the neighbouring African shores. In 1853-54 he visited Greece, Syria, and Egypt, the result of which might be seen in his well-known work on the "Churches of the Holy Land," as well as minor works on the "Semitic Characters." At the close of 1861 he started to join his great friend, M. Waddington, now one of the most eminent of the French Cabinet Ministers, who had six months before explored parts of Central Syria, and had made important discoveries. During the whole of 1862 the two travellers visited together all Central Syria, and soon after their return M. de Vogüé published his book on the Temple of Jerusalem, and began his "Syrie Centrale," being a series of architectural drawings of numerous cities dotting a vast plain and presenting a chain of monuments illustrative of early Christian construction during the fourth and seventh centuries. In that exploration M. Waddington, who, though a French Minister, had carried away honours from our Universities, and was the son of an Englishman, devoted himself to the collection and study of inscriptions, and M. de Vogüé to drawing and architectural research. Amongst other previous recipients of the Royal Medal have been Hittorf, Texier, Duc, Lesueur and Viollet le Duc, Cockerell, Barry, Smirke, Pennethorne, and Wyatt.

24. The insurrection in some of the remote districts of Algiers declared to be at an end, upwards of 4,000 insurgents having surrendered themselves or been taken prisoners.

— A monument erected at Valeggio in honour of those who were killed in the battle of Custozza unveiled in the presence of Prince Amadeus, General Thun, the specially delegated representative of Austria, and deputations from both Chambers of the Italian Parliament and the army. Several speeches were delivered, in all of which cordial sentiments towards the Austrians were expressed.

— A telegram from the Governor of Cherson states that some fields near the coast of the Black Sea are covered with enormous masses of corn beetles, washed on shore by the waves. Measures have been taken by the authorities with a view to destroying these insects.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the opening of a new school and other buildings in connection with the Alexandra Orphanage at Hornsey Rise.

25. Gaetano Centofanti, accused of having, with two others, on April 4, 1877, attacked with drawn stilettoes and robbed an Eng-

lish gentleman near the Muro Torto, outside the Porta del Popolo, was this morning brought before the Court of Assizes, and, notwithstanding a most skilful defence made by Signor Lopez, was found guilty and condemned to twenty-five years at the galleys. At the same time Crescenzio Delisio, his accomplice in maltreating and robbing a certain Andrea Scompiglio, *alias* Ventresca, on the road to Tivoli, was condemned to the galleys for life, this heavier sentence being pronounced in consequence of the said Delisio having been previously condemned to eleven years at the galleys for the crime of sacking and rapine during the Bourbon reaction which followed the liberation of the Neapolitan territories in 1860.

26. The Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, abdicated in favour of his son Tewfik, in consequence of the pressure put upon him by the European Powers. The late Viceroy's sole passion was for hoarding, and curious anecdotes are current on this subject:—"Out of forty-two table services dating back to Said Pasha, and some of them of massive gold set with precious stones, he has taken away forty-one. From the moment abdication was pressed on him Ismail's only idea was to stave it off long enough to pack up everything, and when all his trunks were on board the sensation was such that the Consuls asked themselves whether they ought not to lay an embargo on them. His fortune is estimated at 16,000,000*l.*; yet the very day of his departure he gave a crowning example of his ruling passion. A red carpet had been laid down on the quay as a mark of Royal honour. Ismail, affecting to show that he was no longer a Sovereign, walked alongside it on the bare ground, but on arriving at the spot where Customs duties are collected, and learning that there was T4,000*l.* in the office, he resumed for a moment his regal functions, and ordered the money to be brought to him on board, which, however, did not prevent his writing a few days afterwards to Tewfik for T3,000*l.*, 'which he stood in great want of, not having a farthing.' Unlike his father, Tewfik pushes ideas of economy almost to an extreme. His household is reduced to the simplest scale, and every month the salaries of his personal attendants are paid under his own supervision; he has reduced his civil list to a low figure; nothing goes into his private purse; he has made it a kind of ambition to meet the engagements of Egypt; and an eye-witness declared that he had seen him extinguishing candles which were burning in an empty room. He is not inclined, however, to accept the application of the European system of administration to Egypt, insisting that Egypt can only be productively administered by retaining the collection system hitherto practised, which, no doubt, means the bastinado."

— M. Hereav, the painter, was killed to-day by leaning out of the top compartment of a railway carriage and losing his balance; and M. Faivre, the Lyons botanist, has been killed by a cart running over him while leading a scientific excursion.

27. At Henley Regatta, the Grand Challenge Cup for eight oars was finally contested by Jesus College, Cambridge, and the

Kingston Rowing Club, the former winning it. The Diamond Sculls, by J. Lowndes, of Oxford, defeating F. L. Playford, of London. Time 12 min. 33 secs., and the Ladies' Challenge Plate, by the Lady Margaret Crew, defeating Eton by a length and a quarter. Time 8 min. 53 sec. The river was very full and strong.

— The centenary of the Friends' Schools at Ackworth, near Wakefield. The building now used as a school was intended originally as a branch of the London Foundling Hospital, and was begun in 1753 and erected at a cost of 13,000*l*. In 1773 the hospital was given up, and four years later was purchased by the Friends for 7,000*l*. The school was opened in October, 1774, and accommodation was provided for 300 children. During the century 9,453 boys and girls had passed through the school, amongst whom were Mr. John Bright, Mr. William Howitt, and Mr. James Wilson (some time Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and afterwards Finance Minister in India). The landed property of the School consists of 250 acres, of which about one-half is farmed by the Institution. There is a graduated scale of fees, in five stages, irrespective of age, and it is left as a matter of conscience to the parents to pay the amount which they can best afford.

— Her Majesty, in the presence of the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, invested Lady Conynghame, wife of General Sir Arthur Conynghame, with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. Sir Arthur himself was afterwards invested as G.C.B.; and Sir Francis Sandford, Mr. W. R. Lingen, and Mr. John Lambert as K.C.B.'s, the two latter being first knighted. Lord Odo Russell was invested as G.C.M.G. Mr. Taylour Thomson, late Envoy to the Shah of Persia; Mr. Welsh Kellner, late Financial Commissioner in Cyprus; and Mr. E. W. Stafford, formerly Prime Minister of New Zealand, as K.C.M.G.'s.

28. In the first division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on June 28, a joint minute was presented, at the instance of the Caledonian Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank liquidators and Scotch banks, asking that the petition for liquidation of the Caledonian Bank be dismissed, on the ground that circumstances had so changed since the application for liquidation that it was not now necessary to proceed with it. After hearing the parties, their lordships recalled the appointment of Mr. Waterson as interim liquidator of the bank, and dismissed the petition for liquidation. The Caledonian Bank resumed business the same day.

— The Rev. Joseph Barclay, rector of Stapleford, known as the translator of selections from the Talmud, and for ten years incumbent of Christ Church, Jerusalem, appointed Bishop of Jerusalem, vacant by the death of Dr. Gobat. Lord Beaconsfield had previously offered the See to Canon Tristram.

— Signor Giacomo Boni, the architect in charge of the restoration of the Doge's palace at Vienna, reports that the south-

west angle of the building was threatened with ruin in consequence of the oxidisation of the iron bars inserted in the Istrian stone of the capitals and arches, which were found all broken. The mortar, though five centuries old, was still fit to mix, and the materials employed were found in many cases of bad quality. It has been necessary to demolish all the parts of the angle from the capital of the upper storey to the foundation about thirty-eight feet, and comprehending the two arcades pressing on the large capital. Except the capital of the upper storey and the group of Adam and Eve, all the other parts will be new. The palace has not suffered the least movement from the vast demolition, though upwards of 250 tons of the superincumbent weight had to be supported by wooden shoring.

29. A sad accident happened at Bathampton, not far from Bath, on June 29. A party of "H.M.S. Pinafore" Company, who had been playing at the Bath Theatre, went up the river with some local residents. The party in one boat got too near the Bathampton Weir, a dangerous spot, where many accidents have occurred, and the boat capsized. Miss Florence Hyde and Mr. Ives, members of the theatrical company, were drowned, and Miss Annie Walsh had a narrow escape.

30. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Privy Council had advised Her Majesty to grant the prayer of a memorial for the establishment of a University in the North of England.

— Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, left Alexandria for Naples on board his yacht "Mahroussa," taking with him his harem and treasures.

— The show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Kilburn opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The unfavourable reports as to the state of the ground after the long continuance of wet weather, operated on the attendance of visitors. The number who passed the gates were only 4,272, as compared with 6,622 at Liverpool in 1877, and 6,753 at Birmingham in 1876. On the other hand, it is in excess of the numbers at Bristol in 1878. The following is a table of entries at the show, as compared with those of the last four:—

	London. 1879.	Bristol. 1878.	Liverpool. 1877.	Birmingham. 1876.	Taunton. 1875.
Horses	815	350	369	424	234
Cattle	1,007	443	378	465	340
Sheep	841	397	418	407	359
Pigs	211	164	140	203	164
	2,874	1,354	1,305	1,499	1,097

— The following is a list of all pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1879, and charged upon the Civil List:— Mrs. Anne Josephine Home, in recognition of the great services of her husband, the late Colonel Home, R.E., 300*l.* Mrs. Mary Howitt, in consideration of her literary services, 100*l.* Mr. F. Martin, F.S.S., in consideration of his labours as the author of

the "Statesman's Year Book," and of his other literary works, 100*l*. Lady Duffus Hardy, in recognition of the historical, literary, and public services of her late husband, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, 100*l*. Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Melvill, in recognition of the heroic conduct of her late husband, Lieutenant and Adjutant Melvill, in saving the colours of the 24th Regiment on the field of Isandula, 100*l*. Mrs. Henrietta Mary Ada Ward, in recognition of the services rendered to art by her late husband, Edward Matthew Ward, R.A., 100*l*. Mrs. Frances Aurelia Brewer, in recognition of the services rendered to history and literature by her late husband, the Rev. John Sherwen Brewer, M.A., 100*l*. Mr. Henry Smart, in consideration of his services to music, 100*l*. Mrs. Robina Ogilvie, in recognition of the able public services rendered, during a period of forty-eight years, by her late husband, Robert Annesley Ogilvie, Esq., C.B., Surveyor-General in the Department of Her Majesty's Customs, 100*l*. Mr. Edward Lang, C.E., in consideration of his scientific attainments, and labours towards the perfection of mechanical appliances, 100*l*. Total, 1,200*l*.

JULY.

1. General Henry Bates, C.B., promoted to be K.C.B. on his retirement from the office of Army Purchase Commissioner.

— A deputation waited upon Lord Beaconsfield to present him with the freedom of the Ancient Guild of the Grocers' Company, in accordance with resolutions passed in April, 1875. His Lordship expressed his appreciation of the honour done him, and his regret that it was not in his power, owing to the pressure of public affairs and the state of his health, to receive the distinction in a more public manner. One thing they might depend upon, and that was that he would pursue the same course in public life he had always adhered to, and that his efforts would be directed towards improving the condition of the country and maintaining the Empire to which they were proud to belong.

2. The Royal Commission on Cathedral Establishments appointed, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cranbrook, the Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Coleridge, Sir Henry Jackson, Q.C., M.P., Mr. A. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., and Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M.P.; secretary, Mr. A. B. Ellicott.

— Oxford and Cambridge cricket match played at Lord's. Oxford made 149 runs in first innings, and 64 in the second. Cambridge 198 in the first and 16 in the second with the loss of one wicket. Mr. A. G. Steele for Cambridge made 64 runs in one innings, and took eleven wickets.

— A dreadful explosion took place at the High Blantyre Colliery, near Glasgow. About 140 men were in the pit at the time of the explosion, but only thirty-one were in the neighbour-

hood of the blast, and of these four were taken out alive, though one died subsequently. It was at this pit that a disastrous explosion took place in 1877, and additional precautions were taken for the safety of the miners. At the inquest, however, the most startling disclosures were made. Evidence was given which showed that the men had been smoking, and that many of them were provided with false keys with which the Davy lamp could be opened, and moreover that some had matches in their pockets.

3. The Italian Ministry of Signor Depretis, which came into office in December 1878, defeated on the order of the day proposed by Signor Baccarini and supported by a coalition of the various anti-ministerial factions of the House. The Senate had voted the total repeal of the grist-tax, and by so doing had interfered with the Budget proposals. The Government took sides with the Senate, and was defeated on the constitutional question.

— The changes in the Prussian Cabinet completed by the withdrawal of Dr. Falk, Herr Holrecht, and Herr Friedenthal, whose places are severally filled by the Conservatives Herr von Putkammer, Prince Bismarck's brother-in-law (Minister of Education), Herr Britrer (Finance Minister), and Dr. Lucius (Minister of Agriculture).

— The trial of Hannah Dobbs for the murder of Miss Matilda Hacker at 4 Euston Square, brought to a close, the counsel for the prosecution contending that although she had given a satisfactory account of all things traced to her possession, yet stronger suspicion rested on her than upon anyone else. The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

— A new Egyptian Ministry constituted under the presidency of Cherif Pasha.

— M. Paul de Cassagnac acquitted by the jury before whom he was tried for exciting hatred and contempt of the Republican Government by the violent language used in his newspaper, the *Pays*.

4. The revision of the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, committed to the Convocation of Canterbury six or seven years ago, brought to a close. The difference of opinion between the two Houses of Convocation were smoothed away by a conference, and a new rubric on ornaments was agreed to which, without disturbing the old one, gives considerable liberty to both sides.

— Total rout of Cetewayo's army by Lord Chelmsford at Ulundi, with very slight loss to the British and Colonial troops.

5. Lord Lawrence buried in the nave of Westminster Abbey, close to the graves of Clive and Outram. The pall-bearers were Lord Shaftesbury, Sir W. Muir, General Beecher, and Lord Napier of Magdala, on the left side of the bier, and Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Northbrook, Sir R. Montgomery, and Sir Henry Norman, on the right side. The Royal family was represented by various officers of the household, and an enormous assemblage of statesmen, military men, and civilians filled the Abbey.

— The Prince of Wales received 350 Irish tenant-farmers, who, led by Canon Bagot, had come over for the Royal Agricultural Show, and had been "doing" the sights of London under the guidance of Lord Powerscourt and Captain King-Harman.

— The Prince-Elect of Bulgaria arrived at Constantinople, and after remaining about half an hour at the Palace to receive his investiture from the Sultan, set sail again for Varna in the Russian steamer "Constantine."

— The House of Commons sat from 1.40 P.M. on Saturday to 12.15 A.M. on Sunday morning to forward the Army Discipline Bill. Clauses 131 to 147 were agreed to, but the time of the committee was mostly occupied in a series of "scenes," which were lively throughout and occasionally uproarious. At seven o'clock Mr. Parnell and five or six others made a resolute attempt to stop further discussion, and two or three hours were occupied with motions for adjournment.

— The Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Kilburn was, in spite of the bad weather, visited by the Queen, who came to London expressly.

7. A meeting of the Conservative party held at the Foreign Office. About 260 members of both Houses were present, including the Earl of Beaconsfield and nearly all the members of the Cabinet. It was resolved to support the Government in their desire to push the Army Discipline Bill through Parliament this year, and to maintain the flogging clause as it has been amended in committee. The Prime Minister spoke at considerable length and in a sanguine tone. Lord Cranbrook also addressed the meeting. A good deal was said about the obstructives, but no resolution was arrived at respecting them.

— A grand fête in aid of the funds of the French Hospital took place at the Albert Hall. Many members of the English and French nobility, and several of the artistes of the *Comédie Française*, held stalls. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and about five thousand visitors. The following were among the sums realised:—Mdlle. Bernhardt took 256*l.*, Madame Favart 230*l.* (including the sale for 30*l.* of Bastien-Lepage's portrait of Jeanne Samary), the Comtesse de Montebello took 200*l.*, Mdlle. Croizette 200*l.*, the Marquise de Ferronays 140*l.*, the Comtesse de Florian 100*l.*, Madame de Bylandt 140*l.*, Mrs. Ronalds over 100*l.*, Mrs. Adair 91*l.*, Countess Steenbock 122*l.* It may perhaps be assumed from these figures that the average of the twenty stalls was 150*l.*, which would give a total of 3,000*l.* To this is to be added 1,000*l.* for money at the doors, and an unknown amount (which may, perhaps, be 2,000*l.*) for tickets.

— Rev. W. Walsham How, rector of Whittington, Salop, nominated Bishop of Bedford under the Act of Henry VIII. as Suffragan to the Bishop of London, with charge of the eastern and northern divisions of the Metropolitan diocese. The living of

St. Andrew Undershaft, value 2,000*l.* per annum, is attached to the Bishopric as an endowment.

8. A sad accident took place on Lough Allen by which Mr. W. Anderson, of Belfast, and Mr. Kenneth Reed, son of Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, lost their lives by the upsetting of their canoes.

— At the Central Criminal Court the trial of Catherine Webster for the murder of Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, after occupying five days, was brought to a close. The morning was occupied with the reply of the Solicitor-General on the part of the Crown. Mr. Justice Denman then summed up, and at twelve minutes after five the jury retired to consider their verdict. At twenty-seven minutes after six they returned with a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner then made a statement, in which, while withdrawing the accusations she had made against the two men Church and Porter, she re-asserted her innocence, and charged the crime upon the father of her illegitimate child, for whom she saw no reason that she should suffer the penalty of death. After sentence had been passed, she urged the plea of pregnancy in stay of execution, which a jury of matrons, empannelled in court, decided to be without foundation. The prisoner, who had remained calm up to the passing of the sentence of death, subsequently appeared extremely distressed, and the application of restoratives on the part of the warders became necessary.

— Lord H. Lennox called attention to a breach of privilege committed by Mr. Charles Grissell, who had represented to the agents conducting the opposition to the Tower high-level bridge, that he could promise its rejection by the Committee of which Lord H. Lennox was chairman for 2,000*l.* The matter was referred to a select committee.

9. An important case in connection with the Glasgow Bank failure decided in the Court of Session, Edinburgh. Mr. Houldsworth had lodged a claim of 229,000*l.* against the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, on the ground of fraud, by which he had been induced to pay 9,000*l.* for 4,000*l.* stock in the bank, involving the loss stated. The Court pronounced against the claim, the ground of the decision being that the bank, being no longer a "going concern," the contract could not be rescinded nor damages recovered.

— An important debate took place in the German Reichstag, in the course of which Prince Bismarck warmly denied that the support of the Conservatives of his new Tariff Bill had been purchased by concession to the Ultramontanes. He reproached the Liberals with having deserted him and then paved the way for Socialism.

— At a banquet given to the Conservative members for the City of London, Lord Salisbury claimed for the Government the credit of having preserved peace in Europe, and having carried out the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty. He asked if Lord

Hartington really led a party capable of forming a Government, and if so, what he would do with "his Circassians"?

10. H.M.S. "Orontes," having on board the body of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, arrived at Spithead at daylight. At half-past seven the corpse was carried from the catafalque upon which it has rested, covered with wreaths, crosses, immortelles, violets, and other floral devices, to the gangway. Captain Kinhahan, Lieutenant Greenhow, Dr. Magill and Paymaster Baverstock acting as pall-bearers. Admiral Fanshawe witnessed the transhipping of the corpse to the "Enchantress," which was unable to come alongside owing to the rough weather, so that the coffin was lowered into a barge prepared for the purpose and towed to the "Enchantress," the squadron in harbour hauling down their colours to half-mast and firing minute guns.

— Don Carlos and two friends left Paris at half-past eleven at night in a balloon under the guidance of M. Louis Goddard.

— M. Wekeslin, the librarian of the Paris *Conservatoire*, discovered among a lot of old scores belonging to the Théâtre Italien an unpublished manuscript opera in three acts by Haydn, entitled *Vera Costanza*.

11. The New Italian Ministry announced to be thus composed: Signor Cairoli will be President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the other posts will be filled as follows:— Signor Grimaldi, Minister of Finance; Signor Perez, Minister of Public Instruction; Signor Villa, Minister of Interior; Signor Baccarini, Minister of Public Works.

— The "Enchantress" arrived at Woolwich in the course of the afternoon. After a brief religious ceremony in an improvised mortuary, the body of Prince Napoleon was conveyed to Chislehurst for burial.

12. The steamer "State of Virginia," which left New York on July 10 for Glasgow, ran the following Friday into a fog, which continued dense throughout Saturday. At eight in the evening of that day the ship struck on a sandbank seven miles off the south end of Sable Island. She had seventy-four passengers and a crew of sixty-two on board. All the passengers and crew except four women and five children were safely landed, as also sixty cattle out of 104 on board.

— The burial of the late Prince Louis Napoleon took place at Chislehurst, the village and common of which were thronged by a large concourse of people. The Queen came from Windsor to Camden Place, with the Princess Beatrice, to see the ex-Empress and to witness the ceremony. The pall-bearers were the members of the English Royal family and the Crown Prince of Sweden.

— The Session of the German Reichstag closed without any ceremony or Speech from the Throne.

— The Rev. John Macnaught resigned the living of Goring, in Sussex, to which he was presented last Christmas, there being no healthy vicarage-house nor any adequate funds for building one.

— Eton and Harrow Cricket Match resulted in a draw. In consequence of the bad weather the game was not renewed on the second day. The first day's score was—First innings, Eton 99; Harrow 67. Second innings, Eton 68, with loss of six wickets.

14. A commission appointed by M. de Freycinet to report upon the feasibility of a railway between Algeria, the Soudan, and Senegal. The population of the Soudan is estimated at 10,000,000.

— A knighthood conferred on Mr. Walter Eugène de Souza in recognition of his great philanthropy and benevolence in Calcutta and other parts of India.

— The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille celebrated by M. Gambetta's first reception at the Palais Bourbon, as President of the Chamber of Deputies. The fête was on a scale of great magnificence, and was largely attended.

— The cremation of Herr Isaac Lilienfeld, a member of the Jewish community at Gotha, was effected in the presence of a large number of persons of various religious denominations.

— An important meeting composed of the representatives of the principal City and other charities held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital to protest against the Government bill, by which a tax of one per cent. on the gross incomes of all charities would be levied to defray the expenses of the Charity Commissioners.

— The Stephenson Memorial Hall opened at Chesterfield by the Duke of Devonshire. The cost of the Hall, about 13,000*l*., had been raised by public subscription, and its principal use will be as an Art Museum and Science Lecture Hall. George Stephenson passed the latter years of his life at Chesterfield.

15. The Army Regulation Bill having been discussed for twenty-one days in Committee, ultimately passed and ordered to be reported as amended.

— Mr. Charles Tennant, of the Glen, returned unopposed as member for Glasgow in the room of Mr. Whitelaw deceased. Mr. Tennant makes the 137th new member who has taken his seat since the last general election.

— The House of Lords passed the Irish University Bill without discussion.

— Western District Bank at Preston suspended payment. Its business and liabilities stated to be alike small. The bank had been in existence about four years.

— The Lords Justices of Appeal decided in the case of the collision between the "Bywell Castle" and the river steamboat "Princess Alice" in September of last year, that the latter vessel was wholly to blame.

16. The New England States of America visited by a storm and tornado. The pilots say that no such storm had occurred there for more than twenty years. The fatalities were many, and the damage to property immense. It travelled through the length of Massachusetts at the average rate of at least seventy miles an hour. In its course down from the Berkshire Hills to the sea coast it took

several swinging curves, and the whole breath of New England, in varying degree, was included in its sweep. In the rural regions its path is marked by ruined crops, torn and twisted fruit and shade trees; in the towns and cities by demolished houses, shattered chimneys, brokenchurch steeples, mangled roofs, and broken glass; and along the coast by the wrecks of yachts and other small craft, and shattered summer-houses and buildings.

— The Court of First Instance refused to grant a decree nullifying the marriage between General Garibaldi and Signora Raimondi, notwithstanding that such a decree was sought for by both parties. The decision, however, reserves the right to General Garibaldi of producing further proof in support of his plea. The declaration of the nullity of his marriage with the Signora Riamondi, celebrated in Rome some fifteen or more years ago, was sought on the following grounds:—Immediately after the marriage ceremony, and before the bride had changed her dress, Garibaldi received a letter telling him that she had deceived him before marrying him. He laid this letter before her. She confessed; they parted there and then, and some months later the lady gave birth to a son.

— Signor Giacomo Dina, one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Italian periodical press, died at Turin. He had been for many years connected with the *Opinione* and was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

17. The Marquis of Hartington notified his formal acceptance of the candidature for North-East Lancashire, his object being to take the lead in an attack on the exclusively Conservative representation of that county.

— At the Wimbledon Meeting, Quartermaster McDonald, 10th Forfar, declared winner of the first stage for the Queen's Prize, of the Association Silver Medal, and 60*l*.

— Hamburg and Bremen notified to Prince Bismarck their unwillingness to renounce their rights as free ports, and claimed the privileges conferred upon them as members of the old Hanseatic League.

18. In action brought against the lessees of the Alexandra Palace by a lady who had been thrown out of her carriage in consequence of her horse taking fright, the young elephant—the cause of the commotion—was brought into the Court of Exchequer as a witness in the case. No questions were put to him by counsel, but the witness amused himself by removing all the hats from the solicitors' table with his trunk. The case was arranged.

— According to figures, said to be official though published at Berlin, the cost of the Eastern war to Russia as so far ascertained, amounted to 150,000,000*l*. and the loss of 200,000 men. Of these by far the largest portion succumbed to disease, which was more fatal after the armistice than during the campaign.

— Prince Jerome Napoleon, in reply to a deputation commissioned to inquire his intentions towards the Bonapartists, said that he should fulfil his duties but must choose his own time. The

Republic he regarded as the regular and legal government of the country; and though they might not sympathise with it, it was entitled to their esteem.

— The St. George's Vase, gold jewel and cup, the great Snider-rifle prize, won by Private Gentles, 1st Stirling.

19. At the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting, the Lords and Commons Match was won by the former, scoring 351 against 343.

— At a meeting of Bonapartist Senators and Deputies, held in Paris, Prince Jerome Napoleon was adopted as the representative of the party. M. Rouher was not present, and the friends of M. de Cassagnac either protested or absented themselves.

— A serious fire broke out at Nijni Novgorod, causing the death of seventeen persons, and on the same day the Kremlin at Moscow was set on fire in broad daylight, a wooden staircase having been saturated with petroleum. In five hours the flames were extinguished, the inhabitants hastening from all quarters to assist, but the damage is considerable. In the town of Uralsk, which was almost destroyed by a conflagration in the spring, another fire broke out on the 22nd, consuming almost every building spared by the previous disaster. Besides this, Petropaulovski, in West Siberia, has been entirely burned, and Veliti Yasiki fired, though in this last case arson is attributed by some to a girl avenging the perfidy of her lover. According to a report issued by the Ministry of the Interior, the number of fires during June was 3,501, and of these the number attributed to incendiarism was 508.

20. Intelligence received at St. Petersburg respecting General Lazareff's expedition states (according to a Reuter's telegram from that city) that "the Russian forces advanced on July 20 from Tschikislar to Tchat and Duzolum in small echelons of two and four companies, in order to lessen the difficulties of transport and of getting water from the wells, which were about 35 versts distant from each other;" that "the troops were suffering from ophthalmic affections, diarrhœa, and scurvy;" and that a disquieting report had reached Tschikislar from Tchat stating that "a mortality of 25 per cent. from dysentery and fever prevailed in the force."

21. The Dean of Westminster published a memorandum explaining the reasons which had induced him to offer space in Westminster Abbey for the proposed monument to the late Prince Louis Napoleon. The spot proposed was in Henry VII. Chapel, where the Duc de Montpensier, Louis Philippe's brother, and Louis XVIII.'s wife, both of whom had died in exile, were interred.

— In the House of Lords, Lord Cranbrook moved the second reading of the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill, which was agreed to after a very brief discussion, in the course of which the Duke of Cambridge expressed his belief in the necessity of maintaining corporal punishment for certain offences.

22. Vivisection came before the Civil Tribunal in the shape of a claim by a Madame Gelyot for 16,000f. compensation for her lodgers being driven away by the nocturnal howling of the dogs in M. Paul Bert's laboratory at the Sorbonne. The experiments are carried on once a week in connexion with the physiological lectures, and the howls of the dogs before, during, and after them were described as intolerable. For the defence it was alleged that the allegations were grossly exaggerated; that since the first complaint the experiments had been conducted in a retired cellar; that anæsthetics were used; and that the larynx of the watch-dog had been cut to prevent its barking. Judgment was deferred for a week, but ultimately Madame Gelyot's claim for damages on account of the nocturnal barking of M. Paul Bert's dogs at the Sorbonne was dismissed by the civil tribunal, on the ground that the dogs are kept in a retired cellar, that the watchdog had been made dumb, and that the other neighbours did not complain.

— Death of Charles Landseer, R.A., aged eighty.

— The New Union Dock at Great Grimsby opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

— At Wimbledon, the Queen's Prize won by Corporal Taylor, 47th Lancashire Volunteers with 83 points in the second stage.

— A clock and chimney ornaments, with 1,400*l.* in money, presented to Mr. W. G. Grace, the well-known cricketer, by Lord Fitzhardinge, on behalf of the subscribers to the testimonial.

— A gentleman jumped overboard from the Folkestone boat "Albert Edward," bound to Boulogne. The second mate, Mr. Walter Hill, at once flung out a life-belt, and, though fully dressed and wearing his heavy boots, jumped in after it. So long as he could see the man afloat he struggled to come up to him, but was baffled by the heavy sea, wind, and current. Meanwhile the life-boat was lowered, but unfortunately it became jammed and damaged, and the crew fell into the sea. All were ultimately saved by clinging to the halyards of the davits or ropes thrown out, except a stoker named Weeks, who missed a rope and was carried away by the wash. Hill made for him, and was nearly rescuing him when he saw the poor fellow sink. The second boat had meanwhile been launched, and took Hill out, after forty minutes' immersion and gallant struggle.

23. The London School Board passed a resolution to borrow a further sum of 200,000*l.* for school-building purposes, making a total sum of three and a half millions borrowed up to the present time.

— Mr. Bright delivered an address at a meeting which was held at Willis's Rooms to consider certain questions affecting the interests of India. The right hon. gentleman said that of the various promises which had been made for economising expenditure, he could see none that were likely to lead to any considerable result except those respecting public works; whereas if there is one thing that India needed more than another it was a wise outlay in

that direction. As to the army he regarded the promises of retrenchment as a delusion. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, a Calcutta barrister, on the exclusion of natives from the Civil Service of India.

— The "Breach of Privilege" case came on again for consideration, and Mr. Ward committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. On the second reading of the Public Works Loan Bill, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the present bill differed materially from that originally introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Speaker held the objection to be valid, and the order was discharged and a new bill brought in.

24. In reply to a deputation consisting of graduates of the Queen's Universities in Ireland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government bill before Parliament had nothing to do with the establishment of a Roman Catholic university in Ireland, but to supply a want felt many of our Irish fellow subjects. Almost simultaneously a meeting of the Irish Home Rule Members of Parliament was held, at which it was unanimously agreed to support the Government bill for the endowment of National School Teachers with a sum of 1,300,000*l*., to be taken from the Irish Church surplus.

— Lord Hartington opened his campaign in Lancashire by a great meeting at Over Darwen. In his speech he explained the reason of his coming forward as a candidate—blamed the Afghan and Zulu wars, and challenged the Government to state its views on County Franchise, Re-distribution of Seats, and other home topics.

— News reached England of Lord Chelmsford's victory at Ulundi.

— Major Cavagnari and suite arrived at Cabul, and received with marks of respect by the Ameer and his followers.

— At the Wimbledon Meeting the Elcho International Shield was won by Scotland scoring 1,505 points. The Irish team scored 1,494, and the English 1,482. The "Kolapore Challenge Cup" was won by the "mother" country with 653 points; the only colony competing, Canada, scoring 630. The Ashburton Challenge Shield, competed for by Public Schools, was carried off for the eighth time by Harrow with 414 points.

25. The Wingfield Challenge Sculls, the symbol of the Amateur Championship of the Thames, won easily by Mr. F. L. Playford, of the London Rowing Club, defeating Mr. Jefferson Lowndes, of Hertford College, Oxford. Mr. Playford has held the Challenge Sculls since 1875. The course from Putney to Mortlake, 4¼ miles, was rowed in 25 min. 50 sec.

— Viscount Cranbrook, at Cooper's Hill College, referred to the recent agitation in favour of the employment of natives in the government of India, and said that it could never be expected that the superintendence and control should ever be placed entirely in their hands.

— The Marquis of Salisbury received a deputation of Jews headed by Baron de Worms, to protest against the proposal by which the Jews of Roumania would be deprived of the full rights guaranteed to them under the Treaty of Berlin. In his reply Lord Salisbury remarked that the equilibrium of the States of Eastern Europe was still unstable, and that the object of the policy of the majority of the European Powers was to ensure stability in that part of the world.

— Sir Eardley Wilmot moved in the House of Commons that as the innocence of Edmund Galley, who been convicted of murder at the Exeter Assizes in 1836, had been established, an address to Her Majesty for a free pardon should be presented. After some objections raised by the Home Secretary, this was agreed to with the exception of the words asserting Galley's innocence.

— Four new Bishops consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral—Canon Walsham How as Suffragan-Bishop of Bedford; Dr. Barclay, a well-known Oriental scholar, as Bishop of Jerusalem; Mr. Speechly, a Church Missionary Society's missionary, as Bishop of Caledonia, a new diocese carved out of British Columbia; and Mr. Ridley, also a Church Missionary Society's missionary, as Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, native Indian States under British protection.

26. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, in distributing prizes to the College of Preceptors, deprecated the idea of making secondary education compulsory in this country. The rôle of the State in his opinion should be limited to giving information and guidance to parents in the choice of schools and teachers, by not only compelling endowed schools to be examined and their teachers registered, but by offering examination and registration to private schools and their teachers. He was opposed to a centralised and uniform system of education, but thought for the purposes of examination and education a Council should be appointed, composed partly of members of the universities, partly of ministers of the Crown, and partly of members of the teaching profession.

— Serious floods in Belgium. Between Brussels and Malines most of the fields reported to be under water, and at Vilvorde even the roads were flooded to a depth of more than two feet. The Senne broke through its embankment and made the valley of the Senne above Brussels a lake. The Scheldt and Meuse likewise overflowed their banks, carrying away the crops. Maestricht surrounded by water, and at Charleroi the Sambre inundated the lower portion of the town.

— Mr. John Nelson, an actor of some reputation, while playing Claude Melnotte at Preston with his wife, "Miss Carlotta Leclerq," broke a blood-vessel, and died on the following Saturday, aged forty.

28. Miss Caroline Kirkpatrick, lady probationer of the Middlesex Hospital, saved two ladies named Magill, who were in danger of drowning at Portrush. Miss Kirkpatrick saw the two girls struggling in the water out of their depth, and, immediately ob-

taining a life-buoy from the bathing-place, ran down the rock, which was covered with slippery sea-weed, plunged into the sea, and flung the buoy to one of them, who caught it and rescued her sister, who was by this time under water, when both were taken to shore, all but insensible, by Miss Kirkpatrick.

29. First day of the Goodwood meeting, which, on account of the weather and other causes, was poorly attended. The Goodwood Cup brought together a field of thirty horses and was won by Mr. J. T. Best's Peter, 3 yrs. (8 st.), ridden by C. Wood, in 1 min. 19 sec. Mr. S. Western's Vegetarian second, and Duke of Hamilton's Lollypop third.

— Catherine Webster, who three weeks ago was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey, for the murder of her mistress, Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, in March last, was executed within the Surrey County Gaol at Wandsworth. By order of the Home Secretary, reporters were not admitted. After the conviction the prisoner (who had previously falsely charged two men with the murder) twice made a lengthened statement to the effect that she had not been guilty of the actual murder, which she said was the work of a man who was the father of her child; and although, in addition, a petition for commutation of the sentence was sent in, Mr. Cross, after conferring with Mr. Justice Denman, who tried the case, declined to interfere. Subsequently, as appeared at the inquest held in the usual course after the execution, the convict confessed that she was the murderer. Captain Colville, governor of the prison, said that the prisoner made a confession on Monday night, and the fact was communicated to him by the Roman Catholic chaplain on his leaving her just before ten o'clock. The prisoner said she alone was the perpetrator of the murder; that she "had been slightly excited by having taken some drink;" that her mistress's manner aggravated her; that she pushed her mistress downstairs, and then strangled her at the bottom. He (the governor) had himself spoken to the convict on the morning of the execution, when she repeated to him that "the man had nothing to do with it."

30. The statue of M. Thiers, erected at Nancy, unveiled in the presence of Madame Thiers and a large number of members of the Government. An immense concourse had assembled, composed not only of French but of persons from Alsace and Lorraine who had come to pay honour to the "Liberator of the Territory."

— Mr. Ward, who had been committed for breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, and detained in custody in the Clock Tower for a week, was released on medical certificate and after an apology. The fees paid amounted to 14*l.*; 5*l.* "caption money," 1*l.* each for order of committal and release, and 1*l.* per day during his detention.

— The Goodwood Stakes was won by Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Bay Archer, 3 yrs. (6 st. 8 lb.), ridden by Galton. There were ten starters. The race was run in 5 min. 16 sec.

— Grand Duke William of Mecklenburg died, after an operation rendered necessary by an ulcer resulting from a neglected wound, received at the blowing-up of the citadel of Laon, during the Franco-German war.

— Martyrs' Memorial at Stratford-le-Bow, in memory of thirteen persons burnt there during the Marian persecution, unveiled by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The cost, about 1,000*l.*, was defrayed by public subscriptions.

31. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his statement respecting the expenses of the war in South Africa, which he estimated at four and a half millions. Of this sum 1,500,000*l.* had been already provided for in the Budget; the remainder would be provided by Exchequer Bonds, of which 1,200,000*l.* only would be issued.

— Goodwood Cup won easily by three lengths by Mr. Gretton's Isonomy, 4 yrs. (19 st. 3 lb.); ridden by Cannon. Time 5 min. 14 sec. Six started.

— At Derby, before Mr. Justice Lindley, Gerald Mainwaring, twenty-three, described as a gentleman and well-educated, and who is stated to be the son of a Somersetshire magistrate, was indicted for the wilful murder of Police-constable Moss, on July 12. There was a further charge of maliciously shooting and wounding Police-constable Price. The prisoner, who had settled in America as a farmer, was over here on a visit. Getting into disreputable company, he was apprehended with his companion—a drunken woman—on the charge of furious driving. When in the lock-up, he discharged a revolver at the two officers, killing one and injuring the other. The jury, after an absence of rather more than three hours, found the prisoner guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Sentence of death was passed.

— The Convocation of the Province of York met and discussed the Athanasian Creed, upon a motion of the Bishop of Durham that its use should be optional. The motion was carried in the Upper House, but negatived by thirty-five to eight in the Lower.

— Manifesto issued by the Comte de Chambord, in which he contradicts the oft-repeated statement that he declined to avail himself of mounting the throne in 1877, and declares that it was not the monarchy which he was offered, but the guardianship of a mayor of the palace. He refuses to be even the chief of a party, and expresses his conviction that he can and will save France.

During July 12,710 emigrants landed at New York, compared with 8,689 in July 1878. During the year ending July, 103,245 emigrants landed, against 74,139 in the previous year.

AUGUST.

1. Three more Socialists were hanged at Kieff, namely, Anicim Fedoroff, a "Bourgeois Platon;" Gorsky, ditto; and Joseph Bilchansky, son of an honorary or titular councillor. They were executed in the field between the cemetery and the old post road to Zhitomir, in which their fellow-Socialists Brandtner, Antonoff, and Vosinsky underwent the same penalty last May. The field is situated about a verst from the prison, and the condemned were taken there in the usual Russian fashion, that is, seated on an uncovered vehicle with the back to the horse, and having a black board on the breast, with the word "criminal" in white letters upon it.

— Aarifi Pasha, the new Turkish premier, addressed a circular to the Powers, explaining that the abolition of the Grand Vizierat is intended to enable the Sultan to hold the reins of government more tightly, the policy of Khaireddin having tended to violate the Sultan's supremacy.

— A sturgeon, weighing about seven pounds, caught in the river Crane, a small tributary of the Thames, just above Twickenham.

— The complete evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the Russian troops completed two days in advance of the date stipulated by the Berlin Treaty.

2. The French Chambers prorogued, and the last sitting held at Versailles.

— A park of twenty acres was opened at Heywood, near Bury. Six years ago Mr. Newhouse, a manufacturer, was killed in a railway accident, and as he died intestate, this part of his property is devolved on the Queen as Duchess of Lancaster, who has given it to the town.

— About eleven o'clock a storm of thunder and lightning broke over the metropolis, and continued without cessation until daylight. It was felt with most severity in the northern suburbs, where torrents of rain and hail fell, causing the flooding of houses and much damage in gardens. The Castle Hotel, Richmond, had all its glass destroyed. The loss here alone represents more than a thousand pounds. At Cambridge damage was caused by the flooding of cellars and basements. Several fires of farm produce are reported from the district. Two cows were killed in a field at Dawston. The rainfall at Cambridge was over three inches, and the result was the flooding of all lands and property adjacent to the Cam to an extent unknown for twenty-four years. Men were rowing about Midsummer-common, which was flooded almost up to the four lamps. On the Ipswich road near Norwich a large tree

was torn up by the roots. The wheat and barley were greatly laid by the storm over a wide breadth of country. In Warwickshire the storm raged with terrible violence. Just after midnight on Saturday the storm broke over the camp of the Bucks Volunteers, near Cookham, and raged with tremendous violence. Rain fell in torrents, and the whole encampment was flooded, water rising in some tents to the depth of four inches. The men were compelled to turn out, some half-clothed, and wade through a sea of mud to the canteen tents, which were pitched on somewhat higher ground. At four o'clock on Sunday morning the camp was one vast sheet of water, in which clothes-boxes and bedding were floating. Telegraphic communication from Monmouth to Gloucester was stopped.

3. As an old Dominican monk of Santa Maria sopra Minerva, named Cardoni, was turning from the Corso into the street by the Doria Palace, Rome, called the Vicolo Doria, he passed some cabs standing in the shade, when one of the men about them, a man he had never seen before, stepped forward, and, saying, "It is time to finish with you fellows," stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which he died in the course of the night. It was at first supposed that the deed was a *vendetta*, but it is now placed beyond doubt that the assassin had never seen the Padre Cardoni before, nor had, either directly or indirectly, any cause of quarrel with him. The blow was inflicted in absolute wantonness.

— News from Civita Vecchia tells of a striking act of courage performed by Garibaldi's daughter, a child of twelve years old. While bathing yesterday, a young man near, who could not swim, got out of his depth, and at his cry for help she struck out bravely for him, caught him as he was sinking, and brought him safe to land.

4. The King of Prussia, in recognition of the faithful services of Dr. Falck, late German Minister of Education, rendered to him and the monarchy, raised his only son to the rank of a noble.

— Field-Marshal von Manteuffel appointed Governor-General, and Dr. Herzog Secretary of State of Alsace-Lorraine.

— The annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations was opened at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor in the chair. Sir R. J. Phillimore, president of the congress, in the course of his inaugural address, expressed his regret that the law of marriage was not included in the catalogue of subjects for discussion. His opinion was that the present international practice and law, with respect to marriages with foreigners, was a disgrace to Christendom.

— A lamentable incident marked the Thiers festival at Nancy. The points between Nancy and Vezelise were tampered with by a miscreant, so that a special train diverged to a siding, and dashed against the extremity of it. Five passengers were killed, three seriously, and eight considerably injured, and twenty-one bruised.

— Some interesting experiments in military ballooning made at Woolwich. Captain Elsdale, R.E., by using three currents of wind, was able to reach his previously arranged destination, Colchester, in half-an-hour.

— The petition for the substitution of a civil for a military Governor of Malta signed by 8,661 persons out of a total population of 152,000.

5. The Infanta Maria del Pilar, eldest unmarried sister of the King of Spain, died at San Ildefonso, aged eighteen. She had been recently betrothed to an Austrian Archduke.

— The new firman addressed to the Khedive of Egypt attributes Ismail's deposition to his bad administration, summons Tewfik to the head of affairs, confirms all previous grants, and accords full autonomy to Egypt, as well as the power of making international alliances.

6. A public meeting of working men of the metropolis held in Exeter Hall, to urge upon the Government the necessity of providing a constant supply of pure water under some central authority. Mr. T. Hanbury, M.P., was in the chair, and among the speakers were the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., &c.

— The Rev. Dr. Cumming placed his resignation in the hands of the Elders of the Scotch Church in Crown Court. Continued ill-health obliged Dr. Cumming to retire from the pulpit he had filled for upwards of thirty years.

— The Lord Mayor entertained Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House. Lord Beaconsfield defended the course pursued by the Government in foreign affairs during the Session.

— The whole of the commercial quarter of Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, destroyed by a conflagration which raged for thirty-six hours. Upwards of 1,000 houses and 800 stores were burnt. 10,000 persons rendered homeless, and property to the value of at least a million consumed.

— Laura Julia Addiscott, described as twenty-two, unmarried, manageress of the Home for Friendless Girls at High-street, Deptford, was put upon her trial for the manslaughter of a little child named Kate Smith. This was one of four charges which have been preferred against the prisoner in respect of as many deaths of children under her care. The prisoner had set up what was supposed to be a philanthropic institution, where she professed to receive friendless children for a small payment for maintenance. The offence now imputed to her was that, by neglect, starvation, and general ill-treatment, she had accelerated the death of a child twelve years old. It was alleged on the part of the prosecution, supported by medical and other witnesses, that four deaths had resulted from the prisoner's neglect of the children. The defence was that the prisoner had done her best for the children with the means at her disposal, and had endeavoured to relieve those who would have been worse off but for her efforts. The jury, after a few minutes' de-

liberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was admitted to bail to await the decision of the Treasury as to proceeding with the other charges.

7. On King Alfonso's return from the Escurial, whither he had accompanied the body of his sister, the speed at which the carriage was going caused one of the springs to give way, and the carriage to be overturned. The King had a narrow escape of being thrown over the precipice by the side of which the road ran, but escaped with a slight discolouration of the right arm.

— From Constantinople it is announced that an Imperial *iradè* has been issued, appointing ten financial Inspectors-General (of whom four are to be Europeans) and forty inspectors.

— The Dresden police made a descent on the houses of the leading Social Democrats of that city, and seized a great quantity of forbidden literature, which, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, is being continually smuggled through the German Post-Office. A number of copies of Most's "Freiheit," printed in London, were found; but the most important find was a number of letters from Zurich, in which was disclosed a scheme for the re-organisation of the party in view of the changed conditions introduced by the laws for the suppression of Socialism. Five persons were arrested, among whom were Max Kegel, editor of the *Presse*, the brothers Schuster, and Max Goldstein, a Socialist writer.

— The State of Tennessee voted on a proposal to fund its debt in four per cent. bonds at half face value. Most of the bondholders resist the proposal, and by a light vote the project was defeated by a majority of 16,000. Many voted for its rejection in the belief that the motion was one of repudiation; but others also voted in favour of it, desiring even greater repudiation.

8. The death announced, at seventy-three years of age, of the well-known painter, Alexandre Hesse. He was working at a picture to be entitled, "The Last Judgment," destined for next year's *Salon*, when death overtook him. He succeeded, in 1867, to Ingres's seat in the Institute.

— In the House of Commons, Mr. Cross said he wished to supplement an answer he gave a few days ago to the honourable member for Dundalk with regard to the jury in Gerald Mainwaring's case. He had, on the occasion he referred to, said he had no authority for his remark that he could not conceive the jury would have acted in the manner alleged; but he had since made inquiry, and he had received a letter from the foreman of the jury. The writer stated, in reply to the inquiry respecting the mode in which the jury in Gerald Mainwaring's case came to a decision, that after the jury retired to discuss the case it was ascertained that they were equally divided as to the verdict. Six were for manslaughter, and six for wilful murder with a strong recommendation to mercy. They had not then elected a chairman, and the writer, as foreman, having declined to act as such, they balloted for one, and agreed that the vote of the majority should carry the verdict,

and that if they were equally divided the chairman should have a casting vote. There was no tossing or casting lots for the verdict. The only ballot was for the election of chairman. The writer wished this explanation to be made public to the fullest extent, so as to contradict many untrue reports which had been circulated. He (Mr. Cross) was bound to say that he could not come to the same conclusion as the one at which the foreman seems to have arrived. The jury agreed to ballot for the chairman, and they gave the chairman a casting vote, knowing that they were equally divided. That seemed to him to be very like casting lots for the verdict.

10. The three ecclesiastical chiefs of the Old Catholic party—Bishops Herzog and Reinkens, and Father Hyacinthe, officiated together at a service at Berne. The sermon was preached by the last-named.

— The Bordeaux Mint, which had survived all other provincial mints in France, definitively abolished, and its *personnel* transferred to Paris, where all French money will be henceforth coined.

11. Seventh annual conference of the association of the Reform of International Law opened at the Guildhall. The inaugural address was delivered by Sir R. J. Phillimore. The members of the conference included delegates from all the principal countries of the world. Those only in Europe who should have represented Russia and Turkey, Spain and Portugal, and Italy, were absent.

— At the opening of a fine art exhibition at Chester Mr. Gladstone made a long speech on the importance of beauty in manufactures. He urged the promotion of taste and schools of design as the best, perhaps the only means, by which English products could hold their position in the world's markets.

— M. Morel Fatio, conducting some extensive explorations at the lacustrine station of Corcelettes, Canton Vaud, announced the discovery of a large canoe, in an excellent state of preservation. It is formed of a single pine log, 32 feet long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide; and though the stern is slightly damaged, the bow, which is carved and ornamented, is perfect. This interesting find has been placed in the museum of Lausanne, which now contains the richest collection of lacustrine relics in Europe.

— A letter from Yokohama in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the Japanese Government has decided to appropriate, out of the loan of 3,000,000 yens (a yen is a little less than a dollar) obtained last year for public works, 583,255 for State buildings, 361,000 for the harbour of Niigata, and 255,545 for that of Nofiru. The new ship-building yard in the harbour of Nagasaki is now open, and it will doubtless greatly contribute to revive the drooping trade of that town. The work was begun by Dutch engineers many years ago, but it was soon abandoned, and all that remained of it was destroyed by a typhoon. Afterwards the Government of the Mikado resumed the undertaking; several engineers attempted to carry it out, and it was finally completed by the French engineer

Florent. The dock, which is the largest in Japan, is 460 feet long, 89 feet broad, and 28 feet deep at high tide. Its construction was rendered especially difficult by the existence of a number of sunken rocks in the harbour; but nearly all of those which impeded the navigation have been removed, and the largest ships can now enter the dock. As, however, Nagasaki could hardly be defended in the event of a war, it is proposed, as soon as the finances of the country will permit, to build a new dockyard in the vicinity of Mihara, which the Japanese hope to make a second Portsmouth.

— The gaming-tables at the Spanish watering-place of Panticosa, in the Pyrenees, closed by the governor of the province of Huelva, under instructions from the Spanish Minister of the Interior.

— An official telegram from Simla announced that the evacuation of Afghanistan by British troops had commenced, and would be completed on September 1.

12. A telegram, dated Serajevo, states that the inhabitants of that town were the preceding night alarmed by an attempted attack on the military store by a crowd of Turks and Christians. The sentinel was obliged to fire on the rioters, fifteen of whom were arrested by the patrols, one Turk being wounded through a sabre-stroke. Another crowd collected at the cemetery, not far from the barracks. The guard alarmed made several persons prisoners. The reconstruction of the town is to be carried out according to a special plan, the houses being strongly built. The shops spared by the fire have been reopened. The great Mosque Begowa-Dehamia has not been touched. A great number of cartridges exploded in the burning houses, stores of arms being also discovered. Seventeen men of the 41st Regiment have received fatal injuries in consequence of the fire. The Austrian papers have opened subscriptions for the sufferers of Serajevo, and some lists already show considerable donations.

— The House of Commons, which had met at the usual hour yesterday, continued sitting until ten minutes past seven this morning. The protracted debate was due to the opposition made by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P. for Birmingham, to the Government Municipal Loans Bill, and to the discussion which arose on the new clause to be added to the Parliamentary Election and Corrupt Practices Bill, under which election petitions should be, in future, heard by two judges instead of one. Mr. Courtney, M.P. for Liskeard, was the principal opponent of the Government proposal, which, however, was ultimately carried.

— The ex-Khedive of Egypt left the yacht "Mahroussa" with his sons and suite, and has taken apartments in the Royal Hotel. The steamer goes back to Egypt. Official assurances have been given that the ex-Khedive will not be allowed to return to Egypt. The question of his future domicile has not yet been decided, but for the present, at least, he will not be permitted to reside in any part of the Turkish empire.

13. Another mountain accident, like the one which happened recently on the Matterhorn, due entirely to an almost criminal foolhardiness, is reported from Interlaken. The victim is Herr George Medding, from Frankfort-on-the-Oder, who, with two fellow-students of Berlin University, made the ascent of the Schynige Platte, when, desiring to reach Lauterbrunnen without returning to Interlaken, they took a short cut by a dangerous footpath used only by goatherds and guides. They were far below the snow line, but the grass on the mountain side is often as slippery as on a glacier. They had not gone far when Herr Medding slipped, and, failing to regain his footing, rolled rapidly down the slope and fell over a precipice, at a point not far from the Grindelwald road. Strangely enough, for he had fallen from a height of eighty feet, he was not killed outright, but, according to the latest accounts, he lies in a hopeless state in the inn at Zweilütschinen, whither he was promptly removed.

— The Ministerial whitebait dinner took place at Greenwich. The Premier was not present.

— Death announced, at the age of eighty-three, of Hermann Fichte, the son of the celebrated philosopher, and himself well known as a writer on philosophy.

— At Madrid a commission appointed by Royal decree to draw up a system of taxation for Cuba, and a code of Customs regulations reconciling national and colonial interests.

14. At Cairo the Sultan's firman, investing Prince Tewfik with the Vice-royalty of Egypt, presented and read at the Citadel with great pomp in the presence of the Khedive, the Princes, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministry, the religious bodies, and functionaries. It is understood to confirm fully to Tewfik I. the privileges accorded by former firmans. The army and the people, in masses, greeted Tewfik Pasha as Khedive with great enthusiasm. The ceremony concluded with a benediction, pronounced by an Imaum, after which the Khedive held a general reception of some 3,000 persons.

— United States Government addressed a circular to its ministers in England, Denmark, Germany, and Sweden, asking them to urge those Governments to discourage Mormon emigration. The letter recites the law against bigamy, and announces the intention of the Government to prosecute everyone in Utah against whom evidence can be obtained.

15. Captain Carey arrived at Portsmouth from the Cape, and at once proceeded to the quarters of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the district, by whom a letter, explanatory of the decision of the Horse Guards reversing the finding of the Court Martial, was handed to Captain Carey.

— Utah telegrams report that a bitter feeling among the Mormons against the Government has been caused by the polygamy prosecutions, also by the impending anti-Mormon circular to European Governments. The Mormons, however, declare that

foreign Governments cannot be induced to join in an anti-Mormon crusade, it being absurd to suppose that European nations will undertake an inquisition to determine the religious faith of emigrants or whether they contemplate polygamy. While the Mormons are thus outspoken, no evidence exists of intended forcible resistance to the Government.

— "Derry Day" passed off quietly at Belfast. A fatal riot, however, took place at Lurgan. A Home Rule procession had been organised, and the constabulary were posted in the town at various points to direct the route of the processionists, and some members of the force followed close behind the latter. The Home Rulers, irritated at this, attacked the constabulary with stones, and the police charged the mob with fixed bayonets, and subsequently, at the command of Captain Redmond, under whose charge they were, fired upon them. A boy was killed, and several persons were wounded. Eleven policemen were injured, six of them being rendered unfit for duty. The mob afterwards made an attack on Lord Lurgan's property, and wrecked one of the gate lodges. The rioting was renewed on Saturday night. Shops were broken into, and the rival mobs fired at each other with rifles. The police were driven back, and twenty of them injured.

— Parliament prorogued by Royal commission. In the Queen's message allusion was made to the execution of the Berlin Treaty, the happy termination of the Afghan and South African wars, and the passing of the Army Discipline, Banking Liabilities, Public Prosecution, and Intermediate Education (Ireland) Acts. The appointment of the Royal Commission on the state of agriculture was also referred to. Parliament was prorogued to November 1.

16. Rear-Admiral Batsch of the German navy, who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for culpable neglect in connection with the sinking of the "Grosser Kurfürst," pardoned by the Emperor after fourteen days' incarceration at Magdebourg.

— The captive balloon, which was at the time confined to its moorings at the Tuileries, and not permitted to ascend, in consequence of the stormy state of the weather, burst with a loud report and came tumbling to the ground. No accidents occurred to any of the spectators. The estimated damage is about 5,000*l*.

— Letters from Heligoland state that Prince Henry XX. of Reuss, who belongs to the Köstritz branch of the family and was born in 1852, landed on the island, bringing with him his betrothed, Madame Clotilde Loisset, whose maiden name was Roux. The lady, who had lost her first husband some time ago, has achieved her reputation or notoriety in Germany as a bold steeplechase rider in Renz's circus. She was accompanied by three female relatives and by her father, M. Roux. On the morning of the 17th Prince Henry and his betrothed swore before the Heligoland police magistrate that there was no lawful impediment to

their marriage, and thereupon the pair received from the governor of the island the so-called King's letter, authorising the marriage, and in the afternoon the wedding ceremony was performed at church. The newly-married couple, it is added, intend to spend the honeymoon on the island, which is at present full of visitors who have come to enjoy the sea-bathing.

17. Rev. D. Macrae, minister of the Presbyterian Church at Gourock, although deposed by the United Presbyterian Synod, preached in his own church, impugning the action of the synod and claiming for himself and his congregation the right to place Christianity above Calvinism. Mr. Fleming, of Paisley, appointed by the synod to occupy the pulpit at Gourock, was unable to obtain admission to the church.

— A novel sight, the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church, was witnessed in Rome on the feast of St. Gioacchino, the festa of Pope Leo XIII. Except for the church built by Father Douglas behind St. Maria Maggiore, it must be some hundreds of years since a church foundation-stone was laid in Rome—*i.e.* of the Roman faith; for many churches of other denominations have sprung up since 1870.

18. The ministry of Cherif Pasha dismissed, the Khedive assuming the presidency of the council.

— Accounts from the Burgundy district state that out of a million and a half of acres planted with vineyards, already 900,000 have been destroyed by the phylloxera. In the department of the Gard out of 300,000 acres 240,000 had been devastated, and in the Tarn the Hermitage vines, which have hitherto escaped, are this year attacked.

— Meeting of the Councils-General in each department of France. In the new bureaux, elected annually, the Republican party had majorities in fifty-two departments; in the remaining thirty-two the Bonapartists, Legitimists, and Orleanists elected their respective representatives.

— Calculations made as to the amount of loss which the farmers will experience owing to the bad season put down the amount below an average on the corn crops alone at 25,000,000*l.*, and 28,000,000*l.* if beans, peas, and rye are added. Potatoes show a loss of 15,000,000*l.*, hops of 1,250,000*l.*, and hay of 15,000,000*l.* Here is a total loss of little less than 60,000,000*l.* It is further said that we shall have to import at least 16,000,000 quarters of wheat against 14,600,000 quarters last year.

19. The foundation-stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse successfully laid by the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

— Arrival of Lord Chelmsford, General Sir Evelyn Wood, and Colonel Buller at Plymouth from the Cape.

— A party of 3,500 pilgrims left Paris on Tuesday for Lourdes. The number is double as large as that of last year, and the increase is attributed, a telegram says, to the religious ferment against the Jules Ferry bill.

— The new Cabinet of Holland, representing a coalition among the different parties in the Chamber, has been constituted as follows :—M. van Lynden, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Six, Commissary for Zealand, Minister of the Interior; Professor Vissering, Minister of Finance; Professor Modderman, Minister of Justice; Colonel Reuther, of the Artillery, Minister of War; M. Taalmankip, Minister of Marine; M. Vangoltstein, Minister of the Colonies; M. Klerck, Minister of the Waterstaat.

— A return, said to have been carefully compiled from official sources, gives the following statistics relative to the Jewish people:—It is estimated that the Jews are still about as numerous now as they were in the days of King David; that is to say, they are six or seven millions strong. Of these there are in Europe about five millions; in Asia, 200,000; in Africa, 80,000; America, from a million to a million and a half. More than half of the European Jews (2,621,000) reside in Russia; 1,375,000 in Austria (of whom 575,000 in the Polish province of Galicia); and 512,000 in Germany (61,000 in the Polish province of Posen). Roumania is credited with 274,000, and Turkey with 100,000. There are 70,000 in Holland, 50,000 in England, 49,000 in France, 35,000 in Italy; Spain and Portugal have between 2,000 and 4,000; 1,800 in Sweden, 25 in Norway. The population of Jerusalem is given as 7,000 Mahomedans, 5,000 Christians, and 13,500 Jews.

20. The autumn military manœuvres of the Russian Corps of the Guards brought to a close. The Czar, accompanied by the Czarewitch and a numerous staff, comprising representatives of all the European Governments except the British, assisted at the manœuvres, which were under the direction of General Skobeleff, the hero of Plevna and the Schipka Pass.

21. Ludwig Vogel, the celebrated Swiss historical painter, died at Zurich on Thursday, in his 92nd year.

22. The first meeting of the Commissioners appointed to decide on the limits of the Greco-Turkish frontiers, met after many delays for the first time at Cankidja, a village on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

— The national debt of the Russian Empire bearing interest estimated by statisticians. To Holland it owes 84,507,000fl.; to England, 113,760,000*l.*; and to France, 565,231,000f. In the month of July the sum of its paper money not bearing interest amounted to 716,515,125 roubles, to which enormous figures must still be added 415,650,000 paper roubles, created during the last two years; so that in Russia it would seem that the colossal sum of 1,132,165,125 roubles in paper money are at present circulating.

— It is also officially announced that the loss in property caused by conflagrations for the single month of July amounts to 8,003,336 roubles. Within the short time during which Batoum has belonged to Russia several large fires have occurred there, and

on August 6 an enormous conflagration broke out, destroying several buildings, among them being Lloyd's Agency.

23. The first section of the South African cable between Natal and Mozambique successfully laid, and the first message transmitted by it, the news of Cetewayo's capture on 28th inst. The steamship "Seine," touching at Mozambique on September 1, took the news to Aden, whence it was telegraphed to England on September 17.

— Solomon Vittenberg, a Jew, 26, and Ivan Logovenko, 36, a boatswain's mate, who had deserted from the Black Sea fleet, two of the five Socialists lately sentenced to death by the Odessa Military Tribunal for political crimes, hanged at Nikolaieff, the scene of their attempt to improvise means for the destruction of the Emperor's life by explosion. Proloff, the man who has hanged the thirteen other political offenders who have been put to death in Russia during the last twelve months, was the executioner.

— The recent reduction of the tax on tobacco in the United States has brought out some interesting facts relating to the production of that staple. In 1700—or eighty-four years after the first experiment with the leaf—the export of tobacco from the colonies amounted to 22,000,000 lb. By 1775 the quantity sent out of the country exceeded 100,000,000 lb., and although there was a signal decline, not only during the revolutionary war, but for some years afterwards, the foreign demand for the staple had gained remarkable extension by the beginning of the present century. From that time there has been with few interruptions a progressive augmentation of exports until in 1877, when the total amount exported and manufactured was a little above 463,000,000 lb. Allowing 6 per cent. for the quantity used at home and for that which evaded the tax, the crop for that year is estimated at upwards of 490,000,000 lb. What are known as the six tobacco States, namely, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, supply over 300,000,000 lb., or three-fifths of the annual product of the United States to the commercial world. The effect of even the present impost on the future demand is viewed with gloomy forebodings by the Southern planters. Recent statistics show that manufacturing is already declining, and the production of tobacco in the United States in 1878 fell short by about 100,000,000 lb. of that of the preceding twelvemonth.

— At the close of the performance of Wagner's *Rheingold* at the Munich National Opera House, a flash of artificial lightning set fire to the gauze clouds which surrounded the stage, and spread rapidly to the scenery. A fire-proof drop-scene of thick steel plates was immediately let down, cutting off the stage from the rest of the theatre. No alarm was created, and in a few minutes the fire was extinguished without any accident, the audience dispersing quietly.

24. The inhibition of the Court of Arches restraining the Rev. S. F. Green, Rector of St. John the Evangelist's, Miles Platting, Manchester, from continuing as a clergyman for the period of three months, was served upon him at half-past seven o'clock this morning. Notwithstanding Lord Penzance's order, Mr. Green officiated as usual at the services, and alluded to the prosecution in his sermon in the evening.

— The Bishop of Tournai, Monsignor Dumont, has resigned his see, and the Pope has accepted the resignation. The Bishop of Tournai was the noisiest of the Belgian prelates in denouncing the new school laws. The Bishop of Liége died. He had occupied the see since 1852.

25. The first execution at Newgate under the new rules, by which no representatives of the Press were admitted, took place. The convict was James Dilley, who had been found guilty of the murder of his illegitimate child, aged three weeks. He had been a frame-maker and local postman in Bedfordshire.

— Giuseppe Pistoria, *alias* Francisco Moschera, was hanged in Cork Gaol for being concerned in the murder and mutiny on board the British ship "Caswell" on the high seas in January 1876. The foreigners mutinied, and with their knives and revolvers murdered in a barbarous manner the captain, George Edward Best, and the three officers, the mate, the second mate, and steward. The mutineers, who were led by a Greek named "Big George," then took charge of the ship. It was proved on the trial that the man who expiated his offence yesterday morning, took a prominent part in the tragedy. He fired at the captain, shot the second mate, and wounded the steward. He and his brother, who was called Gasper, left the "Caswell" in a boat and landed on the southern coast of Brazil, taking with them some of the property of the ship. The English seamen who were on board succeeded after some time in killing two of the Greeks and wounding a third, Baumbos, who was landed at Queenstown, brought to trial, and condemned to death. The prisoner's arrest in the early part of this year at Buenos Ayres, through Carrick, the able seaman who brought the "Caswell" to Queenstown after the mutiny, placed another of the criminals in the power of the law, and his life is the eighth that has been sacrificed in this affair. Four were murdered in the first instance, and four of the five persons who took part in that slaughter have expiated the crime either by the course of the law or by summary process. The fifth and only survivor of the band still lives in freedom somewhere on the Brazilian coast. Strange to say, he was the least criminal of the lot.

26. The prosecution of the directors and managers of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, undertaken by the Treasury, commenced at Bristol. The charges against them were for conspiracy and statutory misdemeanour, breaches of the deed of settlement, and fraudulent suppression of material facts in the preparation of balance-sheets.

— Mr. Goschen, M.P., addressed the electors of Ripon, whose invitation to contest the borough he had accepted. He explained the circumstances under which he retired from the representation of the City of London. He gave a summary of his political opinions, which, though in favour of religious equality, were strongly opposed to disestablishment. He passed a warm eulogy on the late Earl Russell, to whose patriotic statesmanship he attributed the happiness of England at home, and her prestige abroad. He declared that the Liberal party were not less anxious for the efficiency of the Army and Navy than their rivals.

— The contract for lighting the Thames embankment expired, but renewed for a further period of six months, and electric lamps ordered to be placed in Northumberland Avenue and on Waterloo Bridge. Sixty lights, at a cost of 3*d.* per light per hour, are in future to be used. The electric current will, as heretofore, be furnished by a twenty-horse power Ransome engine.

27. The vicar of Arundel lodged a notice of appeal against the decision of Lord Coleridge in the late suit touching the chancel of Arundel Church. The effect of that judgment is to hand the chancel of Arundel Church over to the Duke of Norfolk as his private property, in the same sense as any part of Arundel Castle. The Duke may, if the judgment stands, employ this chancel for any purpose, as he has now separated it by a thick wall from the nave for the first time. The principle involved in this act is of such wide and dangerous application that the vicar of Arundel, in vindicating his own and the parishioners' claims to be allowed, subject to the ordinary rectorial privileges, to use the chancel of their parish church, is really fighting the battle of all parishes at all similarly situated.

28. The annual Congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Science was opened at Montpellier to-day. The President, M. Bardoux, in the course of his inaugural address, pointed out that the modes of teaching should follow the developments of modern society.

29. The Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival closed, having realised 10,877*l.*, being 4,000*l.* less than in 1876. No novelty of any importance was produced: the chief attraction of the week being the revival of Cherubini's Requiem Mass in C minor. Herr Max Bruch's musical adaptation of Schiller's "Lay of the Bell" was performed for the first time.

— Shortly before five o'clock, the second part of the Midland Railway's express from the North was completely wrecked on its approach to London—engine, tender, and some carriages turning over on the up side of the line, the Post-office van and a carriage being thrown down the embankment on the other side, five other coaches being more or less injured and thrown off the line, and the permanent way being altogether effaced for a space of about 50 yards. Beyond a few bruises to the engine driver and scalds to the stoker, no persons were injured.

30. The General Synod of the Evangelic-Lutheran section of the Established Church of Prussia, which since 1873 has been engaged in drawing up a constitution for the State Church, met for its last session. One hundred and fifty delegates attended, and the conclusions arrived at were like those of the Westphalian and Rhenish Ultramontane Catholics in strong opposition to the Falk laws. Mixed schools, civil marriages, and State preferment to theological professorships in the Universities, were condemned by large majorities.

— General John B. Hood, who acquired great reputation during the American Civil War, as a commander of the Confederate forces, died of the yellow fever at New Orleans.

31. The election for a deputy for one of the districts of Bordeaux took place. Blanqui, who had been invalidated in April last, was again at the head of the poll, but as he failed to obtain an actual majority of the voters, a second vote would have to be taken. Blanqui polled 3,919 against 6,700 in April. No less than 17,000 voters abstained.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Kracker, a famous engraver on copper, died at Munich aged fifty-five.

2. Large portions of the counties of Down and Armagh placed by proclamation under the Peace Preservation Act.

— Lord Chelmsford arrived at Balmoral on a visit to the Queen on his return from South Africa.

— Mr. Tracy Turnerelli addressed a public meeting at Ryde on himself and his relations to Lord Beaconsfield. He succeeded, so he tells the world, in getting the golden wreath subscribed for at the cost of immense labour, because he thought that Lord Beaconsfield had been the "right man in the right place" during the late troubles with that "treacherous diabolical country, Russia." Indeed, up to the time of the refusal of the wreath Mr. Turnerelli had, according to his own account, a very high opinion of the Minister. He had struggled hard to support him, and had distributed thousands of pamphlets in support of his policy. But there had been storms between them early, and Lord Beaconsfield had not shown that "generous heart" for which Mr. Gladstone is celebrated. In other words, Lord Beaconsfield did not favour Mr. Tracy Turnerelli with a post-card. When the wreath was subscribed, however, he actually accused Mr. Turnerelli of having obtained it "surreptitiously," and declined to accept it. That part of the story is generally known. But now he called upon the people of Ryde to judge between him and Lord Beaconsfield, whom he proceeded to denounce as a "triumphant trickster," and to ask whether the Minister did not show evidence of being a Jew, in

spite of his declaration that he was a Christian. In short, Mr. Turnerelli began to revile his political idol because it refused to hear him. When asked how it came about that he had not made these disclosures about Lord Beaconsfield before he opened the subscription for the wreath, Mr. Turnerelli replied that he had lately found out the truth, but that his head was in no state for public discussion.

— The Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., presided at a public meeting in the Town-hall, Knottingley, in connection with the re-opening of Christ Church at that place, and spoke at length on church restoration in the district. In the last forty years there had been a great deal of improvement in the matter of organisation. Convocation, which was supposed to represent a portion of the Church and the clergy, though very indifferently, did at last meet. Some endeavours during the last forty years had also been made to put Church property on a more satisfactory footing, so that the ministers of the Church should be remunerated somewhat in proportion to the labours they undertook. What they still wanted to see was that the Church of England's great income should be distributed a little less haphazard than it was now, so that those who did the work and had grown grey in it should be remunerated in proportion to what they had done and what they had to do. He deprecated the system of purchase in the Church, and thought that the time would soon come when the system would be regarded in the same way as purchase in the Army.

3. Yesterday the first train was run over the newly constructed bridge which, crossing the Severn, connects the coalfield of the Forest of Dean with the docks at Sharpness Point. The bridge is one of the largest in Great Britain, and has cost 400,000*l*.

— A fire occurred at the Pines, the seat of Sir Stafford Northcote, near Exeter. No serious damage was done.

— At the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, Lord George Hamilton, on behalf of the Ministry, replied to Mr. Goschen's speech at Ripon and defended the policy of the Government. He intimated something would have to be done to put down obstruction, and warned candidates not to hamper themselves by adopting Irish shibboleths. He said that the Liberals had, by weakening the Government with the Bulgarian agitation, rendered the expenditure of eight millions on the Army and Navy inevitable.

4. An Exhibition, illustrative of the arts and industrial occupations of the Middle Ages, opened at Lübeck in the old Burgkloster, recently restored.

— The meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Germany took place at Alexandrowo (Poland).

— In consequence of the wet season the brickmakers of London and the home counties resolved to reduce the moulders' wages by 6*d*. per thousand. It was stated that the manufacture of bricks this year had fallen 33 per cent.

— Lord Kilmorey, in reply to a requisition from the tenants

of his Cheshire estates for a reduction of rents, said he was not convinced that the farms were let above their value, and proposed that all the present leases should terminate in six months and the farms put up for auction. In consequence of representations subsequently made, the notices to quit were withdrawn.

5. Lord Hartington, in bidding farewell to his constituents in the Radnor Burghs, rectified the misapprehension which had arisen from his speech at Darwen on the subject of the land laws. He denied that he had any wish to alter the existing land tenure, or that any other tenure should be forcibly encouraged. All that he asked was that inquiry should be made into the subject, with the object of discovering whether the laws do not tend artificially to aggregate vast properties in the hands of a few persons who perhaps have not capital sufficient to work them advantageously to the community at large.

— At a general meeting of the Lancashire coal-owners, held at Glasgow, a general advance of wages to the extent of 6*d.* per day agreed upon.

— M. de Blignières and Mr. Baring re-appointed by the Khedive to their posts of French and English controllers of Egyptian finance.

6. News reached London of the revolt of the Afghan troops and of the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, and the whole British Mission on 3rd inst. at Cabul. The British officers included Mr. Jenkyns, Secretary to the Mission, Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C., and Dr. Kelly, of the Guides corps.

— Two subsidences in the grounds of the Durham Grammar-school. Both are about five yards in diameter; in one case a chasm has been made 9ft. deep; in the other the sinking has only been to the extent of a few inches. It seems that about the same time the workpeople at the Elvet colliery, about half a mile distant, tapped a spring which flooded the mine with such rapidity that they had to fly for their lives. A considerable land-slip has also occurred in Devonshire, about ten acres of land near the mouth of the river Axe slipping into the sea. The slip was similar to that which happened near Rousdon forty years ago.

7. The Cunard steamer "Brest," *en route* from Havre to Liverpool with emigrants, wrecked in a fog off the Lizard. All the passengers and crew were saved with the exception of one infant.

8. The Chancellor of the Exchequer attended an open-air meeting near Exeter, held to hear an address from his son, who comes forward at the next election. Sir Stafford Northcote acquitted the Ameer of all complicity in the Cabul massacre. With regard to the barrenness of the past session, he hinted that there were other obstructionists besides the Irish to whom the dearth of legislation was due. He was opposed to making rules by which the freedom of debate might be curtailed, and looked to time and good feeling to cure the ills of the present.

— The Austrian troops entered the district of Novi-Bazar, and the formal occupations of the ceded territory commenced. The Turks and Albanians, although preserving a sullen demeanour, did not oppose the advance of the Austrians.

— The directors of the Brighton Aquarium informed that the penalties incurred by them for opening the building on Sunday had been remitted. Since the trial the Aquarium has remained open on Sundays.

9. A court of inquiry ordered to sit at Portsmouth to investigate the circumstances under which large quantities of bread and other articles of food supplied to the troops by a local contractor have been condemned as unfit for food. The whole issue of loaves, about six tons, made on Saturday, was rejected by a board of officers, and on Monday the 3,400 loaves were seized by the civil authorities as they were being returned to the bakery.

— Jonathan Geydon, the son of a farmer who resided in his lifetime at Walthamstow, surrendered himself to the Essex police, confessing that he had murdered, on June 21, 1857, Miss Mary White, aged seventy-two, the sister-in-law of a small farmer residing at Chingford. He had entered the house for the purpose of plunder, but on Miss White raising an alarm, he knocked her down and then cut her throat and escaped. At the inquest a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Jonathan Geydon, and a reward of 100*l.* offered for his apprehension. The prisoner in his confession says that he had tramped every county in England, served on board ship, and attempted to earn his livelihood in India, but without success, and his great distress and privations induced him to give himself up.

10. The race for the St. Leger was run to-day, when seventeen horses started. The first favourite, Count de Lagrange's Rayon d'Or (Goater), took the lead after the first few strides, and was never headed. He cantered in, the winner by about five lengths. Mr. Houldsworth's Ruperra was second, and Mr. Blanton's Exeter third. Sir Bevys, the winner of the Derby, never showed in the race, and finished ninth.

— A statue of Thalberg, by Monteverde, uncovered at Naples, the city where he died in 1871.

— An order issued by the Secretary of State for War, to the effect that all volunteers must retire from the ranks at the age of fifty. It is anticipated that under this regulation 20,000 effectives will be struck out of the Volunteer force. They will be free to join the Volunteer reserves, but will no longer be able to represent their respective regiments at drill or rifle matches. The rule is not to apply to officers.

11. A fire broke out at Wyasma in the government of Smolensk, in which 200 houses and the prison were completely destroyed.

— Mr. Grant Duff made his annual address to his constituents at Elgin, in the course of which he asserted that the Liberal party had a definite foreign policy, and had always had one since the days

of Lord Palmerston. Its object was to support everywhere the cause of freedom and constitutional Government. The defect of the leaders of the party was not being careless of what was right, but being careless of seeming right. In conclusion he declared that the present Cabinet "had lowered the pulse of the nation, hoodwinked Parliament, vulgarised politics, and allowed the House of Commons to get out of gear as a legislative machine."

— Mr. Parnell, M.P., at a meeting of the Home Rule League held at Dublin, carried a proposal that every Irishman residing in Ireland who contributes towards the expenses of a "Convention" (or informal Irish Parliament of 300 members which the League is to summon) shall be entitled to nominate ten persons for election, and to vote for 300 of the persons nominated.

— An outbreak occurred in the Central American State of Columbia, during which the insurgents, who called themselves Communists, obtained possession of the town of Bucaramanga and set up a reign of terror, killing peaceful citizens, destroying stores, and setting fire to the public buildings. After three days the Central Government regained power, and the riot was suppressed.

— Two shocking tragedies announced from Paris. Mdlle. Gabrielle Morales, an actress, has been shot in her apartments in the Rue de Berri by Eugène Riandel, a man of good family from Rennes, whose attentions, according to some accounts, she had formerly encouraged. He had lingered round the house for some days, and at last called and insisted on seeing her. The servant heard her refuse to have anything to say to him, and had scarcely left the room when she heard a revolver go off. She found her mistress lying dead on the floor, and the young man, retreating into an adjoining room, shot himself.—Last night, about half-past nine, a woman named Levy, while passing through the Rue du Gué, observed on the ground a human arm. She cried out with horror and went to a tavern-keeper close by, who, looking round the spot, discovered other human remains. Other remains were found in a gutter and elsewhere, till the head alone was missing. Suspicion fell upon a policeman named Prevost, who by a skilful cross-examination was led to confess that at five o'clock that afternoon he induced a dealer in jewellery named Lenoble, who had several boxes of specimens with him, to go home with him. He offered the dealer a glass of wine, and on the latter accepting it he poured out two glasses. He then carried back the bottle to his kitchen, took up a hammer, went again into the room, and while the dealer, clinking his glass against his own, exclaimed "*A votre santé*," Prevost struck him violently on the head. Death was instantaneous. Without losing an instant, Prevost cut the body in pieces with a hatchet and saw, put some of the fragments in a bundle, and went out to drop them into the open drains. He retained the head, which he intended to boil and get rid of. The jewels in the hawker's possession, for the sake of which the murder was committed, were

worth about 250f. Prevost was fourteen years in the Cent Gardes and had been ten years in the police force. His conduct had always been unexceptionable.

— A congress of the International Association for the Promotion of Means for Improving the Supplies of Drinking-Water to Populations was formally opened at Amsterdam. Upwards of forty members took part in the proceedings, including representatives from France, Germany, England, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, and Java.

12. A Portuguese gentleman has just submitted to the Government a scheme for embanking the Tagus twelve miles above Abrantes, so as to raise it to a sufficient level for being canalised and irrigating about 400,000 hectares of land on the banks. These branch canals would be several hundred kilomètres in length, and the cost would be very moderate considering the enhanced value of the land, which he estimates at 24,000,000*l*., or nearly one third of the National Debt. The scheme and drafts are offered as an act of patriotism, without idea of remuneration, and the Government, it is thought, will refer them for full examination to Portuguese engineers.

— Paul Heyne, Danish composer and poet, died at Copenhagen.

— An explosion occurred at Leycett Colliery, the property of the Crewe Coal and Iron Company, whereby five men were killed and three dangerously wounded. All the men were in the pit when the explosion occurred, being employed at the time in driving a new working in the 7ft. Panbury seam. Only lamps were allowed in the pit, and those in use were of the improved Belgian make, which cannot be opened without extinguishing the light. In the present instance, however, it is supposed that there was a great outburst of gas, which overpowered the light and became ignited. The explosion blew out the timbers in the shaft and caused great obstruction, thus delaying the entrance into the pit. The men who afterwards descended had to cut their way through the working in which the explosion happened. Five of the men were found dead, one apparently having been burnt to death, and the others killed by after-damp. Three men were found to be alive, and when brought to the surface were at once sent to their homes.

13. At Portsmouth one of the Government tugs employed in towing out to sea the carcase of an elephant which was found floating in Stokes Bay. No clue as to whence it had come could be found.

— The Annual Street Collection made in London by the Hospital Saturday Society for the benefit of the London Hospitals amounted to 1,078*l*. 7*s*. 3*d*.

— A conflict occurred at Aidos, in Eastern Roumelia, between Christian inhabitants and returned Mussulman refugees. The latter pillaged the bakers' shops, and before tranquillity was restored fifteen persons had been killed. On the representation of the Russian Ambassador, the Porte has given orders to stop the return of refugees into Eastern Roumelia.

14. Blanqui defeated at Bordeaux by M. Achard, a radical, who polled 4,698 votes to 4,440.

— Death of Roger, the well-known French tenor, aged sixty-four, announced from Paris. He made his début in 1845, and achieved his greatest success in Meyerbeer's *Prophète*. In 1859 he lost his right arm through a gun accident, and thenceforth chiefly devoted himself to tuition.

— The painter Théodore Valerie died at Vichy, at the age of sixty. His first picture at the *Salon* was painted when he was nineteen years of age and the pupil of Charlet. He followed the Turkish troops in the campaign of 1854, making numerous sketches, and of late years had lived in Brittany, working chiefly for foreign Courts.

— Great tenant-right meeting held at Mallow, in Ireland, at which 10,000 people were said to be present.

15. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh announced that three of his farms near Bury St. Edmunds—of 1,200, 800, and 350 acres respectively—will be relet on terms to meet the agricultural depression. The first had been let at 600*l.* per annum, and it will be now let for four years at 900*l.* on a sliding scale, by which no rent will be paid for the first year. The terms for the other farms are similar. The tenants will be allowed to kill rabbits on the farms nine months in the year, and in the plantations at certain periods, and to snare hares three months in the year.

— The occupation of the ceded portions of Bosnia as far as Prjepolje by the Austrian troops under the Duke of Wurtemburg carried out without opposition; Austria declining the civil administration of Novi Bazar.

— Marshal McMahon, who had been hunting in Moravia, invited to visit the Comte de Chambord at Frohsdorf.

— Trades Union Congress opened at Edinburgh.

— The Cardinal-Archbishop of Malines issued circular instructions relative to the public schools. The parish priests are to inform the burgomasters that they cannot give religious instruction therein. They are to prevent the public from frequenting them and the teachers from continuing to teach in them, and to forbid the people of their parishes wishing to become school teachers to enter in the public normal schools, inviting them to frequent the Catholic normal schools. In every parish at least one Catholic primary school is to be established.

— The Italian Budget for the present year presented to the President of the Chamber of Deputies. The revenue is estimated to amount to 1,402,000,000 lire, and the expenditure to 1,395,000,000 lire, showing a surplus of seven millions. The report accompanying the Budget states, however, that, taking into account the expenditure already submitted to Parliament, there will be a deficit of six million lire.

16. Earl Nelson unveiled the statue of the late Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt, which had been erected by public subscription in the

Market-place at Devizes. The statue has been executed by Messrs. Wheeler from a design by Mr. Woodyear.

— Margaret Robertson, or Duncan, said to be the oldest woman in Scotland, died at Cupar Angus. She was born in 1773. Her husband, a weaver, died fifty years ago. Mrs. Duncan was a constant smoker.

— Mr. Drummond, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Washington, contributes a letter to the *Daily News*, on the prices at which wheat, beef, and pork produced in the United States can be profitably sold in this country. These are for average red wheat at 39*s.* 8*d.* per quarter; beef at 7*d.* or 7½*d.* per lb., and pork at 3½*d.* per lb.

— A great fire broke out at Ekaterinoslav, destroying the principal buildings of the town, and causing immense loss.

— The condition of agriculture in Ireland was painfully illustrated by the results of Banagher fair. The number of sheep penned was about 17,000, but the sales were less than 2,000. Last year the number penned was 19,000, and the sales exceeded 17,000.

— Final award in the European Assurance Society issued. The arbitration commenced in July 1872, Lord Westbury being appointed sole arbitrator. On his death, in July 1873, he was succeeded by Lord Romilly, who held the post until his death in December 1874. From that date until July 1875, Lord Justice James acted as arbitrator, when, under a new Act, he was succeeded by Mr. Francis S. Reilly. The value of the claims established was 1,810,755*l.* The calls and other assets produced 1,035,876*l.*, and were thus distributed. Dividends 673,205*l.*—premiums returned 14,375*l.*; expenses in Chancery, Parliament, and arbitration 214,124*l.*; returned to contributories 109,912*l.*, leaving an unabsorbed balance of 24,260*l.* to be returned to the shareholders.

— Messrs. J. Currie's distillery at Bromley-by-Bow, entirely destroyed by fire. Soon after twelve o'clock smoke was observed issuing from the mill, and an alarm was given immediately. In spite of every effort the fire spread throughout the whole of the premises, and in five hours the buildings were a ruin. Fifteen engines were present, and Captain Shaw personally directed the efforts of his men. Damage to the extent of 200,000*l.* was done, little being saved but the books and two stills.

17. Her Majesty's ship "Agamemnon" launched at Chatham. The "Agamemnon" is an armour-plated turret-ship of the type of the "Inflexible," carrying four 38-ton guns in two turrets. Her extreme length is 280 feet, and her breadth 66 feet; total displacement 8,500 tons, with engines of 6,000-horse power capable of running thirteen knots an hour.

— An attempt on the life of the Sultan made by a man asserted to be mad. The matter was hushed up as much as possible, but the fact that an assassination was attempted is proved by the subsequent congratulations of the *corps diplomatique*.

— The election for Elgin and Nairnshire resulted in the return

of the Liberal candidate, Sir G. McPherson Grant, by 959 against 701 votes given to Mr. Brodie, of Brodie, the Conservative.

— The Sydney International Exhibition opened by Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor.

— At Wissek, in Prussian Poland, a girl who professed to have seen the Virgin by a haystack attracted a crowd of 6,000 or 7,000 persons, although the priests warned them against the imposture. Gendarmes, however, were sent down; the hay was removed by the owner, and in it was discovered a bottle of water so corked as to leak slightly. This was apparently intended to fulfil the Virgin's promise to discover a sacred spring. German and Polish prayer-books and tracts were also found in the stack done up in a handkerchief. The girl was arrested.

— According to an officially issued statement the Gallican Church (Old Catholics of France) is now fairly established on regular Catholic principles, and ready to enter upon systematic parish work. A far larger number of Jansenist priests have been found in the provincial districts than was anticipated, and most of them are ready and anxious to associate themselves with Père Hyacinthe.

18. News reached this country of the capture of Cetewayo, the Zulu chief, by Major Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards.

— Lord Beaconsfield presided at the Bucks Agricultural Association Dinner at Aylesbury, and spoke at length on agricultural depression, and vindicated the present land system of this country. He made no allusion to foreign politics.

— Alderman Sir F. W. Truscott, the Lord Mayor-elect, tried, on the finding of the Grand Jury, at the Central Criminal Court for sending a libel on a post-card without any preliminary heading of the case. Not only did the accused Alderman deny any knowledge of the post-card, but the author tendered himself as a witness and accepted all responsibility. The jury, after a useless trial, at once found a verdict of "Not Guilty."

— New Egyptian Ministry under Riaz Pasha formed.

— Lord Derby and Mr. Cross at Southport, speaking on the state of trade, urged emigration and economy as better than strikes for working men.

— Death of Henrietta Nissen the Swedish singer, who married Saloman the Danish composer, announced. She first appeared in Paris in 1839, and after a successful European tour settled in St. Petersburg. She died at Harzburg, aged fifty-six.

—The two eldest sons of the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George embarked on board Her Majesty's Steam Corvette, "Bacchante" for the Mediterranean and the West Indies.

19. News received of a mutiny and general rising at Herat against Yakoob Khan.

— The Marquis of Hartington inaugurated the Junior Liberal Club at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in the evening addressed a large public meeting in the Tyne Theatre, at which the Earl of Durham

presided. He blamed the Prime Minister for avoiding all reference to foreign politics and Eastern affairs in his speech at Aylesbury.

— Laura Julia Addiscott, the principal of the Home for Friendless Girls at Deptford, tried at the Central Court for neglecting and ill-treating children entrusted to her care. After a protracted trial the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

— M. Vissering, Dutch Minister of Finance, presented his budget for 1880. He estimated the revenue at 108 millions of florins, and the expenditure at 115 millions. The deficit would be covered by the issue of Treasury Bills. The chief cause of increased expenditure arose from the requirements of the public works (canals) and the education departments.

— At the Trades Union Congress at Edinburgh, a proposal recognising the principle of nine hours for a day's work adopted by a majority of two.

— Messrs. L. Stevenson and Sons, Australian merchants, suspended payment. Liabilities estimated at 300,000*l.*

20. A mass meeting, attended by eighteen thousand people held in Tipperary, under the auspices of Mr. Parnell and the leaders of the Home Rule Convention. Resolutions were passed demanding abatement of rents, the establishment of a peasant proprietary, urging farmers not to take lands whence others had been evicted, and affirming allegiance to the "principle of national independence."

— The Trades Union Congress at Edinburgh closed its sittings after having passed resolutions in favour of an extension of the hours of polling, of an assimilation of the county to the borough franchise, of a re-distribution of seats, and of a return of working men to Parliament. Prison labour was denounced, as creating unjust competition with free labour, and sympathy with co-operative societies expressed.

21. An attempt made to upset the "Flying Indian," the fast train from Turin to Brindisi, carrying the Indian mails. Obstructions, a yard high and three yards thick, had been placed on the rails between San Severo and Motta stations. The engine-driver, warned in time, pulled up before reaching the obstruction.

22. The rollers, shearmen, and shinglers of the North of England Ironworkers Union having struck against the arbitrators' award, reducing their wages, large numbers of other workmen thrown out of work.

— The garden laid out in St. Paul's Churchyard at the expense of the Corporation of London, formally opened by the Lord Mayor.

— The Educational Endowment Committee of the London School Board issued their report on the parochial charities of the City of London, and their proposals for dealing with them. The following are the most important extracts from this document:— "The fact as to the history, objects, and present appropriation of these 1,330 charities, with an income of 104,102*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and

an estimated capital value of 2,339,204*l.*, are fully considered and set out in the appendix to this Report. From this it appears that the present appropriation of the income is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For Church purposes [maintenance of service, &c.]	36,046	16	9
Endowment of clergy [for special sermons, lectures, services, &c. (apart from Church livings)]	6,296	4	11½
Education	18,467	17	0
Apprenticeship	2,169	0	5
Payments towards poor-rate	10,012	7	2
Doles of bread, money, coals, clothing, &c., for the poor	31,110	12	6½
Total annual expenditure	£104,102	18	10

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"The Committee have carefully considered by the light of the facts contained in the Report what portion of the funds may, under the terms of section 30 of the Endowed Schools Act, be rightly claimed for purposes of education, and your petitioners humbly submit that a large portion of the annual income of 104,102*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* referred to in this petition comes within the scope of the 30th section of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, many of the purposes of the parochial charities having either 'failed altogether,' or having through changed circumstances 'become insignificant in in comparison with the magnitude of the endowment.' They suggest that the following proportions of the income under the several heads of appropriation are reasonably applicable to educational purposes under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, section 30:—

	£	s.	d.
From the 36,046*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* applied to Church purposes [the population of the City having been rapidly reduced, and the value of the bequests having largely increased beyond all comparison with the needs of the residents]	10,000	0	0
From the 6,296*l.* 4*s.* 11½*d.* applied to clergy and lecture endowments [most of their objects, such as the preaching of anniversary sermons on the deaths of founders, whose families and friends no longer survive, also the delivery of lectures in commemoration of the delivery of the nation from the "Spanish Armada" or the "Gunpowder Plot," having long ago ceased to be of value	5,000	0	0
The whole of the amount paid towards poor-rates	10,012	7	2
The whole of the amount given in doles of bread, money, coals, &c. [being within section 30, and also for the reason stated by the Duke of Newcastle's Commission in 1861:—"Doles of money or necessaries for the poor are proved by experience to injure the class they were intended to benefit, and increase pauperism, to the detriment of the community."]	31,110	12	6½
Total	£56,122	19	8½

"The Committee, wishing to avoid all appearance of overstating their case, will assume that a sum of not more than 50,000*l.* per

annum is applicable to purposes other than those to which that amount is at present applied, and as the endowments referred to were mainly given for the benefit of the poor, they venture to think that they might be strictly applied to the educational benefit of the poor."

23. Tewkesbury Abbey Church, which had for some years been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs, according to plans furnished by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, re-opened with much ceremony.

— Speaking at an agricultural dinner at Winchcombe, Lord Elcho defended the policy of the Government on the Zulu and Afghan questions, and said that the outbreak of three regiments at Cabul, deplorable though it might be, in no way affected that policy or proved that the Government was wrong. He believed that the Afghan question would soon be settled, and that England would show to the world there was life in the old dog yet. His lordship thought the agricultural distress would be temporary, but at present farmers could almost dictate their own terms.

— Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., at a meeting in Cumberland, moved a resolution condemning the aggressive foreign policy of the Government, and spoke in condemnation of the Afghan and Zulu wars. He said that "rectification of frontier" was merely another name for stealing land, and of the three courses open to the Government at the present moment in Afghanistan—namely, appointing another Resident, annexing the country, and withdrawing—he strongly advocated that we should have the courage to adopt the third. If we annexed Afghanistan we should have nothing but rocks and ruffians, stones and savages.

— A return published to-day showing that the recently-formed Society for Preventing Street Accidents and Dangerous Driving is already doing useful work. A weekly return of the destruction of life and limb by the reckless driving so common in London will at least enable the public to know how inefficiently their public authorities protect them. It seems that the last week has contributed about its average quota to the killed and wounded in London streets, four persons having been killed and thirty-five run over. Of the persons killed, three have fallen victims to vans and carts, and one to an omnibus; but in the list of the injured the greatest number have been run over by cabs and carts, the vans and omnibuses coming next, and a solitary bicycle case last. The bad eminence of killing and injuring the greatest number of people is reached by the carts—that is, by the class of vehicle most commonly confided to juvenile, ignorant, or careless drivers.

24. The *Pester Lloyd* gave an account of the interview between Prince Bismarck and Edhem Pacha during the recent visit of the former to Vienna. The Prince, in the course of conversation, said that Germany took more interest in Turkey than was usually supposed, and that her object in bringing about the Berlin Treaty was the preservation and further development of the Ottoman

Empire. Austria and Germany would watch over the treaty, and energetically oppose every attempt to violate it.

— Rumours current in Paris and Berlin that Prince Bismarck, in his interview with the Emperor of Austria, had submitted the plan of a general disarmament of the European Powers.

— First recorded use of the carrier-pigeons recently supplied by the Trinity House to certain light-ships round the coast. Two pigeons arrived at Harwich this morning from the "Sunk" light-ship with information of a ship in distress. Aid was at once despatched and reached the wreck in time to rescue the crew.

— A lamentable accident occurred at Boulogne. Notwithstanding the roughness of the weather, a party of five persons, three ladies and two gentlemen, all except one of the gentlemen being English, determined to bathe. No sooner had they quitted their machines than they were carried out of their depth by the waves, aided at the moment by a strong and flowing tide. No effective means of rescue were at hand. One person, officially charged with the duty of watching over the safety of the bathers, gave the alarm. Nothing else was done by the officials; but Colonel J. W. Fry, late of the 88th Regiment, dashed into the water, and succeeded, at the risk of his own life, in bringing to shore one of the ladies, Miss Sarah Clarke, who was speedily restored to consciousness. Again Colonel Fry rushed into the water and brought another inanimate body to shore, that of Miss Rose Brocksopp. This time, however, life was unhappily extinct. The remaining three bathers, Miss Gertrude Wiseman, Mr. Charles Clarke, and Mr. Francis Jacobsen, a Dane, were swept away by the fierce current of the tide. Miss Brocksopp was eighteen years of age, Miss Wiseman seventeen, and Miss Clarke sixteen. The body of Mr. Jacobsen was washed ashore between Ambleteuse and Andresselles on Saturday afternoon.

— The annual meeting of the Grand Imperial Council of Scotland of the Red Cross of Constantine, held in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh. Colonel Francis Burnett, having completed his third year as M.I. Grand Sovereign, was presented with a beautifully designed certificate. Lord Inverurie was thereafter elected to the office and enthroned. In the evening the Knights dined together in the Windsor Hotel.

25. In his address to his constituents at Arbroath, the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter reviewed the work of the session and the policy of the Ministry. His chief object of attack was the Tory finance, of which the embarrassments were, in his opinion, due to the foreign policy of the Government. He estimated that Mr. Gladstone in five years had reduced the National Debt by 26,196,919*l.*, and had remitted taxes to the extent of 12,451,298*l.*, whilst Lord Beaconsfield had reduced the debt by 1,204,405*l.*, but had increased taxation by 1,378,900*l.*

— The eighteenth centenary of the destruction of Pompeii commemorated on the spot by a meeting of twelve thousand per-

sons of various nationalities. On the occasion the Directorate of the Naples Museum issued a history of the event and city.

— Albert Medals presented to the eight men who, to rescue their fellow-workers, had volunteered to explore the Abercarne Colliery last year.

— Sir Stafford Northcote arrived in Ireland on a visit to the Earl of Meath.

26. It is announced that Monsignor Grasselli, Vicar Patriarchal at Constantinople, having finally arranged the difference between the Holy See and the Porte, and between the Porte and the orthodox Armenian Catholics, will shortly arrive in Rome to conclude a most favourable convention for the future regulation of the rights of the Roman Catholic Church in Turkey. He will bring with him a letter from the Sultan in reply to that addressed to him by the Pope, and the formal submission of the sixteen dissident Armenian bishops. The Sultan has placed at the disposal of the Pope four decorations of the first class for Cardinal Nina, for Monsignor Grasselli himself, and for two other prelates to be named by his Holiness.

27. Whilst Lord Winmarleigh was salmon-fishing he slipped and fell upon a pointed piece of rock, fracturing one of his ribs near the spine. He is said to be progressing towards recovery in a satisfactory manner.

— A convention concluded between the Governments of England and France fixes the rate of charges for telegraphic messages between the two countries at twenty centimes per word. Negotiations have been commenced with Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, for the establishment of a fixed telegraphic tariff.

— Thomas Carter, an Englishman, but the *doyen* of French trainers, died at Chantilly, where he had lived since 1830. He was originally in the service of Lords Sligo and Fitzroy, but subsequently entered that of Lord Henry Seymour in France. For the last twenty years he has been an agriculturist as well as a breeder of horses. He won the French Derby six times.

29. The Utes, a tribe of Red Indians dwelling on the borders between Colorado and Utah, attacked the United States troops, having massacred all the whites in the neighbourhood of the White River. Major Thornbrough, the commanding officer, with thirty-five men, were killed in attempting to defend their entrenched camp, round which the Indians had fired all the grass. The troops fought steadily and finally repulsed the Indians, and succeeded in sending off a messenger for reinforcements, of which the nearest were seventy miles distant.

— The Social Science Congress opened at Manchester under the presidency of the Bishop of Manchester, who, in his inaugural address, chose that city as his theme. After describing the efforts made to improve the sanitary, social, and mental conditions of the population, Dr. Fraser expressed his opinion that until Englishmen give up their habit of living in separate houses they will

never get free of the squalor and discomfort of cheap, rotten, ill-built houses. On the matter of interment he said, "Cemeteries are becoming not only an inconvenience, an expense and difficulty, but an actual danger." Though he himself preferred burial, he spoke of cremation as a system which might ultimately have to be adopted, and repudiated the notion that any Christian doctrine could be affected by the method in which this mortal body is disposed of.

— Legitimist banquets took place in Paris and various parts of France to celebrate the birthday of the Comte de Chambord. The toasts of the "King and Queen" were drunk, but there was small attendance and less enthusiasm.

— At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, Sir George Owens moved that the freedom of the city be conferred upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was then on a visit to Ireland. The Corporation, he said, had already bestowed that honour upon the late Mr. Isaac Butt, upon Mr. Gladstone, and upon General Grant, the ex-President of the United States. He hoped the Liberal members, with whom he had had no opportunity of discussing the matter, would acquiesce in the compliment, which he was sure would be accepted as such by Sir Stafford Northcote and by her Majesty's Government. The Liberal members objecting to the suspension of the standing orders for the purpose of discussing the resolution, the subject was allowed to drop.

— Mr. Joseph Arch presided at a meeting at Aylesbury of the Executive Committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, when it was resolved to postpone the proposed conference on the subject of agricultural depression on account of the lateness of the harvest. A special committee was appointed to collect evidence, which will be laid before the Royal Commission. In the evening there was an open-air meeting—all the public rooms in the town being refused to the Union—when Mr. Arch made a speech, in which he declared that Lord Beaconsfield knew nothing about the condition of the agricultural labourers, that the land was labour-starved, and that farmers must employ more capital and have security for it. A resolution in favour of household suffrage for the counties was carried.

— Scullers' match between R. W. Boyd, of Gateshead, and John Higgins, of Shadwell, rowed on the Thames between Putney and Mortlake. Boyd was an easy winner by three lengths. Time, 24 min. 6 sec.

30. In the course of the evolutions of the Mediterranean fleet, which took place in the neighbourhood of Rhodes, two of the largest ironclads came into collision, in consequence of which the fleet at once made for the island of Cyprus. About 3.45, during steam tactics, the Admiral signalled "Starboard helms" while forming echelons. The "Achilles," starboarding her helm, did not answer so quickly as the "Alexandra," and a collision was inevitable. Both ships ported their helms and came into collision,

the "Alexandra" striking the "Achilles" with her twin screw about amidships, the "Achilles" carrying away the "Alexandra's" starboard boats and companion. The "Achilles" had forty tons of water in the section of the chain locker on the port side, and was making one and a quarter inch per minute.

— Sir Evelyn Wood entertained by the Fishmongers' Company at a banquet given in his honour.

— In January 1877 the Board of Trade issued instructions to examiners for masters' and mates' certificates, directing that the candidates should be subjected to a test examination as to their ability to distinguish colours. A return just issued shows that the number of candidates who failed to pass the test between May 1877 and May 1879, was thirty-nine. Of these, however, twelve passed upon re-examination, and one was allowed to have passed without any further examination. In four cases the candidates were unable to distinguish colours, and in one case no particulars were given. Green was in twenty-five cases described as red, in five as yellow, in six as blue, and in five as other colours; red was in twelve instances described as green, three times as blue, and once as another colour; yellow was mistaken for green eight times, and for red eleven times; blue was confounded once with green, once with red, and once with yellow; black was twice taken for green, and twice for red; and white was twice described as green.

— A fisherman has found a very remarkable weapon near the lake dwelling of Locras, in the Lake of Brienz. It is a doubtful battle-axe of pure copper, forty-two centimètres long and weighing three kilogrammes. Massive and heavy in the middle, it broadens out gradually into two cutting edges, each having a width of twelve centimètres. It has been added to the collection of Dr. Gross at Neuveville. Several similar weapons have been found in Denmark; but, so far as is known, this is the first of the kind discovered in Switzerland. The lake dwelling of Locras is assigned by archæologists to the age of stone.

OCTOBER.

1. The new Supreme Court of Judicature for the German Empire met for the first time. The Court consists of sixty-eight judicial members—viz., a president of the Imperial Court, seven presidents of divisions, and sixty "Councillors," or Puisne Judges as we should say. This staff is distributed among eight divisions, or "Senates" as they will be styled, five for civil causes, and three for criminal business. Each of the Civil Senates will consist of seven judges and a president, two of the Criminal Senates will have each eight judges and a president, while the third will have nine judges and will be presided over by the president of the

Supreme Court himself. The salary of this president is fixed at 25,000 marks (1,250*l.*), besides a free residence and servants. The salaries of the divisional presidents will be 14,000 marks (700*l.*) each, and of the "Councillors," or Puisne Judges, 10,000 marks (500*l.*). There will also be an Imperial Attorney-General (*Oberreichsanwalt*), with a salary of 15,000 marks (750*l.*), and three deputy Attorneys-General, at salaries of 10,000 marks (500*l.*) each. The total estimate for salaries and lodging allowances for the half-year is 481,245 marks (24,062*l.* 5*s.*), and miscellaneous expenses are set down at 64,509 marks (3,225*l.* 9*s.*)—not an exorbitant estimate for the Supreme Court of a great Empire, with 43,000,000 inhabitants.

— In the night the Riardo station on the line of railway between Naples and Rome was attacked by five well-armed men, who, however, were repulsed by the station-master and two porters. The attempt was made one hour before the arrival of the Naples train, in which the Minister of Public Works was among the passengers.

— Herr Schneegans, who sat in the French National Assembly as an Alsatian Deputy until the definitive cession of that province, and who has gradually become reconciled to the annexation, nominated Ministerial Councillor in the new Alsatian Administration. Count Wilhelm Bismarck, the Chancellor's second son, appointed secretary to the Stadtholder of the province.

— The Gothard Pass completely blocked by the heavy snowfall of last week. Strenuous efforts were made to remove the obstruction, and it was expected that traffic would be resumed in a few days.

— This morning the five directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, who have completed their term of eight months' imprisonment, were liberated from Ayr Gaol. They were let out one by one at an early hour in the morning, in order to prevent anything like a demonstration. The first liberated was James Wright, about half-past six. Then followed at intervals of half an hour Taylor, Stewart, Salmon and Inglis. The two latter drove off in a cab with the blinds down. The former all walked away, each in company with a friend, and left Ayr by rail. By the time the last two were liberated, a considerable crowd had collected at the prison-gate, and as they drove off the crowd hissed, but there was no further demonstration.

2. The resignations of teachers in the various provinces of Belgium in consequence of ecclesiastical pressure are stated as follows: —Antwerp, 101; Brabant, 215; West Flanders, 106; East Flanders, 84; Hainaut, 539; Liége, 95; Limbourg, 14; Luxembourg, 58; Namur, 120; total, 1,332, out of an aggregate of 20,000.

— At the opening of the Southport Liberal Club, Sir William Harcourt made an important party speech, in the course of which he reminded his hearers that "the ancient institutions" which Conservatives value, were the work of Liberals; the House of

Commons owing its existence to a rebel; the limited monarchy and collectively responsible Cabinet to the Whigs of 1688; the Reform Bill of 1832 and the Poor Law coming from the same source.

— Grand Banquet presided over by the Duke of Somerset, the Lord Lieutenant, and attended by 400 ladies and gentlemen of the County of Devonshire, given to Colonel Buller, C.B., V.C., on the occasion of his return from the Zulu war.

— At the Social Science Congress Sir Travers Twiss read a paper recommending the assimilation of the laws of different nations respecting marriage, testamentary dispositions, and whatever relates to the social intercourse of nations.

— The will of the late Prince Louis Napoleon proved, and his personalty sworn under 60,000*l*.

3. The Mandalay Government announced officially that the Mindone Min the Fifth, Founder of Religion, had breathed his last on the preceding afternoon. As every one in Rangoon was fully persuaded that he had really died on Sept. 11, the announcement was received, not as a piece of news, but as a notification that the Ministers had made their arrangements, and felt themselves strong enough to give out definitely that the Thee Bau Prince was the successor to the throne, and that they meant the Government for the future to be as much like a Constitutional Monarchy as their lights would enable them to make it.

— A fire took place in the Hereford Cathedral cloisters, owing, it is said, to the spontaneous combustion of a large quantity of coals used for heating the building. The flames were fortunately extinguished by the fire brigade before much damage was done.

4. The Russian Historian Sergius Solovieff, Professor of History, and author of a history of Russia in thirty volumes, died at Moscow.

— At the Social Science Congress, the President of the Health Department, Mr. F. S. Powell, surveyed the progress of sanitary science and practice during the past few years; and with reference to the difficulties of legislation, remarked that the first great and fatal hindrance is the political position of the Health Minister. He is the President of a Board which does not exist and cannot submit schemes to a Cabinet from which he is ordinarily excluded. In the Art Section the Rev. F. C. Woodhouse, Rector of St. Mary's, Hulme, read a paper on the "Power of the Drama as a moral teacher." He argued that a nation's well being depended on its amusements as well as upon its serious employments; and urged the creation of a national fund, to pay good authors for good plays and good actors to perform them. There were good and noble men and women in the theatrical profession, whose lives were as honest and whose hearts were as pure as any in the land.

5. Bishop Russell, first Missionary Bishop of North China, died at Ningpo, after thirty-one years of missionary work in that country. He was consecrated in 1872.

6. General Merritt, of the United States Army, reached Captain Payne's beleaguered troops at the Milk River, Colorado; relieving them after a five days' siege. The troops had successfully defended themselves, though the Indians from the surrounding bluffs had kept up a constant fire, killing two men and nearly every animal inside the camp. They also fired the grass to dislodge the troops. The fire swept over the intrenched position, burning some of the men, but not driving them out. General Merritt attacked the Utes, killing thirty-seven of them, after which they demanded a parley and surrendered.

— Brigadier-General Pearson, C.B., a Somersetshire man, presented with a sword of honour at a large gathering at the Town Hall, Yeovil, the Mayor reading a congratulatory address, and making the presentation in the name of the town and neighbourhood.

— A considerable fire took place in Holywell Street, destroying some of the few remaining vestiges of Old London.

— First Cabinet Council of the Recess called, after which the Ministers immediately left town again.

—From a report procured at the instance of the Geneva Scientific Phylloxera Commission published to-day, it appears that phylloxera had been detected in many localities on the French side of the frontier where its existence had not previously been suspected. The line of infected vineyards now extends on the south from Annecy, in Savoy, to St. Gingolph, at the head of Lake Leman, and stretches on the north as far as the frontier near Rolle. The Cantons of Geneva, Vaud, and the Valais are thus threatened.

7. The Cesarewitch Stakes at Newmarket won by Lord Bradford's Chippendale, 3 yrs., 7 st. 5 lb. There were twenty-seven starters, and the favourite was Mr. Cookson's Adamite. The race was run in 4 min. 1 sec: Mr. Gretton's Isonomy, carrying 9 st. 10 lb., was fourth.

— The grand theatre and opera house of Geneva, built out of the proceeds of the Duke of Brunswick's legacy, opened. The general design is in imitation of the grand opera at Paris, and the decorations equally profuse. The total cost, including the price of the land, exceeds five million of francs (200,000*l.*) A peculiar system of selection of *débutants* will be adopted in accordance with the democratic government of the Canton. A book is to be kept in which the regular frequenters may enter their names. When any actor or actress desires to be enrolled in the company. three performances must be given: the frequenters are then called together and the name put to the vote.

— At the Church Congress held this year at Swansea, a paper was read by the Bishop of Winchester on Nonconformity, which he traced back to the earliest days of Christianity.

8. An official return shows that at this time Alsace-Lorraine contains 1,272,000 civilians who speak German, and 259,000 who speak French. In 1866 the French Government had found that

of 1,036 conscripts in Wissembourg, 472 were entirely ignorant of French, the whole Lower Rhine district presenting about the same proportion, whereas the Upper Rhine showed a result more favourable to the French tongue.

— The Austrian Reichsrath opened by the Emperor in person, who referred to the entry of the representatives of Bohemia into the Reichsrath as a step towards a good understanding which he desired. He promised that Bills for the administration of the newly annexed provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be submitted, and urged the necessity of economy in all quarters.

— Sir Stafford Northcote entertained at a banquet given at the Mansion House Dublin. About three hundred guests were present. His welcome was most cordial, and in replying to the toast of his health, he avoided all political topics, but urged the advantages of freer and fuller connection between Irish and English, and encouraged his hearers to take a hopeful view of the present and future.

— Mr. St. Barbe, British Resident at the Court of Burmah, and his escort left Mandalay.

— The Peruvian ironclad ram "Huascar," which had inflicted so much damage on the Chilian navy and commerce, captured by the Chilian fleet off Mejillones.

— The Middle Park Plate for two year old colts won by Lord Anglesey's Beaudesert, the favourite, defeating seventeen others.

— The retirement of Count Andrassy and the appointment of Baron Haymerle as Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ministry, officially announced.

— At the Church Congress the principal paper read was one on the "maintenance of Voluntary Schools and the maintenance of religious teaching in them and in Board Schools," by Canon Melville. In the course of discussion which followed Canon Gregory connected the increase of crime with the passing of the Education Act, a suggestion which was not accepted by other speakers. The other papers were on Diocesan Synods by Mr. F. Dickenson, Parish organization by Canon Butler, Hymns and Hymn Books, &c.

9. Between two and three miles from Ware an obelisk having been erected by Mr. Arthur Giles Puller, of Youngsborough, to mark the spot on which Clarkson first resolved to devote himself to the abolition of the slave trade, the ceremony of unveiling was performed by Miss Merivale, daughter of the Dean of Ely. Dean Merivale, who forty-five years ago stood on the spot with Clarkson himself and heard all the circumstances from his lips, told the story in a very simple and unaffected manner.

— Princess Caroline Bonaparte, widow of Prince Antoine, son of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, died at Rome. She was the daughter of Signore Cardinali, an advocate at Lucca, and was married in 1839.

— At the Church Congress an important discussion arose on the subject of Ecclesiastical Courts—the opening paper on which

was read by Canon Ashwell, a moderate High Churchman, who was followed by Canon Ryle as the spokesman of the Evangelical party. Papers on Clergy Discipline and Lay Help in the Church followed.

— A sword fish captured in the Wye near Chepstow. The total length of the fish was 8ft. 6in. and of the "sword" 3ft.

— Lady Truro, who died on the 5th inst., buried in the garden of Falconhurst, Shooter's Hill, her husband's seat, without a coffin, in accordance with her own wishes.

10. Signor Tommari of Rome, and Professor Krebs of Prague, announce that the result of their researches into the causes of the unhealthiness of the Agro Romano, leads them to the conclusion that the seed of the malaria is to be found in a tiny fungus which overspreads the district. Every symptom of malarious fever was produced in dogs into whose system the fungus had been infused.

— According to a statement published in the *Golos*, the Russian navy now consists of 28 ironclads, 4 frigates, 11 corvettes, 13 clippers, 21 steamers, 22 gunboats, 111 torpedo boats, 27 schooners, and 117 sailing vessels, manned by 3,187 officers and 28,920 men.

— Mr. W. E. Forster, speaking at a dinner given to the Bradford School Board, denied that the great increase in the cost of Elementary Education was due to an extravagantly high education given in the schools. It was the suddenness of the demand for good teachers of the common subjects which had run up the salaries of teachers.

— Waterloo Bridge lighted with electric light for the first time.

— At the autumnal session of the Baptist Union, held at Glasgow, a resolution unanimously passed asserting that the policy of the Government had been the cause of endless wars, had involved the nation in grave financial difficulties, and had done nothing to relieve by home legislation the evils under which the nation suffers. The Union, therefore, urged all members to support candidates at the next election who were opposed to the present administration.

12. M. Humbert, an amnestied Communist, recently returned from New Caledonia, elected member of the Paris Municipal Council.

— A demonstration at Navan was attended by about 10,000 persons. The members of Parliament present were Messrs. O'Connor Power, Sullivan, O'Sullivan, Biggar, and Kirk. The resolutions were four in number. The first thanked Mr. Parnell for his services in the cause of Home Rule, the second demanded self-government, the third demanded a reduction of rent, and the fourth called upon the State to aid the tenant-farmers.

— An imposing ceremony took place at Rome, namely, a solemn funeral for the reburial of the bones of those who died for Italian liberty in 1848 and 1870, notably Angelo Brunetti, nick-named Ciceruacchio, executed at Venice with his son, a child of thirteen

and six companions. The bones of more than 300 martyrs had been collected, filling eight large funeral cars. There was an immense procession of many thousands of persons. Perfect order prevailed, and the behaviour of the crowd was dignified and imposing. At the grave, which is at San Pietro Montorio, were present Signor Cairoli and several members of the Chamber and Senate, General Menotti Garibaldi and the Syndic of Rome, who pronounced a touching discourse. All the bones were interred in one large fosse, the urn containing the remains of Brunetti in the centre.

13. The Brunswick mausoleum at Geneva, formally handed over by the architect to the municipality, in the presence of the executor of the late Duke, several members of the Great Council, and the Council of State, and thrown open to the public.

— At Leeds a firm of provision dealers summoned for selling rotten eggs, described by the prosecutors as "meat unfit for human food." The stipendiary magistrate held that eggs were not meat within the meaning of the statute, and dismissed the summons.

14. The announcement made that Lord Hartington will be the guest of the Earl of Derby at Knowsley during the former's political visit to Lancashire. This act is supposed to indicate Lord Derby's formal adhesion to the Liberal party.

— The Duchess of Edinburgh delivered prematurely of a still-born child.

— Brigadier General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., presented with a sword of honour at Chelmsford, which had been subscribed for in his native county of Essex.

15. Terrible inundations took place in various parts of Spain, especially in the neighbourhood of Mercia, Alicante and Cartagena. The loss of life estimated at little short of 1,000 persons, whilst the damage to property reported to be incalculable. The rivers Mundo and Segura, swollen by heavy rains, rose many feet in the night, carrying devastation along their course.

— Sir Massey Lopes, a Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at an agricultural dinner at Kingsbridge, Devon, said that if the taxpayers could not obtain reciprocity from other countries, they should endeavour to obtain equality with them in the matter of taxes. In France education cost only 18*s.* per head, whilst in London it cost 2*l.* 16*s.* and in the rural districts 2*l.* 6*s.* per child. The Education Act of 1870 was, he asserted, extinguishing voluntary effort to provide public instruction.

16. In the course of his speech at Pontefract Mr. Childers remarked that even if the Tories were left in a minority at the next election, and the Liberals should have a majority, although the latter allow that many Irish grievances remain to be removed, the present Opposition leaders would not take office to govern with the help of the Home Rulers.

— At Saltaire Mr. W. E. Forster spoke on the subject of secondary education, which he declared needed reorganisation

throughout the country. He was opposed to putting this duty on the State, but thought that it should be done by the middle class, obtaining from the State only a well-considered scheme for the inspection of schools.

— Hotel de Ville at Stockholm destroyed by fire.

— The proposal in the Common Council to open the Guildhall Library on Sundays negatived by a large majority.

17. Lord Salisbury, at a banquet given by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, vigorously defended the ministerial foreign policy from the attacks of which it had been the object. Lord Salisbury and Colonel Stanley met with a most enthusiastic reception.

— The Pope, in a letter to Cardinal di Luca, urges the necessity of restoring the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas to their old place of honour in the teachings of the schools, and suggests the establishment of an Academy at Rome, where the philosophy of the Doctor Angelicus may be discussed and elucidated, and a new and authoritative edition of his works issued. It seems that the edition published under the authority of Pius V.—the only correct one—is inaccessible to the majority of students on account of its rarity.

— Dr. William Rollinson Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland since 1837, died at Orange, aged nearly seventy-four. He took a prominent part in the Old Catholic Congress of Cologne in 1872, and was the most learned theologian and ecclesiastical historian of the American Episcopal Church.

18. The Second Chamber of the States General of Holland voted, by 45 against 15, the total abolition of flogging in the Dutch navy.

— A new Ministry announced from Constantinople; the post of Grand Vizier being re-established in favour of Said Pasha, and that of Minister of the Interior conferred upon Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, who is assumed to be devoted to Russian interests. The Ministry is characterised by the name of the "Ministry of Favorites." Safet Pasha is retained with the title of Minister of Reforms, and with right of personal access to the Sovereign.

— A Blue Book just issued states that in Great Britain the area under cultivation has increased by 121,000 acres since last year, and by 264,000 since 1871. The total increase of the last ten years is 1,637,000, equal to the whole area of Devonshire. In the same period the amount of land under wheat cultivation has decreased by 798,000 acres; falling from 3,688,000 acres in 1869 to 2,890,000 in 1879.

20. The Reading Room and other parts of the British Museum lighted by means of electric light. Eleven lights were in all fitted up, four of which, estimated at 4,000 candles each, are in the Reading Room. The others, of 400 candle power each, are placed in the corridors, entrance-hall and Greek Gallery, and three in the courtyard.

— Prince Leopold formally opened the Firth College at

Sheffield, erected at a cost of 20,000*l.* and presented with an endowment of 5,000*l.* to the town by Mr. Mark Firth. The object of the College is to provide secondary education in all branches at a cost which would place it within the reach of all.

— At the Criminal Court of Quebec, Sir Francis Hicks, one time Minister, found guilty of having signed false returns to the Government, relating to the Consolidated Bank, which had previously failed.

21. The Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket won by Lord Rosebery's La Merveille, 4 yrs., 8 st., by a head. There were 31 starters; the winner was a complete outsider. Time, 2 min. 8 sec.

22. It is supposed that the inundations in Murcia were caused by an enormous waterspout from the sea, as part of the water in the flooded districts was salt.

— The Committee upon the abolition of slavery in Cuba, after long deliberation, adopted by 16 votes against 5 a report which proposes that slavery shall be declared abolished in Cuba, but that the negroes who are enfranchised shall, during a *maximum* period of five years, continue to work for their present masters, receiving wages of not less than 4 piastres per month.

23. The Duke of Baylen, envoy extraordinary of the King of Spain, officially demanded on behalf of King Alfonso the hand of the Archduchess Christina.

— German astronomers report the discovery of a vermilion coloured spot on the planet Jupiter, covering about one-fiftieth of the disc, an area equal to the continent of Europe.

— The Roumanian Senate, by 56 votes against 2, passed the compromise project, which ends for the present the struggle over the Jewish question.

24. Fresh salmon brought direct from Canada landed at Liverpool. The salmon are, on being caught in the Canadian rivers, frozen hard, packed in ice, and transported in huge refrigerators which have been adapted to the Allan steamers.

— The returns of French vintage show that the deficiency has been greatest in the districts where the most valuable wines are made. In the Gironde there is a falling off of about one-third; in Burgundy of two-thirds; whilst the loss in the Marne (Champagne) is estimated at thirty millions of francs.

25. Great Liberal demonstration at Pomona Gardens, Manchester, in honour of Lord Hartington and Mr. John Bright, and simultaneously a Conservative demonstration at Birmingham, at which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was the principal speaker.

— At a banquet given at Essen, in Westphalia, Herr Von Puttkammer, a relation of Prince Bismarck, and Minister of Public Instruction, in reference to the rumour of a treaty having been concluded between Germany and Austria, stated that "the Emperor had sacrificed his deepest personal feelings for the welfare of his people, and in the consciousness of his duty had concluded an alliance for the peace of Europe, which, it was hoped, would last for many years."

— The Duke of Somerset, speaking at Warminster, referred to Mr. Gladstone as an enthusiastic politician, trying to set everything to rights. When he came into office on the last occasion, he promised to settle everything for Ireland. He was a very good Chancellor of the Exchequer, but a very bad Prime Minister.

27. The Bulgarian Assembly, which had been dissolved a few weeks previously, reassembled. The result of the new elections is generally favourable to the Government, the Radicals scarcely obtaining more than 20 seats. A large number of the deputies belong to the class of peasant farmers.

— The *Temps* gives some particulars of the ravages of cholera in Japan. The epidemic appeared last April in the district of Ehime, where the tombs of soldiers who fell victims to it in 1877 had been opened, partly for religious rites and partly for the more becoming interment of men hastily buried during the war. In a week 45 out of 65 cases proved fatal. It extended to other points, and at Osaka it is not uncommon to see persons fall down in the streets struck by it. In July it was reported at Tokio, the capital, and also at Yokohama, and in some western towns the epidemic had assumed proportions which it was hoped would not be exceeded. Up to August 17, the total number of cases of cholera throughout Japan was 76,598, of which 41,915 had proved fatal, 9,789 had recovered, and the remainder were still under treatment. Up to the end of September the number had reached 100,000. The Government exerted itself to the utmost by establishing hospitals, forbidding the sale of unripe fruit (which the Japanese are accustomed to eat), and quarantine regulations.

— The Cyfarthfa Ironworks at Merthyr Tydvil, belonging to Messrs. Crawshay, re-opened for making railway and other iron, after having been closed for five years. Mr. Robert Crawshay, the owner, died in the early part of the year, leaving a fortune estimated about a million and a half, and the works are being carried on by his sons.

— Lord Sydney appointed Captain of Deal Castle, in the room of the late Earl of Clanwilliam. The appointment was in the gift of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord Granville.

28. The Prussian Diet opened by the King in person. In his speech he made allusions to the new Protectionist tariff, the proposed tax on spirits, and the purchase of the railroads by the State, and new procedure in trials.

— At a Privy Council, held at Balmoral, Parliament further postponed till December 19.

— In addressing his constituents at Hackney, Mr. Fawcett, after dwelling for some time on the financial condition of India, and the propriety of paying Indian troops out of English revenues when employed for Imperial purposes, alluded to the attitude of the extreme Radicals towards Home Rule. For himself he would make no concessions in that direction in order to secure the Irish vote, Ministers of both parties alternately oscillating between the extremes of pampering and coercing Ireland.

29. Dr. Leonhardt, Prussian Minister of Justice, resigned and succeeded by Dr. Friedberg, hitherto Under-Secretary in the same department.

— Fresh floods, accompanied by hurricanes, reported from Malaga, Almeria, and along the course of the Ebro. The Sarragossa and Barcelona railway submerged for many miles, and the railway traffic in many parts of the country interrupted.

— The Tranmere "baby-farming case" brought to a close, and the two prisoners, John and Catherine Barnes, who were charged with the murder of three children entrusted to their care, were found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Between twenty and thirty children had, it was shown, died under their charge, but the difficulty in obtaining evidence, owing to the reluctance of the mothers to appear, obliged the prosecution to limit the charges to three.

— At the Diocesan Conference at Winchester, the Earl of Carnarvon read a paper upon preaching. He advocated a reduction in the number and length of sermons by parochial clergymen; the occasional use of the best published sermons; the appointment of noted preachers and of laymen of ability to visit the parishes and preach in the churches; and the study of extemporaneous preaching.

— Alexander Möller, a Russian Councillor of State, died, aged 83. He himself, his brother and sister, were all born deaf and dumb. He was educated at the Deaf and Dumb Institution in St. Petersburg, rapidly learnt to read, and showed such ability that he was admitted into the Imperial Chancery and afterwards into the Council of State.

30. Consecration of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, the largest church, with the exception of St. Paul's Cathedral, erected within the past 300 years.

— In the Prussian House of Deputies, Herr Von Köller, a Conservative, was elected President by 218 against 164 given to Herr Von Beningsen, the National Liberal. The Progressists did not vote. The first Vice-President was chosen from the National Liberals, and the second from the Clericals.

— M. Louis Reybaud, a member of the Institute, died at the age of 80. Born at Marseilles, he made a number of voyages to the Levant and India, became in 1829 a liberal publicist, wrote a history of Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition, criticised modern Socialists from the standpoint of political economy, and was a Deputy from 1846 to 1851. After the *coup d'Etat* he confined himself to literary and economic studies. His best work is a satire entitled "Jérome Paturot à la Recherche d'une Position Sociale," published in 1843.

31. In the Prussian Parliament, the Finance Minister, Herr Bitter, introduced the Budget. The deficit of the coming year was estimated at 47,000,000 marks. He likewise introduced the long-expected Bills for authorising the purchase of the Berlin-Stettin, Berlin-Magdeburg-Halberstadt, Cologne-Minden, and Hanover-

Altenbeken Railway lines. These important lines, the first to be bought up under the grand railway appropriation scheme conceived by the Chancellor, represent a joint-stock capital of 359,370,000 marks, and they have contracted a debt of 737,114,700 marks in preference shares. For the whole of this sum, amounting with some incidental items to 1,116,633,570 marks, Consóls are to be issued in Exchange for the shares, and the preference shares are to be given up by the holders. The Consols to be issued for the joint-stock capital will bear four or four and a half per cent. interest according to the terms of the contracts concluded with the various companies.

— Admiral Hornby ordered to proceed from Malta to Vourla on the coast of Asia Minor, to protect the Christian subjects of that district.

— An extraordinary trial for murder which had been occupying the Assize Court at Rome for a considerable time came to a close. Signora Fadda, the wife of a captain in the army, had formed an improper intimacy with a circus-rider named Cardinali, whom she induced to murder her husband. They were both found guilty by the jury. Cardinali was sentenced to death, and the woman to hard labour for life; but the capital sentence was subsequently commuted.

— The railway up Vesuvius completed. The carriages are to be drawn by a rope wound by an engine fixed at the foot of the mountain. Passengers will be conveyed to the edge of the crater.

— The existing commercial treaties between France and England prolonged for a further period of six months.

NOVEMBER.

1. The Greek Chamber opened by the King, who, after alluding to the peaceful manner in which the general election had been carried out, assured the Deputies that the negotiations with Turkey for a new frontier were approaching a satisfactory termination.

— The Report of the Royal Commission on Church patronage issued. It recommends the present varied system of patronage, public and private, and of freedom of sale of advowsons or perpetual right of presentation be maintained: but that their sale by public auction should be abolished; that the sale of next presentations should be abolished; and that provision should be made to prevent the evasion of the law by any purchase of the advowson *pour autre vie* or for other limited estate, or by other conveyancing device; that as a safeguard against collusive sales, it should not be lawful for the purchasers of an advowson to re-sell it until after the expiration of five years from the date of purchase; that the term "Simony" should be more clearly explained; and that a statutory declaration should be made by each clerk before institution, that no illegal act had been committed; that greater liberty

should be allowed to bishops to refuse institution in cases where good reason exists, and that a fund, raised by a fee on the sale of each living, should be formed to defray the expenses of bishops refusing to institute persons whom they considered unfit; that all donatives should be abolished; that the law permitting the sequestration of the profits of benefices requires alteration. Lord Devon dissented from the recommendation relative to preventing the sale of next presentations, and Lord Midleton, Lord Justice James, and the Rev. George Venables made certain reservations with regard to the same subject.

3. The Provincial Assembly of Eastern Roumelia opened by Aleko Pasha, the Governor-General, who invited the attention of the members to a close discussion of the Budget, the upholding of the laws guaranteeing equal justice to all citizens, and the development of means for improving the condition of the people.

— Nubar Pasha received authorisation to return to Egypt.

— The result of the municipal elections which took place generally on the 1st inst., published, and show a slight preponderance of Liberal gains, especially in the North of England. In 127 town councils the Liberals have a majority, and the Conservatives 52. Last year the figures were 42 and 63 respectively.

— The new building of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, erected in Northumberland Avenue, opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

— Miss Martha Somerville, only surviving daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Mary Somerville, died at Florence, aged sixty-six.

4. The well-known Queen's (or King's) Bench Prison, which has recently been used as a military prison, sold for building purposes. A strong effort was made to secure the site of about four acres for a recreation ground for South-East Londoners, but without success. The freehold realised 20,000*l.*

— The death announced of Mdlle. Irma Combrisson, at one time famous for her beauty and dancing. She was sincerely attached to Charles III., Duke of Parma, by whom, in 1854, she was appointed Director of Police, for having revealed to him the plot against his life, to which nevertheless, two days later, he fell a victim.

— An application made by Mr. Labouchere to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to compel Sir Robert Carden to hear evidence on his behalf, and to allow him to cross-examine Mr. E. L. Lawson, who had summoned Mr. Labouchere for publishing a defamatory libel on him. A rule *nisi* was granted.

5. It is officially announced from Berlin, with reference to the Brunswick succession to the ultimate destination of the "Guelph" fund, that on the death of the present Duke of Brunswick, the great estate of Oels, in Silesia, will become the appanage of the Crown Prince of Germany and Prussia for the time being. Out of the Guelph fund certain annuities will be paid to the ex-Queen and Princesses of Hanover, and the balance placed at the disposal

of the German Chancellor, and not of the Prussian Ministers as heretofore.

6. Musurus Pasha having promised Lord Salisbury that the reforms in Asia Minor insisted upon by England shall be duly carried out, the despatch of Admiral Hornby's squadron to Vourla countermanded.

— Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 2 to 3 per cent.

— An appalling account given of the destitution in Silesia, owing to the general failure of both corn and root crops. In many instances the crops have been left in the ground as not being worth harvesting. Farmers and labourers are alike exposed to much suffering, and the municipal authorities seem powerless to cope with the almost general misery.

7. Between nine and ten o'clock at night the Guion steamer "Arizona" on her voyage to England, whilst off the Great Newfoundland Bank came into collision with an iceberg. Nobody saw the iceberg till the crash was felt. The ship was going fifteen knots an hour when she struck head on, recoiled and struck again; smashing in above fifteen feet of her bows. Thanks to her water-tight bulkhead, she was able to reach St. John's in safety on the morning of the second day.

— Abbondio Sanquirigio, a famous Italian sculptor, died at Milan, aged eighty-one. He was the son of a carpenter, but early in life displayed his talent. At twenty-eight he undertook the Simplon Triumphal Arch, on which he spent six years of work. The group of Castor and Pollux, at the gate of the Royal Palace at Turin, was also his work.

8. In connection with the Birmingham School Board election, the Conservatives offered to withdraw three of their candidates on the condition of the Bible being allowed to be read in Board Schools. At a meeting of the Liberal Six Hundred, after a long discussion it was determined by 180 to 130 that the offer should be declined. It was however subsequently resolved that the Liberal candidates should be relieved of their pledges with regard to Bible reading, and this compromise was accepted by the "Bible Eight." All contest was thus avoided, and a Board consisting of eight Liberals, five Conservatives, a Roman Catholic, and a "Labour representative was elected."

— The Bulgarian Assembly opened by a speech from the throne. On the Prince's withdrawal the Government was at once put in a minority by the national party, on the election of the President and Vice-Presidents.

— Mr. William Wilson, M.P. for Donegal, died, aged forty-three. He was by profession a solicitor, and had sat for Donegal as a moderate Conservative since 1876.

9. At Geneva the elections for the cantonal legislature took place. M. Carteret, the "Swiss Bismarck," so called on account of his campaigns against the Ultramontanes, re-elected to the Council of State. Last year he lost his seat on the Grand Council.

— Marden House, Surrey, where Evelyn wrote his Diary, and Louis Napoleon and Macaulay had lived, burned to the ground.

10. The New Lord Mayor of London, Sir Francis Truscott, inaugurated his period of office by a grand banquet at the Guildhall, at which all the Ministers were present. Lord Beaconsfield, in the course of his speech, revealed little of the present and nothing of the future policy of the Government. Of Turkey he said not a word; his reference to Indian affairs was chiefly confined to a panegyric on Lord Lytton; and he augured hopefully for better times because of a revived demand for "chemicals."

— At a meeting of the Irish Electoral League held at Manchester, Mr. Parnell, M.P., described the condition of things in Ireland as a great strike against the payment of unjust rents. Fair rents should be paid for thirty years, after which the land should become the property of the occupant.

11. The School Board contest at Liverpool avoided by the withdrawal of all candidates in excess of the number of seats. The Board consists of six Churchmen, five Roman Catholics, and four Dissenters; the Roman Catholics obtaining an additional seat.

— It is definitively announced that Midhat Pasha has withdrawn his threatened resignation as Governor of Syria, and that Baker Pasha is to receive a command in the Gendarmerie.

— The female students entered at the Italian Universities at the opening of the academical year were three at Turin, two at Rome, two at Bologna, one at Naples, and one at Padua.

12. Sentence of excommunication pronounced on the Dean of Grahamstown (Natal) by the Diocesan Court, for having disregarded the sentence of suspension issued against him. Bishop Macrorie appointed Canon Espin to officiate during the Dean's suspension; but the Dean refused to allow him to act, and performed the service himself. The present cause of disagreement in the Church arises from its divided allegiance, one party, of which Dean Williams is a member, attaching themselves to the Bishop of Natal (Dr. Colenso), and the other to the Bishop of Grahamstown (Dr. Macrorie), the dioceses being in the two cases identical in extent though different in name.

13. The medals of the Royal Society awarded as follows:—The Copley Medal to Professor Rudolph J. E. Clausius, of Bonn, for his researches upon heat; the Davy medal to M. P. E. Lecoq de Bois-Vaudran, for his discovery of gallium; a Royal medal to Mr. William Henry Perkins, F.R.S., for his synthetical and other researches in organic chemistry; and a Royal Medal to Professor Andrew Crombie Ramsay, F.R.S., for his labours in geology and physical geography.

14. A great Liberal demonstration at Leeds, at which Mr. Forster in the morning, and the Duke of Argyll in the evening, made onslaughts on the foreign policy of the Government. The latter, as one of the four survivors of the Ministry responsible for the Crimean war, said that the present Ministry had substituted as

the policy of this country, its duty to support the Turkish Government—at whatever cost to the subject populations—as a garrison against the military encroachments of Russia. The Liberal policy had always been that the partition of Turkey and the protection of Eastern Christians were matters for combined Europe to settle—not for Russia alone.

— The railway from Pondicherry, connecting the French settlements with the British Indian railway system, opened for traffic.

— The village of Vitznau at the foot of the Righi destroyed by a landslip, occasioned by the severe rains of the year. The torrent consisted of rock, trees and thick mud, under which a chapel disappeared to the depth of twenty feet, and a whole forest was carried down. The Righi railroad was untouched.

15. Mr. Mackonochie's case once more came before the Dean of Arches, Lord Penzance, sitting at Lambeth Palace. The promoter, Mr. Martin, applied that the order of suspension *ab officio et beneficio* directed against Mr. Mackonochie on June 1, 1878, might be published. Mr. Mackonochie did not appear either in person or by counsel. Lord Penzance decreed that the order should be published on and take effect from November 23. The original monition, issued in December 1874, directed Mr. Mackonochie to discontinue the use of the Eucharistic vestments, the singing of the *Agnus Dei*, making the sign of the cross as a gesture towards the congregation, the kissing of the Gospel Book as a ceremony.

— The Czarewitch left Vienna, where he had spent a few days, for Berlin. His visit was announced to be strictly unofficial, but following immediately on the announcement of the Austro-German understanding, it was generally interpreted as having a strongly marked political object, which it failed to promote.

16. Skating very general in the neighbourhood of London, although the trees were still covered with leaves, and many had scarcely assumed their autumnal tints.

17. The Prince of Orange published at The Hague a pamphlet replying to some attacks recently made upon him, in which he expresses his hopes for the maintenance of the Dutch Constitution, and that he may acquire by his acts the esteem of his fellow countrymen.

18. Signor Cairoli resigned his Premiership in consequence of a disagreement in his Cabinet on the financial questions to be submitted to the Italian Parliament.

19. Early this morning Messrs. Killen, a barrister and lecturer on political economy, Davitt, a liberated Fenian convict, and Daly, proprietor of the *Mayo Telegraph*, three persons who had been most active in the anti-rent demonstrations which have taken place in different parts of Ireland, quietly arrested at their several residences.

— Park Hall, Salford Priors, near Evesham, the seat of the Earl of Yarmouth, totally destroyed by fire.

20. Moirosi's stronghold, an isolated mountain deemed to be impregnable, stormed by the Cape Colonial Force under Colonel Bayley. Moirosi, who was the Chief of a Basuto tribe and had quarrelled with the British, was killed with about seventy of his followers. The mountain had been unsuccessfully attacked on April 8 last.

— The ex-Empress, summoned to Madrid by the critical state of her mother, the Comtesse de Montijo, spent the night in Paris, by permission of M. Grévy, obtained through the intervention of Lord Lyons.

21. The Italian Ministry reconstructed by the adhesion of Signor Depretis to the Cairoli Cabinet.

— M. Léon Noel, French landscape painter and author, aged sixty-two, and Signor Luigi Gabet, Italian architect, aged fifty-six, died.

22. Severe frost, accompanied by snow in many places, set in throughout Europe.

— At a special meeting of the Chamber of Agriculture, held at Gloucester, it was stated in evidence that the effects of foreign competition had been to reduce the price of cheese 50 per cent., bacon 30 per cent., and beef 20 per cent., while the competition in wheat had brought down the prices in a degree ruinous to the British farmer. It was shown that on the Berkeley estates the local rates had been increased by 63 per cent. in twenty-eight years. Lord Fitzhardinge stated that he had notices to quit from twenty-nine tenants. In a radius of ten miles in the Cotswold district thirty-five farms were shown to be vacant. The greater losses of the farmers, however, were chiefly attributed to a succession of bad seasons.

— The Comtesse de Montijo, daughter of Mr. Kirkpatrick, one time English Consul at Malaga, and mother of the ex-Empress of the French and of the Duchesse d'Albe, died at Madrid, aged eighty-five.

23. Mr. Mackonochie, supported by his churchwardens, absolutely refused to submit to the sentence of the Court of Arches, declaring that tribunal to be wholly secular, and declined to give place in the services of St. Alban's to the clergyman chosen by the Bishop.

24. Messrs. Davitt, Daly and Killen, committed for trial by the Sligo borough magistrates on a charge of exciting to sedition.

— The Leeds School Board election resulted in the complete defeat of the unsectarian or secular party, only three being successful out of the fifteen elected—Mr. John de Morgan, the so-called "commoners'" champion, heading the poll. The Church party nominated five candidates, all of whom were returned, besides two other independent clergymen. The Roman Catholics elected two, and the Wesleyans the same number.

— At Sheffield the fifteen members elected comprised five Churchmen, three Undenominational, two Wesleyans, one Roman

Catholic, a Quaker, an Independent, a Primitive Methodist, and a Reformed Methodist; the Church party gaining one member.

— Mr. Gladstone started on his northern tour. At Liverpool, Preston and Carlisle, through which the train passed, large and enthusiastic crowds waited to see the ex-Premier. At the last-named place he received deputations from Newcastle and Gateshead, and on his arrival at Edinburgh a great ovation awaited him, an enormous concourse greeting him on his arrival and accompanying him with torches on his road to Dalmeny House, where he was the guest of Lord Rosebery.

25. Mr. Gladstone's first address to the electors of Midlothian delivered at the Edinburgh Music Hall, capable of containing 2,000 people. Long before the time of the meeting the place was thronged by those who were able to gain admittance, and besieged by thousands who were forced to remain outside. Seats were reserved to above seventy reporters from the principal cities of the kingdom. The speech was chiefly directed against Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy.

— Secocoeni's stronghold at Water Koppie, and Umkana's fortress successfully stormed by Sir Garnet Wolseley; the former chief being subsequently captured and sent to Cape Town.

26. At Dalkeith, Mr. Gladstone pursuing his canvass addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting chiefly on Scotch subjects; increased representation of Scotland in Parliament, the law of hypothec, and disestablishment, which latter he thought should be left for a future Parliament.

27. The London School Board elections took place, and in all the districts except Greenwich there were contests. Nine ladies obtained seats on the Board against four returned in 1876. The numbers polled were generally far under those of the previous election; although a very large proportion of the old members were returned. The "vestry" candidates, who came forward to oppose the policy of the old Board and to enforce economy, were generally unsuccessful. The religious constitution of the new Board is very nearly identical with that of its predecessors, but in political opinion more distinctly Liberal.

— The French Chambers met in Paris for the first time since the fall of the Empire. M. Gambetta, as President of the Chamber of Deputies, made some remarks on the return of the public powers to the capital after so long an absence.

— Mr. Gladstone's third speech was delivered at Calder. In it he devoted himself to the subject of agricultural distress and the proposed remedies, and afterwards laid down the principles which should guide our foreign policy.

— At Oxford it was decided that the various Halls should be done away with as independent academical bodies. Oriel will absorb St. Mary Hall, and Merton St. Alban Hall, the buildings in both cases being contiguous. St. Edmund Hall, though retaining its distinctive name, will be connected with Queen's for the

benefit of students requiring pecuniary assistance towards their university expenses; whilst New Inn Hall, under the superintendence of Balliol, will be set apart for the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

28. Baker Pasha, having been received in audience by the Sultan, left for Aleppo, the centre of his new district. It is, however, asserted that he has received no executive authority, and that his duties are limited to stimulating the local authorities and governors of Asia Minor to energetic action.

— At St. Petersburg the Military Court assembled to try Leon Mirsky for attempting to assassinate General Drenteln on March 25. Seven persons, including a lady, were charged as accessories after the fact. Mirsky was found guilty and sentenced to death, but the Czar commuted the sentence to one of penal servitude.

— Mr. Labouchere brought before the Master of the Rolls his application to restrain Lord Wharncliffe and the Committee of the Beefsteak Club from ejecting him from that society. The Master of the Rolls said that Mr. Labouchere had not been made acquainted with the charge made against him; that there was no real inquiry, as requisite by the club rules; that due notice had not been given of the meeting; that votes did not represent two-thirds of the members present, and that the resolution was put to the meeting in an informal and misleading manner. He therefore gave judgment for Mr. Labouchere, with costs.

29. The marriage of King Alfonso of Spain with the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria celebrated at Madrid with much pomp, but with a marked absence of enthusiasm.

— After a day of comparative rest Mr. Gladstone made two addresses at Edinburgh—one in the Corn Market and the other at the Waverley Market—the former devoted wholly to financial topics, whilst in the latter he returned to the foreign policy of the Cabinet.

DECEMBER.

1. The Emperor of Russia had another narrow escape. He was returning from Livadia to St. Petersburg, and had arranged to stay at Moscow on his way through. By accident or design the train conveying his luggage was following instead of preceding the Imperial train. Within the outskirts of the city, a terrific explosion occurred as the second train was passing over a portion of the line, which was subsequently discovered to have been mined. Although the greater part of this train was thrown off the line, no lives were lost. It appeared that the mine—which was a carefully built tunnel under the railway—had been fired by electricity from a house adjoining, and which on the arrival of the police was empty.

2. A severe frost set in which extended to all parts of Europe; the sheltered recesses of the Riviera not escaping. In France the

weather was especially severe, snow falling almost continuously for forty-eight hours accompanied by heavy gales, interrupting railroad and other traffic. In England, the cold, though severe, was not intense, and was but in few places accompanied by snow.

3. The chairmen of the Great Northern and Midland Railways, the Hon. Octavius Duncombe and Mr. Edward Shipley Ellis, died. Both were original directors of the small lines out of which these two great undertakings subsequently grew. It was due to Mr. Ellis' initiative and persistence that second class carriages were abolished on the Midland lines.

4. Mr. W. E. Forster addressed a Liberal gathering at Appleby, the supposed unassailable and hitherto unassailed stronghold of the Tory Lowthers in Westmoreland.

— At the first meeting of the new Birmingham School Board only one vote was given against the motion that the Bible should be read daily in Board Schools.

5. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria dissolved the National Assembly in consequence of the Liberal leaders being unable to form a Ministry.

6. The obelisk at Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's second needle, taken down, preparatory to being shipped to the United States, to which country it has been presented.

8. Mr. Gladstone having completed his electioneering tour in Scotland, returned to Hawarden Castle. On the way he received addresses and ovations at Carlisle, Preston, Wigan, Warrington and Chester.

— At Castlebar Thomas Brennan committed for trial for having used seditious language at a land agitation meeting held at Balla, on November 23.

— Prevost, the Paris policeman who had been in custody since September on the charge of murder, tried at the Paris assizes. He made a full confession, and was found guilty, and condemned to death.

— The travelling post-office attached to the Rome and Turin mail train, caught fire near Alessandria. All the mails, including 300 registered letters and remittances to the value of 18,000 francs, were consumed.

— The Queen held at Windsor a private investiture of the Order of the Bath, at which the various insignia of their several ranks were delivered to a number of officers who had distinguished themselves in the Zulu and Afghan campaigns.

— In Spain the Moderate Ministry of Marshal Martinez Campos resigned in consequence of the unwillingness of some of the members to adopt measures of reform in the tariff, and for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba.

9. On the Czar's journey from Moscow to St. Petersburg, military posts consisting of several men grouped round a watch-fire were stationed at intervals of fifty paces along the road, nearly 450 miles in length. On his arrival at St. Petersburg the Emperor's

sledge was surrounded by a crowd of officers, concealing him from the public gaze. It was remarked that notwithstanding the peril from which he had recently escaped, his return to the capital was marked by little or no enthusiasm on the part of the people.

— The Queen conferred the Victoria Cross and Distinguished Service Medal on a number of officers and privates who had distinguished themselves in the late campaigns.

10. Count Walujeff, the author of the constitutional reforms proposed for Russia, dismissed in disgrace, the Czar having, it is stated, thrown his plan into the fire, and declared that he "wanted men of action not sentimental doctrinaires." Prince Gortschakoff and M. de Gier resumed their former posts as confidential advisers of the Czar.

11. Serious inundations reported from Hungary, and frightful destruction of property occasioned by the overflowing of the river Kórös. The chief town of the district, Arad, was saved, but the surrounding villages were completely destroyed; in the comitat of Behar, 10,000 persons being said to be homeless. The cold was intense, and hundreds are reported to have been frozen to death.

— M. Le Royer, French Minister of Justice, resigned. He was, with M. Leon Say, the principal supporter of M. Waddington's views in the Cabinet, and belonged to the Left Centre group.

— The Queen held a private investiture of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, at Windsor. Colonel Pearson received the Riband, Badge, and Star of the Order, and General Crealock the insignia of a Companion.

12. An Eurasian fired two shots at the Viceroy of India (Lord Lytton), as he was driving through the streets of Calcutta. No one was injured, and no political motive is assignable. The man was at once arrested without resistance and was found to be drunk. He had already been in a lunatic asylum.

— Lord Rayleigh, ex-Fellow of Trinity, elected Professor of Experimental Physics, at Cambridge, in the place of W. Clark Maxwell, deceased. Lord Rayleigh (then Hon. J. W. Strutt) was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman in 1865. There was no contest, Lord Rayleigh having been pressed to come forward by the ablest mathematicians and physicists of the University.

— Colonel Stanley, the Secretary for War, in distributing the prizes to the Rifle Volunteers at Liverpool, explained that the chief objection to arming the volunteers with Martini-Henry rifles was the expense. As to the idea of a Volunteer Legion for foreign service, circumstances might render such an offer acceptable, but at present volunteers ought to confine themselves to the sphere marked out for them.

— Mr. Walter, M.P. for Berkshire, attended a conference of the County Liberals, held at Newbury, to vindicate his conduct in supporting the foreign policy of the present Government. A resolution was ultimately carried, declaring that the present representation of the county was unsatisfactory from a Liberal point of view.

— The County Leitrim Grand Jury found true bills against Davitt, Killen, and Daly, for sedition. On the motion of the Crown the trials were removed to the Queen's Bench Division in Dublin.

13. Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, in a letter to the *Times*, supports Mr. Blennerhassett's proposal to extend the "Canonical hours" for the solemnization of marriages. He holds that the extension from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. would be a great boon to the working classes, as well as to the classes above them. "Sobriety and publicity," he adds, "were probably the objects aimed at in so closely restricting the legal hours; but experience proves that the limit of the forenoon is in itself no security for either; nor are inebriate or clandestine marriages more common in countries where no such restrictions exist."

— At the Assizes at Carrick, Messrs. Davitt, Brennan and Killen, charged with using seditious language, liberated on bail.

14. Serious attack made by the Afghan tribes upon General Roberts, at Cabul. The Bala Hissar and northern parts of the city had to be abandoned, General Roberts withdrawing his troops to the Sherpur Cantonment.

15. The polling in the County Donegal, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Isaac Wilson, resulted in the return of the Liberal, Mr. Thomas Lea (an Englishman), by 2,313 votes against 1,630 votes given to Mr. McCockell, the Conservative candidate, whose party thus loses a vote.

— A Vienna paper states that serious differences had arisen between the Czar and the Czarewitch on the subject of constitutional reforms, which the latter would be glad to see granted. His arrest is said to have been only prevented by an urgent telegram from the Empress, who was lying dangerously ill at Cannes.

16. It was resolved that the form which the English memorial to the late Princess Alice should take, should be the endowment of a Hospital and Training Institution for Nurses at Darmstadt, in which, during her life, she took so much interest.

17. The purchase, by the Prussian Government, of the four principal Prussian railways, approved by the Upper Chamber after considerable discussion, Count von Moltke urging it as a matter of military expediency. The price to be paid is not absolutely settled, but the Finance Minister is empowered to create consols to the extent of 737,000,000 marks, into which stock the present debentures are to be converted.

— Report of the Glasgow Bank liquidators issued, giving the result of the year's proceedings. The assets of the Bank realised 4,856,666*l.*, and the amount received from calls on contributors was 4,452,366*l.* The total indebtedness of the Bank, on its stopping payment, was 12,855,560*l.* Besides paying the preferential claims in full, amounting to 1,659,947*l.*, the liquidators have distributed the following dividend to the creditors:—Feb. 28, 6*s.* 8*d.* per pound; June 20, 3*s.* 4*d.* per pound; and Oct. 22, 3*s.* 4*d.* per pound—absorbing 7,396,140*l.*, and leaving still unpaid, 3,840,637*l.*, against

which stock not yet realised is in part held. The first call of 500*l.* per share, representing (nominally) 4,232,320*l.*, produced 2,101,286*l.* The nominal amount represented by the second call was 7,813,957*l.* producing 2,351,079*l.* The number of contributories in their own right who have paid in full, or may be expected to do so, was 130. The expense of the liquidation, including the legal expenses of 315 lawsuits, has been 100,983*l.*

18. At a General Assembly of the Royal Academy, Mr. John E. Hodgson and Mr. Henry H. Armistead, Associates, were elected Royal Academicians.

— A *fête* on behalf of the sufferers from the floods in Murcia was held in the Hippodrome, Paris, and was a very brilliant and successful affair. The arena was occupied with buildings representing a street in a Spanish town; and a procession of men engaged in the national amusement of bull-fighting, of guitar players, and others opened the festivities with a vivid picture of Spanish life. Dances and music concluded the first part of the entertainment at midnight; the second part consisted of a fancy fair, at which the leading actresses in Paris were the saleswomen. Queen Isabella occupied the principal box.

— Mr. Tennyson's dramatic work, "The Falcon," founded on a story of Boccaccio, produced at the St. James's Theatre.

— Terrible destitution and distress reported from European Turkey. Relief committees formed at Constantinople, Bourgas and Philippopolis, by the Foreign Ministers and Consuls, to co-operate with and supply fund to the Turkish and Christian officials charged with assisting the sufferers.

19. At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Finance Committee submitted the estimates of the sums required to be raised by rate in the Metropolitan district for 1880. The total net charge for the ensuing year is 645,500*l.*, equal to a rate of 6·32*d.* in the pound on the present rateable value of 24,501,410*l.*, against a net charge in 1879 of 581,196*l.*, which was equivalent to a rate of 5·82*d.* in the pound. Mr. Munro, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that in the twenty-four years the Board has been established the population of London has increased from 2¼ millions to 3¾ millions; the number of houses, of which the rateable value is now 24½ millions of pounds sterling against 11¼ millions in 1856, at the same time advancing from under 300,000 to over 500,000, and the street mileage from 915 to 1,600 miles.

20. The Pope sent instructions to the Bishops and other collectors of Peter's pence to forward what they might have in hand, as the large calls upon his resources, arising from the hardness of the times, had left him without the means of satisfying further demands. The Obolo will this year produce about six millions of francs, five of which had come in by the end of November. This is about one third more than last year. Unlike his predecessor, Leo XIII. puts by nothing. All the receipts of 1879 have been already spent in assisting schools, poor churches, alms, and the restoration of ecclesiastical works of art.

— A scene in the French Chamber of Deputies, provoked by M. Raynal, who, after having unsuccessfully asked General Gresley in private to dismiss from the army M. de Carayon Latour for the part he took at a Chambord banquet on Michaelmas Day, publicly demanded it from the tribune, and pointed out that while M. Latour remained unpunished two of his subordinates, who were present on the same occasion, had been removed from their commands. The Minister for War replied that he would not overrule the finding of a military Court, walked straight out of the House, and proceeding to the Elysée, handed his resignation to the President.

— Great Conservative demonstration at Leeds, at which Sir Stafford Northcote defended the Government against Mr. Gladstone's recent strictures on the Ministerial financial arrangements, and Mr. Bourke vindicated the foreign and Mr. E. Stanhope the Indian policy of the present Administration.

21. The Bishop of Guildford, the Right Rev. John Utterton, D.D., died suddenly at Ryde. The Bishop took part in the morning service, and, ascending the pulpit, preached an impressive sermon. He subsequently proceeded to celebrate the Communion, and having placed the elements on the Holy table, sank on his knees in prayer, fell forward, and fainted. The Vicar cried for help; but in five minutes the Bishop had breathed his last in the church, and in the presence of almost all the large congregation.

— The French Ministry of M. Waddington tendered its resignation, which was accepted.

— The German Emperor, on leaving the theatre, slipped on the staircase and in falling injured his knee.

22. The Sheffield election resulted in the return of Mr. S. D. Waddy (Liberal) by 14,062 against 13,584 votes given to Mr. Stuart Wortley (Conservative.) Mr. Waddy had resigned his seat at Barnstaple to contest Sheffield.

— Mr. Archibald Forbes' lecture on the Zulu War, announced to be given at the Cork Theatre, interrupted by the Irish Nationalists, on the ground that in 1875 the *Daily News* had described Mr. John Mitchell's supporters as "drunken tatterdemalions." Mr. Forbes made several attempts to obtain a hearing, but eventually left the theatre.

— According to some accounts the Czar having informed the Czarewitch of his intentions to appoint a Special Commission to inquire into questions of administrative and representative reform, the Czarewitch came from Tsarkoe-Seloe to St. Petersburg.

— The official journal of the Grand Duchy of Coburg contained severe strictures on the members of the German Reichstag, who are preparing a formal interpellation with the object of excluding foreign princes from succession to German thrones. The question of the Coburg succession, it is asserted, concerns only the Duchy, and it has been settled once for all by law and the constitution.

— An insurrection broke out in Peru. President Prado forced

to resign the government and fly the country. Pierola proclaimed dictator.

23. The refugees, Christian and Mussulman, in Eastern Roumelia, suffering such great privations from hunger and cold that relief committees were formed at Philippopolis and Constantinople, composed of ladies of Christian and Mussulman families in the chief cities. Large supplies of clothes were at once supplied, but the distress far exceeds the means of relief.

— Mr. Maule, Q.C., appointed Director of Public Prosecutions for England and Wales, under the Act of last session. The public prosecutor will only intervene in cases of public interest, such as breaches of trust, &c.

— A general attack made by the Afghan tribes on General Roberts' camp at Sherpur. The assault was repulsed and the Afghans routed and dispersed, the British troops again occupying Cabul.

24. Dr. Koeller, a missionary attached to one of the British societies, having been engaged in the translation of the Church of England Prayer-book and portions of the Bible into Turkish, was arrested some months ago, but although set at liberty, his papers were not restored to him, whilst a Turkish student was seized, imprisoned and sentenced to death. Sir Henry Layard having in vain attempted to obtain a reversal of the sentence and full satisfaction, threatened that unless his demands were complied with in three days he would break off Diplomatic relations with the Porte.

— The Emancipation Bill brought in by the new Spanish Government passed by the Cortes. It excited no public interest, and many senators abstained from voting, as the Bill falls far short of that proposed by the late Ministry. This provides for an emancipation so gradual that slavery in Cuba will not be finally abolished for eight years.

25. A dense fog reigned over London and the suburbs, and over a considerable part of England, from early morning to a late hour of the night.

— The mail packet from Dover to Calais ran aground near the latter port.

26. A Russian paper states that General Todleben is the 157th Count in the order of creation. Previous to the reign of Peter the Great there were no counts in Russia. The first Russian count was Admiral Golowin; but even he owed his rank to the favour, not of his own Sovereign, but of the Emperor Leopold I., who in 1701 created him a count of the Holy Roman Empire. The same rank was similarly bestowed in 1702 on Alexander Menschikoff, the friend, Minister, and General of the Czar. The first person whom Peter himself raised to the rank of count was Field-Marshal Scheremetieff, in 1706. At subsequent dates he created eight boyards counts, among them three Apraxin and one Tolstoj. Among the counts of Catherine II. there were five Orloffs and two Potemkins. The first person created count by the Emperor Nicholas was the

colonel of the Guards, Alexis Orloff, now Prince and Ambassador at Paris. The first created by Alexander II. was General Osten-Sacken, of Crimean fame. Subsequently the present Emperor has raised to the rank of count 20 persons who have distinguished themselves by exceptional civil or military services, and nearly all of whom are well known by reputation in Western Europe. Among them are two Generals Perowsky, Generals Lütke, Lüders, Grabbe, two Mouravieff, Kotzebue, Loris-Melikoff, Paul Ignatieff, Miljutin; the Ministers Lanskoi and Tolstoj, the Ambassador Baron Brunnow, and the Councillor of State, Baron Korff.

27. The new cable to the Cape of Good Hope having been completed, messages passed between the Queen, the Sultan of Zanzibar, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Garnet Wolseley.

28. A fearful disaster occurred in Scotland. As the train from Edinburgh to Dundee was crossing the bridge, two miles in length, which spans the mouth of the Tay, a terrible hurricane struck the bridge, about four-hundred yards of which was, with the train, dashed into the sea below. About seventy persons were in the train, of whom not one escaped, nor, when the divers were able to descend, could a single body be found in the carriages, or among the bridge girders, and some days elapsed before any were recovered. No conclusive evidence could be produced to show whether the train was blown off the rails and so dragged the girders down, or whether the bridge was blown away and the train ran into the chasm thus made. The night was intensely dark, and the wind more violent than had ever been known in the century.

29. The French Cabinet finally reconstituted under M. de Freycinet, the places held by MM. Waddington, Leon Say, Le Royer, and General Gresley, being filled by more advanced politicians of the Left, M. de Freycinet taking the posts of President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

— At Rome, at the funeral of General Avezzana, the banners of the Italia Irredenta and Neapolitan Republican Societies were suddenly unfurled, and a struggle, which at one time threatened to become serious, ensued.

30. The King of Spain, whilst driving through the streets of Madrid with the Queen, fired at by a waiter named Otero Gonzales, who was at once arrested. There is no evidence to show that the intended crime was political, the would-be assassin being of weak intellect and addicted to drinking.

— A short but severe thunderstorm passed over London and the southern counties, during which the chapel of St. John's, Hurstpierpoint, was struck by lightning, and the stone cross surmounting the eastern gable hurled to the ground.

THE MINISTRY.

THE CABINET.

Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.	*First Lord of the Treasury.*
Earl Cairns	*Lord High Chancellor.*
Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.	*Lord President of the Council.*
Duke of Northumberland	*Lord Privy Seal.*
Right Hon. R. A. Cross, M.P.	*Secretaries of State* — *Home.*
Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.	*Foreign.*
Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart. M.P.	*Colonial.*
Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P.	*War.*
Viscount Cranbrook	*India.*
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*
Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P.	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*
Lord John Manners, M.P.	*Postmaster-General.*
Viscount Sandon, M.P.	*President of the Board of Trade.*

Rowland Winn, Esq., M.P.	*Junior Lords of the Treasury.*
Viscount Crichton, M.P.	
Sir Jas. D. H. Elphinstone, M.P.	
Sir W. H. Dyke, Bart., M.P.	*Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.*
Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P.	
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., M.P.	*Under Secretaries (Parliamentary)* — *Home Dept.*
Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P.	*Foreign.*
Earl Cadogan	*Colonial.*
Viscount Bury	*War.*
Hon. E. Stanhope	*India.*
Admiral Sir Astley C. Key, K.C.B.	*Junior Lords of the Admiralty.*
Rear-Admiral Earl Clanwilliam, C.B.	
Rear-Admiral Sir John Commerell, C.B.	
Sir L. Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P.	
Hon. A. F. Egerton, M.P.	*First Secretary.*
J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P.	*Secretary to Board of Trade.*
Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, M.P.	*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*
Right Hon. Jas. Lowther, M.P.	*Chief Secretary for Ireland.*
Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P.	*Paymaster-General.*
Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, M.P.	*President Local Government Board.*
Thos. Salt, Junior, Esq., M.P.	*Secretary Local Government Board.*
Right Hon. Lord Geo. Hamilton, M.P.	*Vice-President for Education.*
Right Hon. Gerard J. Noel, M.P.	*First Commissioner of Public Works.*

OBITUARY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1879.

JANUARY.

Caleb Cushing.—Born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 17, 1800; graduated at Harvard, and for two years was tutor of mathematics and natural science. He was admitted to the Bar in 1825, and commenced practice at Newburyport, and at the same time contributed to the *North American Review*. In the same year he was elected representative to the Lower House, and in 1826 a member of the State Senate. In 1829 he paid his first visit to Europe, the greater portion of which was devoted to Spain. In 1834 he was one of the deputies from Massachusetts to Congress, and served for four consecutive terms. He had as a Whig supported the presidency of John Quincy Adams, but on the accession of President Tyler he attached himself to the democratic party. His nomination to the Secretaryship of the Treasury in 1843, by President Tyler, was rejected by the Senate, but he was sent as Commissioner to China, and negotiated the first treaty between that empire and the United States. On the breaking out of the Mexican War, which he had warmly advocated, the Massachusetts Legislature refused to equip the volunteers who offered themselves; whereupon Mr. Cushing provided the whole of the necessary funds from his own means, and after doing service with the staff of General Taylor was appointed Brigadier-General. At the close of the war he returned to civil life, and in 1852 was appointed justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which he held until the following year, when he was made by President Pierce United States Attorney-General. In 1860 he supported General Breckinridge's candidature for the presidency, and was employed by President Buchanan as a confidential Commissioner to the Southern malcontents. During the civil war he occupied no official position, but rallied to the cause of the Union. After its close he took an active part in the negotiations which resulted in the sale to the United States by Russia of her American territory. In 1869 he concluded a treaty with the Government of Columbia for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien; subsequently was appointed one of the three lawyers selected to codify the United States laws, and in 1872 was sent to Geneva as counsel at the Geneva Conference for the settlement of the Alabama claims, when he distinguished himself by his uncompromising opposition to the English Commissioner, Sir Alexander Cockburn. In December 1873 he was appointed Minister to Spain, and in the following month he was nominated to the office of Chief Justice of the United States, but for reasons which seemed to be valid the nomination was withdrawn and Mr. Cushing went to Spain. During his stay there he vindicated the rights and honour of his own country by his settlement of the well-known "Virginius" case connected with the Cuban insurrection. He returned to his native country in 1877, and died there on January 3.

Marshal Espartero.—The death of this successful general, at the ripe age of 87, occurred on January 8. The Marshal, born at Granatula in La Mancha, was trained for the priest-

hood, but abandoned that career at the very outset, and in 1808, when the French invaded Spain, enrolled himself as a volunteer in a body of students called the Sacred Battalion. Subsequently he was placed at a military school, and, having entered the regular army, served with considerable distinction under General Morillo, in the ineffectual war with the South American colonies. But his reputation attained its highest point in 1840, when he brought to a successful issue, on behalf of Queen Isabella, the civil war which for seven years had been waged between her forces and those of Don Carlos. In 1841 he became Regent of Spain, and governed the country as well as the constant intrigues of a powerful party would permit. When General Narvaez entered Madrid in 1843, Espartero was compelled to retire, and took refuge in England, and though on his return to his country in 1847 he was received with respect, he never obtained any firm grasp of power. In combination with General O'Donnell, his former rival, he formed a Ministry in 1854, but in two years the Cabinet, constructed out of ill-assorted materials and exposed to opposition on all sides, fell to pieces, and Espartero was dismissed. From that date until his death he took no active part in Spanish politics, and in 1857 resigned his dignity as senator. After the expulsion of Queen Isabella in 1868, General Espartero gave his support to the Provisional Government, and when in the following year the re-establishment of the monarchy was under discussion, his name was proposed to the Cortes. But the suggestion met with no approval, and the cartwright's son had not the opportunity given to him of rejecting the crown of Spain. His honours, however, were sufficiently numerous, for besides having obtained all the orders of chivalry known to Spain, he was a G.C.B. of England, Duke of Vittoria, Grandee and Knight of the Golden Fleece. He has been styled a perfect type of the military adventurer, and accused of having done more than most men to demoralise Spain by the example he set. There can, indeed, be little doubt that he was not over-scrupulous in appropriating to his own uses whatever plunder the fortune of war might throw in his way; but he was not worse than his rivals in this respect, and at least was good-natured towards his friends, and never ashamed of his humble origin.

Mr. McCarthy Downing, M.P.—The death of this gentleman on January 10, in his sixty-fifth year, inflicted a serious loss upon the Irish national party in the House of Commons, for his opposition to the policy of obstruction made him respected by his Parliamentary adversaries, whilst his devotion to the people in their struggles for civil and religious liberty gained him the hearty support of a large and popular constituency. In 1868 he was elected member for the County of Cork, and retained his seat until his death in spite of charges brought against him of Whig tendencies and too scrupulous a regard for the interests of landlords. He was a ready and fluent speaker, trained, by his experience as a solicitor, to make the best use of his dialectic skill, and endowed with no small amount of perseverance and resolution.

Prince Hendrik (Henry) of the Netherlands, brother of the King of Holland and son of King William II. and Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Czar Paul I., born June 13, 1820. For many years he had been Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and Governor of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. In 1853 he married the Princess Amalia of Saxe-Weimar, who died in 1872. In August 1878 he married a second time, at the solicitation it was said of many of his intimate advisers, who considered the chances of the reversion of the throne to his branch of the family not improbable. His second wife was the Princess Marie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and elder sister of the Princess Louise, now Duchess of Connaught. Prince Henry died at his palace at Luxembourg, on January 13, of an apoplectic seizure, supervening on a form of measles. His loss is a loss not only to the Province over which he individually ruled, but to the whole of Holland, who looked to him to revive the faded prestige of the royal family.

Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A.—Although only 62 years of age at the time of his death (January 14), Edward Matthew Ward's career as an artist was unusually long, for he exhibited at the Academy in 1835, when only in his nineteenth year, and had made himself a high reputation before he was thirty years old. Sir David Wilkie introduced him as a student to the schools of the Royal Academy, from whence he was transferred to Rome, where he gained a silver medal for an historical drawing. On his return northwards he spent some months at Munich, and had the advantage of studying under Cornelius. In

1839 he exhibited in England his "Cimabue and Giotto," which he had painted in Rome, and soon afterwards acquired more general notice by two pictures (subsequently engraved) of scenes from the life of Oliver Goldsmith, "Dr. Johnson reading Goldsmith's Manuscript of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,'" and "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician." They were followed by a painting in similar style, "Dr. Johnson in Lord Chesterfield's Antechamber," which is now in the Vernon Collection at the South Kensington Museum. His pencil was so actively employed that every year his contributions to the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy were many and conspicuous. In 1852 he was invited to assist in the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, and two of the frescoes in the corridor of the House of Commons—"The Last Sleep of Argyll," and "The Execution of Montrose"—are among the most popular examples of his skill. He was born at Pimlico in 1816, elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1846, and admitted to the full honours of that body in 1855 in succession to J. J. Chalon. He terminated his life by his own hand in a paroxysm of insanity, at Glencary Lodge, Windsor, leaving behind him the reputation of a careful and spirited historical painter, whose felicitous choice of subjects made him deservedly popular in spite of certain faults in colouring and design.

Mr. E. S. Dallas.—By descent a Scotchman, by birth a West Indian, and by habit a Londoner, Mr. Dallas possessed many qualifications for achieving success in connection with the newspaper press. His first work of any importance was a volume entitled "Poetics," published in 1852, but much that came from his pen was necessarily anonymous. His essay upon criticism, called "The Gay Science," and published about ten years ago, displays extensive reading and much power of thought. He edited a condensed edition of "Clarissa Harlowe," and re-introduced La Rochefoucauld's "Maximes" to English readers. His marriage with Miss Glyn, the actress, was unfortunate, and his death occurred rather suddenly and prematurely on January 15, at his residence in Newman Street, London.

Baron Heath, F.R.S. and F.S.A.—John Benjamin Heath, a baron of the Kingdom of Italy, and for many years Italian Consul-General in this country, was educated at Harrow, where he was contemporary with Lord Byron and Lord Palmerston. He was a man of considerable scientific attainments and of most agreeable manners. He died at his house in Russell Square, January 16, being in his eighty-ninth year.

The Dean of Llandaff.—The Very Rev. Henry Lynch Blosse died at the Deanery, Llandaff, on January 28, after a brief illness. He was second son of Sir R. Lynch Blosse, Bart., and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. The whole of his clerical life had been spent in hard work in South Wales, where he was ordained in 1836 to the curacy of St. John's, Cardiff. He was appointed Archdeacon of Llandaff in 1859, and promoted to the Deanery in 1877.

Very Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D.—The death of Dr. M'Neile, which took place on January 28, at Bournemouth, deprived the "Evangelical" party in the Church of England of one of its most eminent members. He was born at Ballycastle, County Antrim, in 1795, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1815), and entered at Lincoln's Inn as a law student. But, obeying a higher "call," he became a candidate for holy orders, and was ordained to a curacy in County Donegal. In 1822 he was presented to the rectory of Albury, in Surrey, by the late Hy. Drummond, M.P., and retained that preferment for twelve years, during which he became well known in London as a powerful preacher. In 1834 he became incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool, and in that city the greater part of his after life was spent. His friends were numerous and wealthy, and by them the church of St. Paul, Prince's Park, was built in 1848, for Dr. M'Neile, whose services had been already recognised by his diocesan, who had bestowed on him an honorary canonry in Chester Cathedral. In 1860 he was promoted to a residentiary stall, which he held together with his parochial preferment in Liverpool; and in 1868, being then in his seventy-fourth year, he was appointed as successor to Dr. Goode in the Deanery of Ripon. "In the days of his full vigour he was really a great power at Liverpool: indeed, his fervid eloquence, his personal self-confidence, and his genuine, though decidedly controversial zeal would have secured him influence almost anywhere." He was naturally the subject of a good deal of hostile criticism, and was especially charged with a self-seeking policy. His best defence against this charge

is to be found in the facts, that he declined to appropriate to his own private use a large sum of money which his admirers in Liverpool had collected as a testimonial for his services, and that he resigned the Deanery of Ripon when the advance of age and infirmity prevented him from discharging its duties efficiently. His contributions to theological literature consist chiefly of sermons and lectures. One of his latest productions was "A Letter to Dr. Pusey, on his Eirenicon" (1866); but it is needless to add that Dr. M'Neile was wholly opposed to the Oxford theologian's scheme of comprehension. The Dean's name will long be remembered at Liverpool, and has been appropriately associated with certain scholarships founded at the Collegiate Institution, and endowed out of the funds collected for his testimonial.

Colonel Home, C.B., R.E.—At the early age of 41 this most promising officer died, on January 29, from the effects of too close application to the arduous task in which he was engaged, although the actual disorder to which he succumbed was typhus fever. His first acquaintance with active service was in the Crimea, and from its close in 1856 to 1872 he established his reputation as a practical engineer. On the outbreak of hostilities on the West Coast of Africa, he was selected by Sir Garnet Wolseley for the command of the Engineers in the Ashantee campaign, and fully justified that General's choice. In 1875 he was selected to preside over the Intelligence Department of the Army, of which the Headquarters Staff had been established at Adair House, and both in the organisation of this department, and in the scheme for the mobilisation of the Army, he won Lord Napier's entire confidence and approval. The last occasion on which he was employed specially was as English Chief Commissioner for the delimitation of Roumania. It was in the discharge of his duties that he contracted fever, which his over-wrought frame was unable to shake off. Many distinguished officers followed his remains to the grave in Brompton Cemetery; and the Queen has conferred a pension of 300*l.* a year on Mrs. Home in recognition of her husband's services.

The deaths of the following persons also during the month deserve a short record.—**Dr. Artom,** Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese congregations throughout England, born at Genoa in 1835, died at Brighton, January 6. **Major-General John Wedderburn,** late of the Bengal Staff Corps, who had served with distinction in the campaigns under Sir Charles Napier, died in London, January 4, aged 53. **Lieut. R. H. Perry,** late of 44th Foot, aged 86, one of the few survivors of the retreat to Corunna, under Sir John Moore. **Dr. Tardieu,** Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, consulting physician to the Emperor Napoleon III.; born in 1818, the author of numerous works on medicine and hygiene, of which science he was a zealous advocate. **Mr. C. Cammell,** January 12, aged 69; he began life as an ironmonger's apprentice in Hull: on removing to Sheffield as a file and steel maker, he began a business which in course of time developed into the Cyclops Works, almost the largest of the kind in any country. **Hon. J. C. W. Vivian,** Permanent Under-Secretary to the War Office, to within a few weeks of his death on January 22. He had at various times since 1841 represented Penryn and Falmouth, Bodmin, and Truro. In 1871 he was made Under-Secretary at War, and died at the age of 59. **Commander G. C. Musters, R.N.,** the well-known explorer of Patagonia and Bolivia, on January 25, aged 37. He was on the point of leaving for Mozambique, where he had been appointed British Consul. **Admiral Touchard,** born in 1810, entered the French navy under Charles X.; in 1849 he was appointed captain of a corvette and aide-de-camp to the Prince de Joinville. Subsequently he adhered to the Empire, and commanded the French squadron in China in 1861; recently he left the navy and devoted himself to politics, and as the representative of the eighth arrondissement of Paris was the only anti-republican deputy returned to the French Chamber. He died on Jan. 20. **M. Schmidt,** the curator of the National Library at Paris, on Jan. 4; and **Signor Bartolomeo Gastaldi,** the well-known professor in geology, at Turin on January 5.

FEBRUARY.

Charles Neate, M.A.—Mr. Charles Neate, Senior Fellow of Oriel College, died suddenly at Oxford on February 7, aged 72. Mr. Neate was elected Fellow in 1828, together with the late Bishop Trower and Archdeacon Denison, with the latter of whom he remained to the end of his life on inti-

mate terms. He was born at Adstock, Bucks, in 1806, being son of the Rev. Thomas Neate. His early education had been received at the Bourbon College, Paris, where also he won the essay prize, open to all France, which his friend Sainte Beuve also obtained in his time. He entered Oxford as Commoner of Lincoln College in 1824, and two years afterwards was elected Scholar of that college. Having taken first-class honours in classics he gained his Fellowship at Oriel, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1832. His legal career, it is said, was closed by his resentment of an insult from a senior, and he gave up practice to become private secretary to Sir F. T. Baring, while Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1839-41. Returning to Oxford, he took in hand, with very great advantage, the management of the collegiate estates, and in 1857 was elected Professor of Political Economy, and lectured on trades' unions, the currency, and the land laws. In the same year he was returned as one of the members for the city of Oxford in the Liberal interest, but was unseated on petition. He regained his seat in 1863, and retained it until 1868, when he retired from political life. His acquaintance with the Latin and French languages was great, and his perfect command of the latter is to be seen in his "Dialogue des Morts Politiques," a debate between Guizot and Louis Blanc, written after the Revolution of 1848. Besides various lectures relating to Political Economy, he published some "Objections to the Government Scheme for the Reform of Oxford" in 1854, and in 1865 the "History and Uses of the Law of Entail." "All his writings," says a correspondent of the *Times*, "in French, Latin and English are singularly clear, easy, and forcible. Composition came naturally to him. His personal kindness of disposition, his geniality, and the vivacity and brilliance of his conversation were prized by all who knew him. He will be greatly regretted in his own college and in Oxford, and by many old "friends everywhere."

Richard John King, M.A.—Mr. King, who graduated in 1841 at Oxford (Exet. College), was a voluminous author and an archæologist of no mean repute. He was a contributor to the *Quarterly* and other Reviews, and was recognised as an authority in all matters relating to the history and antiquities of Devon. His best known work is his series of "Handbooks to the Cathedrals of England and Wales," but he also edited for Mr. Murray the "Handbooks to Devon and Cornwall" (new edition), "Kent and Sussex, Surrey and Hants, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge and Essex." His essays on the "Forest of Dartmoor and its Borders" are full of valuable information, and at the time of his death he was engaged in editing that portion of the Domesday Survey which relates to Devonshire.

The Right Honble. General Jonathan Peel.—Jonathan Peel, popular alike in military, parliamentary, and sporting circles, died at Marble Hill, Twickenham, on February 13, in his 80th year. He was the fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel by his wife Ellen, daughter of Mr. William Yates, of Springside, near Bury. He was born on October 12, 1799, or nearly twelve years after his distinguished brother, Robert. Educated at Rugby, and afterwards at the Military College, Sandhurst, he obtained a commission in the year 1815 just as the great war against the Emperor Napoleon was coming to an end, and therefore was unable as a young man to see active service in the field. He rose, however, to the rank of captain in 1821, and three years afterwards married Lady Alicia Jane Kennedy, youngest daughter of the first Marquis Ailsa, thereby exemplifying afresh the aptness of the Prince Regent's witticism—"How these Peels stick to their Jennies." At the general election in 1826 Captain Peel entered Parliament as one of the members for Norwich, but exchanged his seat five years later for the more secure one of member for Huntingdon—a borough which he continued to represent down to his retirement from Parliamentary life at the Dissolution in 1868. His constituents then showed their appreciation of his long services by presenting him with a testimonial of the value of 1,000*l.*, a sum which, at his request, was appropriated to the enlargement of the County Hospital. Captain (or, as he had then become, Colonel) Peel held the post of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance under his brother's second Administration in 1841-46; for some reason or other he was not employed in office under Lord Derby's first Administration in 1852, but in 1858 he became Secretary of State for the War Department, and resumed that office under Lord Derby's third Administration in 1866-67. His difference of opinion upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform had probably more to do with his non-acceptance of

office under Mr. Disraeli than the mere advance of age. In the debates of the House General Peel took little part, and his nomination to a Cabinet office in 1858 occasioned some surprise, but the wisdom of Lord Derby's choice was fully justified by the result. He showed himself an able administrator, thoroughly acquainted with the business of his department, accurate in his statements and honest in the expression of his views. Although a Conservative from the outset to the close of his political life, he was always ready to investigate rumoured abuses. On the turf as well as in the House his character was irreproachable, and his popularity extensive. He won the Derby in 1844 with Orlando by the disqualification of the four-year-old Running Rein. His two nominations for the present year's race become void by his death.

Professor Brewer.—The Rev. John Sherren Brewer, M.A., for many years preacher at the Rolls Chapel, and recently Rector of Toppesfield in Essex, was born in 1810, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in classics. He was for a time a successful tutor, and his edition of "Aristotle's Ethics" is still in much use as a text-book at Oxford. Coming to London he chose for a time the duties of chaplain to a workhouse; but in 1839 he obtained the more suitable post of Lecturer in Classical Literature in King's College, London. Two years later he was appointed Professor of the English Language and Literature at the same institution, to which thenceforward the best energies of his life were given. His ability as a teacher was not less remarkable than his patience. "He possessed a thoroughly Socratic power of evoking the intellectual and moral faculties of his pupils. He treated them, without the slightest affectation, as in a great measure on an equality with himself, and they felt that they were fellow students with him. His extraordinary range of learning insured their always feeling his superiority; but he taught them as a companion, and not as a superior authority." How highly his work was appreciated may be estimated by the support from all quarters given to the testimonial offered to him on his resignation of his professorship, a year and a half ago. He edited "Fuller's Church History" for the University of Oxford, but to the public he was chiefly known for the work which he executed under the Master of the Rolls. "The Calendars of State Papers relating to the reign of Henry VIII." were edited by him, and will always remain a monument, not merely of patient industry, but of sound judgment and extensive knowledge. "A thorough scholar, an admirer of the great schoolmen, and a not less enthusiastic adherent of the great principles of the Reformation, he was peculiarly competent to interpret the period in which the old and new ideas were struggling for the mastery." A warm sympathy for the weaker side may perhaps be detected in his historical writings, as it certainly is to be seen in the manner with which he entered into contemporary political and theological controversy; but no imputation against his fairness has ever been made, and the errors into which he fell were simply those which belong to a generous and enthusiastic temperament. In 1870 he was elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; and at the age of sixty-seven received from the Crown the well-meant but doubtful compliment of a valuable country benefice, his enforced acceptance of which put an end to his scholarly pursuits. He died on February 16, in his sixty-ninth year.

John Parry died on February 20 at Molesey. He was born in London in 1810. The son of a musician of some repute, in 1833 he made his first appearance as a baritone singer at public concerts, and was received with great favour; but it was not until later—after his acquaintance with Albert Smith had ripened—that he developed his talents as a comic singer of songs written for him by his friend. After studying in Italy and under Lablache, he commenced as a sentimental singer at concerts, accompanying himself on the harp. He next took to the stage at the St. James's Theatre, when first opened by John Braham, the famous tenor, and he sang in the opera of "The Village Coquette," by Prof. Hullah and Charles Dickens. He was also an admirable caricaturist with his pencil. The idea of giving monologue entertainments was suggested to him by Harley, the comic actor. In 1849 Albert Smith wrote an entertainment for him which had great success; but the labour it entailed was too great for his strength, and in 1853 he was compelled to give up public performances. In his retirement he officiated as organist at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, gave lessons in singing, and published a book of caricatures. In 1860 he reappeared in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, and maintained his position of

popular favourite until 1869, when he finally retired into private life; but it was not until February 1877, that, at a benefit performance, he took his final farewell of the stage.

Field Marshal Count Von Roon.—The chief organiser of the modern Prussian and German army died on February 23, at the age of 76. He was born at Pleushagen near Colberg, and entered the army when sixteen years old. In 1836 he became a captain and examiner of the Military Commission, and, subsequently, one of the tutors of the Military Academy. In 1843 he was placed upon the staff, and became military tutor to Prince Frederick Charles. In 1859 he took the portfolio of War, which he retained until 1872; and in 1861 assumed the Ministry of Marine in addition. The details of the successful Danish war in 1864, and much of the skilful organisation of the Austrian campaign of 1866, were due to him. He was present, as general of infantry, at Königgrätz; and the assistance he rendered his renowned colleague, Von Moltke, during the great war of 1870-1, was invaluable. In recognition of his services in the organisation of the army he received the order of the Black Eagle and a national dotation.

The Duke of Newcastle.—On February 22, at the early age of 45, this nobleman, whose rent-roll of more than 70,000*l.* was insufficient for his needs, passed away. He was born on January 25, 1834, and after going through the ordinary course of education was attached to Earl Granville's special embassy to Russia, on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander. In March 1857 he was elected member for Newark, but only sat in the House of Commons until April of the following year. He is best known in connection with the turf, and with the consequent pecuniary difficulties in which he was hopelessly involved. In 1861 he married the only daughter of Mr. Henry Thomas Hope of Deepdene, and in October 18, 1864, succeeded his father as sixth Duke. He leaves two sons and three daughters.

The Countess (Dowager) of Westmoreland.— Priscilla Anne, youngest daughter of William, second son of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, and elder brother of the late Duke of Wellington, married in 1811 General John, eleventh Earl of Westmoreland, and died on February 18, in her eighty-fifth year. She was an accomplished linguist and skilful painter. Her portrait of Anne, Countess of Mornington, surrounded by her distinguished sons, the Marquess Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Cowley, has been engraved, and is a work of much merit.

M. Magne.—The well-known ex-Minister of Finance died February 18 at Montaigne (Dordogne), after nearly twelve months' illness. He was born at Perigeux in 1806, and started in life as messenger at the Prefecture, but by perseverance and intelligence qualified himself for the Bar. In 1843 he was elected Deputy and appointed secretary to the Budget Committee. He afterwards became Under-Secretary of State for War, and was about to be sent to Algeria when the Revolution of 1848 occurred. He was Under-Secretary of Finance from 1849 till April 1851 when Louis Napoleon made him Minister of Public Works. He resigned on the confiscation of the Orleans property, but resumed office five months later, and became a Senator. As Minister of Finance from 1854 to 1860, he issued the Crimean and Italian war loans, and was next Premier without a portfolio, but resigned in 1863 owing to disagreement with M. Fould's financial plans. At the end of 1867 he resumed the Ministry of Finance, and launched the so-called peace loan of 700 millions, which was covered thirty-four times over. He promoted the Emperor's concessions to the Moderate Left, but at the last moment was displaced in the Ollivier Cabinet by M. Buffet. On M. Ollivier's fall he resumed his post in the Cabinet of August 1870, and issued the war loan of 750 millions, which was subscribed for in two days. In July 1871, a by-election for the Dordogne restored him to public life, and in 1873-4 he was again Minister of Finance in the first De Broglie Cabinet, and in 1876 was elected a Senator. Though to the last a Bonapartist, he was always a moderate man, and commanded the esteem of his political opponents.

In addition to the foregoing, the following deaths are recorded during the month of February.—**Viscount Maidstone**, only son of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, born December 26, 1852, died on February 3, leaving behind him a reputation which adds no lustre to the family name. **General Sir T. Simson Pratt, K.C.B.** He had served in Holland as far back as 1814; was present at the bombardment of Antwerp; with the 26th Cameronians he went through the China

war of 1841; from 1843 to 1856 he was Deputy Adjutant-General at Madras, and in 1860 commanded the British force employed during the Maori war. **Lady Anna Gore Langton,** only daughter of the second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and heiress presumptive of the Earldom of Temple. She married in 1846 W. H. P. Gore-Langton, M.P. for Bristol. He died in 1873; and on her brother's appointment to the Governorship of Madras she accompanied him to India. Whilst in that country she devoted much of her time and energies to the improvement and raising the intellectual standard of native ladies, and on her return to this country in the early part of 1878 she took an active part in the movement to establish more sympathetic relations between the women of the East and West. She was a consistent defender of Women's Rights, and the success of the movement so far owes much to her skill and taste. **Princess Lucien Murat,** the daughter of Mr. Thomas Fraser, a Scotch gentleman, who, after serving in the English war against France, settled in America. In 1829 she married Prince Lucien Murat, second son of the King of Naples and Caroline Bonaparte. **Mr. Peter Le Neve Foster,** Secretary of the Society of Arts. He was born in 1810, educated at Norwich Grammar School and at Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1830, and shortly afterwards was called to the Bar. He took a prominent part in promoting the success of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and, by the support of the Prince Consort, was appointed Secretary to the Society of Arts in 1853. He died at Wandsworth on February 21, in his 69th year; and, on February 22, **Mr. John Clarke,** a popular comedian chiefly connected with the Strand Theatre. He first appeared at Drury Lane in 1852. **Daumier,** the celebrated French caricaturist, born at Marseilles in 1810, died at Valmondois in a little house given him by Corot, and in receipt of a small State pension. **General Pole,** Colonel 12th Lancers, which regiment he commanded in the Kaffre War 1851-3, died at Poyle Park on February 3. **Dr. Charles E. C. B. Appleton,** D.C.L., died at Luxor in Upper Egypt on February 1, aged 37. He was a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, promoter and first editor of the *Academy* newspaper, and a strong advocate of the "endowment of research."

MARCH.

Earl Winterton.—The Right Hon. the Earl Winterton, died on March 1 at Shillinglee Park, Sussex. He was the eldest son of Edward, third earl, by Lucy Louisa, daughter of Mr. John Heys, of Sunbury, Middlesex, and was born May 18, 1810, consequently he was in his sixty-ninth year. He married January 19, 1832, Maria, third daughter of Sir Peter Pole, Bart., by whom—who survives—he leaves issue Viscount Turnour and other sons, and several daughters. The late earl succeeded to the family honours on the demise of his father January 6, 1833; was captain in the Sussex Militia from 1831 to 1852; and had been captain-commandant of the 6th Sussex Rifle Volunteers since 1862.

William Howitt. — Mr. William Howitt died in Rome, on March 3, at the age of 84, succumbing to an attack of bronchitis. The father of William Howitt was one of the middle class of yeomen, who owned and tilled a few acres of land at Heanor, in Derbyshire, and who in middle life joined on conviction the "Society of Friends." William Howitt was one of a large family of brothers, and was born at Heanor in the year 1795. Educated in local schools belonging to the Quaker sect, as a boy he was fond of nature and of outdoor sports as well as of literature, and thus obtained that knowledge of rural life with which he subsequently made us familiar by his writings. In 1823 he married a Quaker lady, Miss Mary Botham, in conjunction with whom he became a frequent contributor, in prose and verse, to the serial literature of the day. He wrote also some works of more lasting value—such as "The History of Priestcraft," "The Book of the Seasons," &c. The publication of his work on "Priestcraft" led to the election of Mr. Howitt as an alderman of Nottingham, and brought him into contact with most of the active Liberals of that day. In 1837 the Howitts moved to Esher. Here Mr. Howitt wrote his "Rural Life of England," "Colonisation and Christianity," "The Boys' Country Book," and the first series of "Visits to Remarkable Places." From 1840 to 1842 they resided at Heidelberg, in Germany, for the benefit of the education of their children: and in the two following years Mr. Howitt gave to the world his "Rural Life in Germany," and "German Experiences." About the same time he published a translation of the "Story of Peter Schlemihl," and in 1846 a political work on "The

English Aristocracy." This was followed in 1847 by his "Homes and Haunts of the English Poets," "The Hall and the Hamlet, or Scenes and Characters of Country Life," "The Year-Book of the Country," a three-volume novel, now well-nigh forgotten, "Madame Dorrington of the Dene," and (in conjunction with his wife) "Stories of English and Foreign Life," in Bohn's Illustrated Library. From 1846 down to 1848 he edited the *People's Journal*, but differences arose between the editor and publisher, and Mr. Howitt published on his own account a rival serial, called *Howitt's Journal*, which did not run, however, to more than three or four volumes. In 1852 Mr. Howitt, accompanied by his two sons and a few friends, made a voyage to Australia, where he remained for upwards of two years, visiting Sydney, Melbourne, and several of the "diggings," and undergoing many hardships, gleaning some practical experience as a digger and also in journeys through the wilds of the interior. While in that quarter of the globe, Mr. Howitt wrote "A Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia," and shortly after his return to this country he gave to the world, in a more elaborate form, the results of his observations on the Australian Colonies, in a work of two volumes, entitled, "Land, Labour, and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria, with Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land." After their return to England the Howitts settled at West Hill, Highgate, where they continued their indefatigable literary labours. The most important work on which they were employed was "The Illustrated History of England," which they wrote for Messrs. Cassell. This work was followed by another on "The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland," a volume on "The Cruelties of the Game Laws," a "History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations," and an antiquarian and topographical work on Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, Holloway, Highbury, &c., entitled "The Northern Heights of London." About six or seven years ago the Howitts quitted Highgate and took up their residence abroad, since which time the investigation of the claims of spiritualism, in which he professed a sincere belief, occupied his attention.

William Kingdon Clifford was born at Exeter, on May 4, 1845, and was educated there until the age of fifteen, when he entered at King's College, London. In 1863 he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a minor scholar. In January 1867 he graduated in the Mathematical Tripos as Second Wrangler, and subsequently obtained the second Smith's Prize for proficiency in the higher branches of mathematics. After taking his degree he remained at Cambridge, occupying himself chiefly in mathematical research and tuition. He shortly afterwards became a Fellow of Trinity College, and held a mathematical lectureship there. In 1871 he left Cambridge to become Professor of Applied Mathematics at University College, London, and retained that chair until his death, in 1879. He went out with the British Eclipse Expedition to Sicily, in 1870, as one of the observers of that polariscopic phenomena. In 1874 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, owing the distinction mainly to the important contributions which he had made to the more modern development of pure mathematics. In April 1875 he married Lucy, daughter of Mr. John Lane, by whom he had two daughters. In 1876 symptoms of pulmonary consumption manifested themselves, compelling him to leave England for six months. On his return he resumed the duties of his Professorship, and continued to discharge them until April 1878, when he was again compelled to leave England for a time on account of his failing health. Shortly after his return, in August 1878, his malady rapidly developed, and early in 1879 he left England again for Madeira, where he died on March 3, 1879. His literary and philosophical works have been collected and published under the editorship of Mr. Leslie Stephen and Mr. F. Pollock.

Elihu Burritt.—Born in New Britain, Connecticut, December 8, 1810. The son of a shoemaker, he was educated in the common schools of his native village, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to his father's work. In the intervals of his work, prompted by the desire to read the Scriptures in the original, he acquired the knowledge of several languages, stated to have been nearly fifty in number. Some years later, changing his trade, he removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where from his application to the study of languages, ancient and modern, he became known as the "learned blacksmith." In 1844 he appeared as the writer of the "Christian Citizen," advocating peace principles. In this cause, as well as in that of temperance and cheap ocean postage, he delivered many public lectures. In

1846 he came to England, and took an active part in the formation of "The League of Universal Brotherhood," the object of which was "to employ all legitimate means for the abolition of war throughout the world." In European peace congresses and many other ways he was continually engaged with the same object in view—and his numerous books had the same moral. For many years he was United States Consul at Birmingham. Returning to his native country after an absence of twenty-five years, he died near his birthplace on March 8. Among his best known works are "Sparks from the Anvil" (1848), "Olive Leaves" (1853), "A Walk from John o'Groats to Land's End" (1865).

Rev. Sir John Molyneux.—The Rev. Sir John William Molyneux, of Castle Dillon, county Armagh, vicar of St. Gregory's, Sudbury, and honorary canon of Ely, died on March 5, at his residence in Suffolk, in the sixty-first year of his age. The second son of the late Mr. John Molyneux (a younger son of the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, fourth baronet, M.P. for the University of Dublin), he was born in 1818, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1841 as twenty-seventh wrangler. Sir John Molyneux had held the vicarage of St. Gregory's, Sudbury, since 1855, and was appointed an honorary canon of Ely Cathedral in 1875. He succeeded to the title and representation of his family on the death of his cousin only a few weeks previously. The deceased baronet married Louisa Dorothy, daughter of Mr. John Christian. He was the author of "Symbolism not Formalism," "Christianity and Civilisation," and other works. He was rather a prominent High Churchman in the early days of "Puseyism," and his prominence was perhaps the more noticed because of the position held in the opposite school of thought by his brother, the Rev. Capel Molyneux.

Professor Page.—David Page, LL.D., Professor of Geology in the College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, died at his residence in that town on March 9, aged 64. Professor Page was a voluminous writer on geology and the physical sciences, and was able to impart his extensive knowledge in an easy and popular way. He was long connected with Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, and was said to have furnished many of the scientific facts upon which the conclusions advanced by the author of "The Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation" were based. He was an ardent field-naturalist, and was engaged in active and useful work at Newcastle at the time of his death.

Viscount Malden.—Arthur de Vere, Viscount Malden, eldest son of the Earl of Essex, died March 10 at his residence in Lowndes Street. He was born on July 22, 1826, educated at Sandhurst, and appointed lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade in 1847. Afterwards he exchanged into the Royal Horse Guards, but retired in 1852. He was major in the South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, of which corps he became a lieutenant-colonel in 1860. He married, January 24, 1853, Emma Martha, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Meux, by whom he has issue two sons and two daughters.

William Broadhead.—The death of this once notorious person took place on March 13 at Sheffield. The mention of Broadhead's name recalls to memory the "reign of terror" in Sheffield, such as will never be forgotten. In October 1867, the house of a man named Fearnehough was blown up by the throwing into it of a can of gunpowder. Public attention was aroused by it, and a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the matter, with power to grant certificates of indemnity to all who made a full confession of their crimes. Broadhead had for years been secretary of the Sawgrinders' Union, in connection with which most of the outrages had been committed, but no one had more vehemently denounced them on the platform and in the press than he had. Witnesses having implicated him, he was called to give evidence, and made one of the most astounding statements ever heard. He confessed having employed men to blow up the premises of a man named Linley, and afterwards to murder him, to having employed men to shoot John Helliwell and Elisha Parker, to blow up the premises of Messrs. Wheatman and Smith, of Mr. Joseph Wilson, of Mr. Reaney, of Joseph Helliwell, and of other people, and of having written threatening letters and instigated a series of rattening. He had probably spent 150*l.* for the commission of these acts, the money having been embezzled from funds of the union. Broadhead received his certificate, but subsequently became almost an outcast from society, and died in obscurity from softening of the brain.

Miss Clairmont.—Miss Clairmont, whose name is so well-known in Shel-

leyan and Byronic biography, died in Florence on the morning of March 19. Her age has been differently stated; we believe it to have been about eighty-one. Miss Clairmont is generally spoken of as the sister, or half-sister, of Mrs. Shelley. We need hardly remark, however, that there was no blood relationship between the two, Mrs. Shelley being the daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft, while Miss Clairmont was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clairmont, the latter of whom became the second Mrs. Godwin after the death of her first husband. Mrs. Clairmont's Christian name was Jane; but she adopted and is continually written of under the more romantic name of Claire. From 1818 onwards, when she left England with Shelley and his wife, a large portion of her life was passed in Italy, more especially in Florence. For some years also she was in Russia. Shelley provided for her generously by his will, leaving her some 12,000*l.* Owing to various vicissitudes, however, hardly any remnant of this bequest was at her disposal during her closing years.

Major-General Sir J. Woodford.—Major-General Sir John Woodford, K.C.B., who was the oldest of the surviving Waterloo officers, died on March 22, at his residence, Lake View Villa, Keswick. He was born at Chatham on February 28, 1785. At the age of sixteen he obtained a commission, and after spending a year abroad in the study of German, joined his regiment at the age of seventeen. He subsequently served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular campaign. He was on the staff, and was deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at the battle of Corunna in 1809, being in attendance upon General Sir John Moore when he received his mortal wound. He had his horse shot under him, and later on in the day was shot through the instep of the right foot. At Waterloo, as captain, he was present during the whole of the day, having been sent by General Somerville from Quatre Bras, through the forest, on horseback, on the night of June 17, to ask if the division should move up. The battle was imminent, though he arrived early in the morning of the 18th, and the commander-in-chief said it would be useless to send for General Somerville's force. He thereupon asked leave to act as extra aide-de-camp for the day, which was granted, and he witnessed the defeat of the French. After the battle he took the road to Brussels, and passing Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who had lost an arm in the battle and was proceeding to Brussels with his medical attendant, he told him the French were totally routed and the war at an end. Sir John Woodford afterwards became colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and was chief in command of the Household Troops. He was a reformer considerably in advance of the times, though he lived to see three of the reforms which he advocated carried out in the army—namely, reform in the soldier's dress, the abolition of the purchase of commissions, and the abolition of flogging in the army. He retired from the army in 1837. He was an accomplished scholar, and took a deep interest in antiquarian and scientific investigations.

Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.—Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., the well-known philanthropist and social reformer, and one of the most active and zealous friends of the Temperance movement, and whose name is identified with the United Kingdom Alliance, died on March 23 at Wallington, his seat in Northumberland. His death was quite unexpected, he having on the previous day appeared in his usual health. The late Sir Walter nearly sixty years ago visited the Faroe Islands, and wrote interesting descriptions of their vegetation, geological formation, and climate. The herbarium which he then formed he subsequently presented to the Museum at Kew Gardens. The deceased baronet was eldest son of Sir John Trevelyan, fifth baronet, by his wife, Maria, daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., of Charlton, Kent, and was born in 1797. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820 and M.A. in 1822. He married—first, May 21, 1835, Paulina, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jermyn, which lady died in 1836; and secondly, July 11, 1867, Laura Capel, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Capel Lofft, of Troston Hall, Suffolk. She survived her husband scarcely more than a week, dying on April 2. He succeeded his father as sixth baronet May 23, 1846. The late baronet was appointed deputy-lieutenant of Somerset in 1847, and deputy-lieutenant of Northumberland in 1852, having served as high sheriff of the last-named county in 1850. Sir Walter not leaving issue by either marriage, the baronetcy devolves upon his nephew, Mr. Arthur Trevelyan, born in 1802, and married in 1860 to Fanny, daughter of the Right Hon. J. H. McNahan.

Sir Walter was an antiquary of considerable reputation, and an early, if not an original, member of the Camden and Surtees Societies. He edited the "Trevelyan Papers" for the former society.

Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, President of the Legislative Council of Queensland, died in Queensland on March 23. He was born on January 13, 1812, and was the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, K.C.H., Colonel of the 80th Regiment. He received his commission in the 73rd Regiment in 1827, and was also a captain in the 28th Regiment. In 1835 he joined the British Auxiliary Legion for service in Spain under Sir De Lacy Evans, for which he raised a regiment in Ireland, and on the return of Sir De Lacy to England commanded the Legion until its dissolution, and had the Spanish Orders of Isabella the Catholic, San Fernando, and Charles III. conferred on him for his services in the field. Sir Maurice retired from the army in 1844, and held appointments under the Government of the Colony of New South Wales until 1860, when he was appointed President of the Legislative Council of Queensland, which position he occupied up to his death, having been three times acting Governor of the colony, and was knighted in 1868.

Bishop Tyrrell.— Dr. William Tyrrel, the first Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales, who died on March 24, 72 years old, was the son of Timothy Tyrrell, Remembrancer of the City of London: his mother was a daughter of the celebrated optician, Dollond. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and afterwards went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship, and in 1831 graduated as fourth senior optime. In 1847, when it was resolved to divide the bishopric "of Australia," he left his English parish to undertake the duties of Bishop of Newcastle. He was indefatigable in visiting even the most remote parts of this vast diocese, and must have travelled many thousands of miles in this way; he was a good horseman and performed by far the greater part of his episcopal visitations on horseback. Knowing that the gradual withdrawal of State aid on the death of the present incumbents would soon leave the Church entirely dependent upon the voluntary contributions of its members, his main anxiety for many years past had been to inaugurate a scheme for the permanent endowment of the diocese. His scheme provided endowments for a bishop, an archdeacon, three canons, and a number of licensed clergymen; also 10,000*l.* to provide incomes for superannuated clergy; 5,000*l.* (towards which the bishop's sister promised 2,000*l.*) for the help of sick clergymen taking rest and air; 25,000*l.* for the training of future clergy; and 44,000*l.* for the religious education of the young. The entire scheme involved the investment of a quarter of a million sterling for the benefit of the Church in the Newcastle diocese. Of this amount a portion, comparatively a very small portion, was raised in his lifetime. The bulk of it was to be provided, under the bishop's will, by the appropriation of the annual profits of his valuable station property. His name will be held in lasting remembrance in the diocese.

Archdeacon Garbett.— Archdeacon James Garbett died on March 26 at his residence at Hurstpierpoint, at the age of seventy-seven. Archdeacon Garbett had been in orders for upwards of fifty years, having been ordained deacon in 1827. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (first-class Lit. Hum.) in 1822, and was elected Michael-Fellow of Queen's and then Fellow of Brasenose. He had held the rectory of Clayton-with-Keymer, in the diocese of Chichester, and was appointed archdeacon of Chichester in 1851. He was Bampton lecturer in 1842, and professor of poetry at Oxford from 1842 to 1852. Archdeacon Garbett was one of the most learned members of the Evangelical School, and although he contributed no work of any importance to theological literature, he had the reputation of being an excellent preacher and a sound divine.

Thomas Couture, historical and genre painter, died at Paris, on March 30, after a long and painful illness. Born at Senlis on December 21, 1815, Couture from his earliest youth displayed a taste for painting. His first master was Gros, but he soon came to study under Paul Delaroche. In 1837 he obtained the second "prix de Rome," and on his return to France exhibited his first picture in the Salon, "A young Venetian after the banquet," followed at brief intervals by the "Prodigal Son," the "Return from Work," "Le Trouvère joconde," &c., and in 1847 was finished his great picture, now in the Luxembourg, "Les Romains de la Décadence," for which he received the gold medal of the year and the riband of the Legion of Honour. Of late years he abandoned

large canvas and devoted his talents to military and humorous subjects of "genre," and in this field attained very high reputation; but to the end of his career he showed perhaps a too close adherence to the two masters to whose influence he had in his youth been subjected—Gros as a colourist and Delaroche as a draughtsman.

Hon. Spencer Cowper.—The death of the Hon. Spencer Cowper occurred on March 30 at Albano. Mr. Cowper, who left his residence in Paris the first week in February for Rome, had been there attacked by fever, but was so far recovered as to be removed to a villa in the environs of the city, and it is supposed in his removal he caught cold, which resulted fatally. The Hon. Charles Spencer Cowper, brother of the Right Hon. W. Cowper Temple and Viscountess Jocelyn, was the youngest son of the three sons of Peter Leopold Louis Francis, fifth Earl Cowper, by his wife, Emily Mary, daughter of Peniston, first Viscount Melbourne, who afterwards married Viscount Palmerston. Mr. Spencer Cowper was educated for the diplomatic service, and was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office in November 1834. He was private secretary to the late Viscount Palmerston when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from May 1835 till November 1839, when he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Florence, at which Court for a year he acted as Chargé d'Affaires. He was tranferred to Stockholm in August 1841, as Secretary of Legation, which post he resigned in September 1843. He quitted official life soon after the death of Mr. Motteaux, who on his death bequeated Sandringham and his large estates in Norfolk, as well as the principal part of his considerable personal property, to Mr. Cowper. The late Mr. Cowper married, first in 1852, Lady Harriette Anne, daughter of Charles John, last Earl of Blessington, widow of Alfred, Count d'Orsay, which lady died in December 1869; and he married, secondly, April 11, 1871, Jessie Mary, only surviving child of the late Colonel Clinton M'Lean, and granddaughter of General M'Clean, of Newburgh, New York. In many of the capitals of Europe Mr. Spencer Cowper was well known for his social charm and conversational talents.

Amongst the other deaths of the month may be mentioned:—**Mr. James Macdonell**, an able journalist, for many years leader writer on foreign politics in the *Daily Telegraph*, but more recently holding a like post on the *Times*. He was born and educated in Aberdeen, and came to London about twelve years ago. He was a man of wide and varied knowledge in the history of modern politics, a fluent talker and a graceful writer. He died on March 3, quite suddenly, aged only 37. **Mr. C. H. Whitehurst, Q.C.**, Treasurer of the Middle Temple for a quarter of a century. He was born in 1800, called to the bar in 1822, and died on March 13. **Rev. Frederick Fanshawe**, Head Master of Bedford Grammar School from 1855 to 1874. He was educated at Winchester and at Balliol College, Oxford, obtaining at the University in 1842 the Chancellor's prize for a Latin poem on the subject of railways. He was first-class in classics in 1842, and was elected a fellow of Exeter College. He died at Cheltenham on March 27. **Gotfried Semper**, an architect of very great attainments and widespread celebrity. He was born at Altona in 1804, and after going through the usual course of study and training was named professor of architecture at Dresden in 1835. Whilst holding this post he built the well-known Theatre and designed the Museum of that capital. In 1848 his political opinions involved him in difficulties with the police, by whom a sentence of exile against Semper was obtained. After a short stay in Paris he came over to London about the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and co-operated very warmly in the establishment of the South Kensington Museum; but in 1853 he was called to Zurich, having been elected director of the architectural school in the new Polytechnicum. In 1870 he removed to Vienna and furnished plans for the new Museum, as well as, a few years later, for the opera-house at Dresden, to replace his own earliest work, which had been destroyed by fire. He died at Vienna on March 17. **Dr. James Ingram**, minister of the Free Kirk at Uist, Shetland, within a month of completing his 103rd year. He was licensed to preach in 1800. His father lived to attain his 100th, and his grandfather his 105th year.

APRIL.

Miss Eliza Meteyard died on April 4 in Stanley Place, South Lambeth, at the age of 63, was the daughter of a surgeon. Her first work, "Struggles for Fame," published about thirty-five years ago and a prize essay on "Juvenile Depravity," made her name known as a writer. Having given to

the world several novels and short tales, she became a contributor to Douglas Jerrold's newspaper and magazine, in which she wrote under the pseudonym of "Silverpen." Her most important works, however, were written and published in her own name, especially "The Hallowed Spots of London," in 1861; and "The Life of Josiah Wedgwood;" this was issued by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett in 1865–6, and is now a standard work. Miss Meteyard also wrote extensively on the subject of extramural interments and other sanitary arrangements. For several years she resided at Hampstead, where she had many attached friends. Her literary labours were recognised by Mr. Gladstone, upon whose advice she was awarded a pension of 60*l.*, which was afterwards increased by the present Government to 100*l.* per annum. Dean Stanley also placed at her disposal the cottage in which she has resided for the last two years.

General Shirley.—General Sir Horatio Shirley, K.C.B., died April 7, at Puddletown, his residence in Dorsetshire, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The seventh son of the late Mr. Evelyn Shirley, of Eatington Park, Warwickshire, by his marriage with Phyllis Byam, only daughter of Mr. Charlton Wollaston, he was born in the year 1805, and was educated at Rugby School. He entered the army as second lieutenant in 1825, became lieutenant in 1826, was promoted to be captain in 1833, and major in 1841, lieutenant-colonel 1848, and colonel in 1854. He served with distinction in the Crimea, where he commanded the 88th Foot at the battles of Alma and Inkermann and at the siege of Sebastopol. He was General Officer of the Trenches in the attacks on the Quarries of June 7 and 18, and commanded a brigade at the final attack on the Redan. He was nominated a C.B. in 1856, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1869; obtained field rank in 1862; was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1871, and to full general in 1877. Sir Horatio Shirley had held the Colonelcy of the 88th (Connaught Rangers) since 1874.

Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy.—The decease of the Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy, of Dalquharran, and Dunure, Ayrshire, happened on April 1, at Dalquharran Castle, at the age of 90. The only son of the late Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of Dunure, by his marriage with Jane, daughter of the late Mr. John Adam, of Blair Adam, Kinross-shire, he was born in the year 1788, and was educated at Harrow and at the University of Edinburgh. He entered Parliament as member for the Ayr Burghs, in the Whig interest, in 1818—more than sixty years ago—and represented that constituency down to February, 1834, when he retired. He held the office of Clerk of the Ordnance and subsequently that of a Lord of the Treasury, under Lord Grey's Administration, and from 1837 down to 1850 was Paymaster of the Civil Service in Ireland. In the last-named year he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a post which he held for four years. He was called to the Scottish Bar as far back as the year 1811, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Ayrshire. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1837, and at his death was one of the oldest members of Brooke's Club. Mr. Kennedy married, in 1820, Sophia, only daughter of the late eminent lawyer and philanthropist, Sir Samuel Romilly, by whom he has left issue.

Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte died at Baltimore on April 4, aged 94. Her history was a strange one. When Napoleon Bonaparte was still only First Consul, Jerome, his youngest brother, was serving in the French Navy on the American coast. In 1803, at the age of nineteen, having been driven by the pursuit of an English squadron to take refuge in the United States, he met, fell passionately in love with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy Baltimore merchant, and married her. In 1804 Napoleon proclaimed himself Emperor, having his views on the Bonaparte destinies expanded. He required in vain his brother Lucien to repudiate his marriage with Madame Jouberthon. He insisted upon the consent of Jerome to a divorce from his American bride, and declared the marriage void. Jerome had less force of will and sense of honour than Lucien. He had, moreover, the excuse of more absolute dependence on his elder brother and Sovereign. His wife had followed him to Europe, and had borne him a son in England, where she had taken up her abode. Yet he allowed himself to be bent by the iron resolution of the Emperor. His wife was forbidden to set foot in France; he accepted a divorce; and in 1807 he took another wife, the Princess Catherine, the daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. The repudiation of Elizabeth Patter-

son was the price he paid for the crown of the new kingdom of Westphalia. She refused any terms which implied acquiescence in the nullity of her marriage. Jerome Bonaparte had wedded her lawfully, and she maintained her right to bear his name. On the establishment of the Second Empire, the iniquity of the shame cast upon an innocent woman could scarcely be disguised. On the other hand, the son of Jerome's second and royal wife was, on his father's death, the recognised heir-presumptive of his cousin. There was danger in doing justice at the risk of clouding the Imperial succession. A third course was adopted. The son of Elizabeth Patterson was admitted to be legitimate, as the son of a Byzantine Emperor born before his father's accession to the throne might have been held legitimate. But Elizabeth Patterson's descendants were not admitted to possess any claims to Imperial rank. The dignity of membership in the Napoleon family was reserved for Prince Napoleon Jerome, born, as it were, in the purple. A solemn family council, held at the Tuileries not many years before the disaster of Sedan, affirmed the decision of Napoleon the First. Without denying ordinary civil rights to the offspring of a marriage perfectly regular by American law, it rejected the claim of Jerome, a grandson of Madame Bonaparte-Patterson, who had served courageously in the Crimea, to the full rights of his birth. Every other avenue of distinction was open to him. He is reported to have been offered a ducal title by the Emperor. A specially brilliant career was before him, if only he would not insist upon a rank contradicting the legitimacy of Jerome's second marriage. Much to his credit he refused to compromise his grandmother's honour. If his father, the son of Elizabeth Patterson, were not in all respects Jerome's legitimate son, Elizabeth Patterson could not have been his lawful wife. Madame Jerome Bonaparte's sister-in-law, Mariann Patterson, on the death of her first husband, became the wife of the Marquess Wellesley, eldest brother of Arthur, Duke of Wellington.

John Harvey, Esq.—Mr. Harvey, of Ickwellbury, expired at 9 Cavendish Square, on April 7, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Harvey may be cited as the model of an English country gentleman. In public life, as a magistrate and chairman of Quarter Sessions, Mr. Harvey's career was one of the highest usefulness and influence, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, adequately to replace him. Few men have succeeded in doing so much good to their suffering fellow-creatures, for it is mainly due to Mr. Harvey's exertions that the condition of pauper lunatics has been so much ameliorated. The disgraceful condition of county lunatic asylums was early brought to his notice, and after years of untiring labour he had the satisfaction of seeing better buildings erected and a better mode of treating the insane adopted in all those counties in which he had influence. Not only in England did Mr. Harvey mitigate the sufferings of these unhappy beings, but his generous aids of time and money brought comfort to many sufferers of the same class in Italy, Turkey, and Syria. For many years Mr. Harvey had been well-known as an enterprising yachtsman, and was one of the oldest members of the Yacht Squadron at Cowes. In his yacht, "The Claymore," he visited most parts of the world, and his noble exertions at Tyre, when he was instrumental in saving that town and the lives of all its Christian inhabitants during the war in Syria, will long be remembered in yachting annals. For this gallant deed Mr. Harvey received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government and of both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Harvey married Annie, daughter of Mr. Henry Tennant, of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire, and leaves two children—a son, who is on the staff of his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, and a daughter.

Sir Anthony Panizzi, K.C.B., formerly Principal Librarian of the British Museum and the originator of the Reading Room which deservedly bears his name, died April 8 at the advanced age of 82, at his residence in Bloomsbury Square. An Italian by birth, an Englishman by adoption, he reckoned among his friends the distinguished men of two nations and of several generations. Roscoe was his early patron, he came to London at the instance of Brougham, and brought introductions to Rogers and other literary chiefs of the time. Among his later friends he reckoned Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Hallam, Lord Clarendon, Mr. Gladstone, and others in this country, while he always retained the closest relations with Cavour, Garibaldi, and other leaders in the cause of Italian freedom. Mr. Gladstone, an early friend, who was associated with him both as an English statesman and man of letters and as an active sympathiser in the cause of Italy, paid him a visit

only the day before his death. He was born in 1797 at Brescello, a little town on the right bank of the Po, belonging to the province of Reggio, and a dependency of the Duchy of Modena. After a course of elementary instruction at Reggio, he went over to the University of Parma, where he completed his academical studies, received the degree of Doctor of Laws, and was, as we should express it, "called to the Bar." The choice of his place of education was itself an offence in the eyes of his lawful sovereign; for the Duke of Modena had also a University in his little capital, and he looked with jealousy upon any of his subjects who went over to Parma, a place which, in those days, under the mild rule of Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria and ex-Empress of France, was considered as a hotbed of Liberalism and unbelief. Panizzi, a young man of talent and spirit, had hardly reached years of discretion before he was deep in the Carbonari conspiracy. As a champion of Italian freedom, independence, and unity, he found himself implicated in the political events of 1821; he was arrested at Cremona, effected his escape to Lugano, to Geneva; and, as a Swiss asylum held out no hope of safety to a man at war both with the Sardinian and Austrian Governments, he sought the only refuge which never failed any man in need, and came, by way of Germany and Holland, to this country. He arrived in London penniless and friendless, and totally ignorant of English. He had an introduction from Ugo Foscolo to William Roscoe, author of the "Life of Lorenzo de Medici," and it seems to have been this which induced him to settle in Liverpool, where Roscoe at that time lived. He managed to gain a livelihood at Liverpool as a teacher of the Italian language. Mr. Roscoe received him more as a son than as a stranger, and when Panizzi quitted Liverpool in 1828 to become Professor of Italian Literature at the new London University he gave him letters of introduction and warm recommendation to Samuel Rogers and to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Ellis, at that time holder of the post of Principal Librarian at the Museum, which Panizzi himself was afterwards to occupy. A good story told of Panizzi belongs to the period of his stay in Liverpool. He had escaped from prison only just in time, for the scaffold for the execution of himself and other prisoners had already been erected. The executioner having lost his victims, applied to Panizzi for reimbursement of the expenses of the scaffold. Panizzi replied from Liverpool, heading his letter "Regno della Morte," and expressed his hope of being able to pay in the next world. He also desired that the Duke might be informed of his health and his safety in England. At the outset Panizzi's career in this country was, as we have said, that of a friendless and almost hopeless refugee; but with Roscoe's acquaintance better days dawned for him. As a teacher of languages and as a contributor to periodical publications he had just begun to make his way in Liverpool, when Lord Brougham, then plain Mr. Brougham, set his eyes upon him as a fit person to fill the chair of Italian Literature in that London University which was then rising under his auspices, and brought him to London in 1828. An Italian Professorship in London University, however, turned out a mere starving office, and it was with a view to make amends to Panizzi for the loss his removal from Liverpool had entailed upon him that Lord Brougham obtained a place for him in the British Museum in the capacity of an Assistant Librarian. This appointment dates from 1831. Six years later Panizzi obtained the post of Keeper of the Printed Books. In 1856 he was promoted to the rank of Chief Librarian, and continued in office till the month of June 1866, when he retired full of honour and in the enjoyment of his full salary and of all the emoluments attached to his position. He was made a K.C.B. in 1869. The remarkable point with Panizzi was how much genuine kind-heartedness and what a loving disposition lay under all that bristling exterior of dogged combativeness. In private intercourse there never was a more genial companion than Antonio Panizzi. Among our governing classes, especially of the Whig party—Lords Lansdowne, Grenville, Russell, Holland, Palmerston, and Harrowby, Mr. Thomas Grenville, and many others—Panizzi reckoned warm and firm friends by the score. With an evergreen memory of men and things he kept up an extensive acquaintance, and it is no exaggeration to say that he knew as much about persons as about books; he had, that is, gone into them considerably beyond the frontispiece. He was sociable, convivial, equally ready with earnest talk and with sportive anecdote. To the men who of late years achieved the great change in Italy's destinies—to Balbo, Cavour, d'Azeglio, Manin, Farini, Ricasoli, and others—Panizzi was more than a friend. He took

hief share in the entertainment of Garibaldi during his visit to this country, d the two patriots paid a visit together the tomb of Ugo Foscolo. He acted as termediary between the Italian Govnment and those among the English tesmen who had Italy's cause earstly at heart, and whose advice and couragement in no small degree conbuted to the accomplishment of that terprise which was initiated at Solrino and forsaken at Villafranca. ere was a time, indeed, in which Cavour, a sound judge of men, hoped more an mere good offices from Panizzi; in hich he expressed a desire to win back emancipated Italy the man who had en lost to enslaved Italy. Panizzi was ch in those governing faculties in hich Cavour's successors have shown emselves so poor, and, no doubt, naons and States are as amenable to the cendency of a strong mind and a brave art as the clerks and servants of a blic library. But Panizzi's lot was this time too firmly cast among us to lmit of fresh changes. He refused a at in either House of the Italian Parament and a place in the Cabinet hich might have followed close upon Panizzi's health had suffered much om his arduous and unceasing labours the Museum, and he resigned his post 1866. He had a stalwart frame and bust constitution, which he put, perps, to too hard a test by prolonged ork. He dispensed with open air and dily exercise more than any man uld do with impunity. For many ears he was too strongly bent on the scharge of duty to bestow a thought on fame. The most important of his terary achievements—the publication the works of his townsmen, Bojardo nd Ariosto, with the excellent "Disrtation on the Chivalrous Poetry of he Middle Ages"—was begun in 1830, uring the leisure allowed to him by he light duties of his Italian Professorhip. To the same epoch belongs the Compendious Italian Grammar" which ears his name. At a later epoch, 1858, e undertook his edition of "Dante.' Many of his essays, literary and politial, appeared in the *Edinburgh*, *Foreign Quarterly*, and *North British Reviews*. ir Anthony Panizzi was buried on aturday, April 12, at Kensal Green emetery. The funeral was attended y the chief officials of the British Muum, and by representatives from the talian Embassy. The Italian flag was aid over the coffin, and wreaths and mmortelles were contributed by many ld friends of the deceased.

Lord Rathdonnell.—John McClintock, 1st Baron Rathdonnell, was born in 1798. He began life in the army, but soon quitted it for civil life, although at the time of his death he was colonel of the Louth Militia, for which county he was elected after repeated contests in 1857 as the Conservative member. He sat, however, for only two years. In 1868 he was granted the Irish Peerage of Rathdonnell, with remainder to the son of his brother, Captain William McClintock Bunbury, for some time member for County Carlow. Lord Rathdonnell, although a strong Conservative in politics, was personally popular. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Louth, and of the town and county of Drogheda. In 1829 he married Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. I. H. G. Lefroy, of Ewhott House, Hants, and died at Drumcar on April 17.

John Crossley, formerly M.P. for Halifax, died somewhat suddenly from heart disease on April 9. He was the last survivor of three brothers, the others being Sir Francis Crossley, M.P., and Mr. Joseph Crossley, who carried on the great carpet works at Deanclough, Halifax, now transformed into a joint-stock concern employing some 6,000 workpeople. He was four times Mayor of Halifax, and had the honour in that capacity to receive the Prince of Wales as his guest at Manor Heath at the opening of Halifax Town Hall in the autumn of 1863. Mr. Crossley was both a county and a borough magistrate, and sat for a time on the School Board. Though often urged to become a candidate for Parliamentary honours, he declined until 1874, when, Mr. Edward Akroyd retiring from the representation of Halifax at the general election, Mr. Crossley was induced to come forward and was elected by a large majority in the Liberal interest. Failing health had caused his retirement early in 1877, since which time he has lived in privacy—first at Putney, and for the last few weeks at Broomfield, Halifax—with his son-in-law, Mr. Marchetti. He died at Broomfield at the age of 67. Mr. Crossley and his brothers built, at a cost of 46,000*l.*, the Crossley Orphan Home and School in Halifax, which they also munificently endowed. His brother, Sir Francis, gave the People's Park, and the town contains many examples of the liberality of the family.

John Adams Dix, born at Boscawen, N.H., on July 24, 1879, served as an

ensign in the war 1812-15. In 1828 he established himself as a lawyer in Cooperstown, N.Y., and took to politics, throwing in his lot with the Democratic party. In 1830 he was Adjutant-General and in 1833 Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools. In 1842 he was elected to the Assembly; and in 1845 was chosen member of the Senate. In 1840 he was the candidate of the free-soil Democrats in the contest for the Governorship for New York, but was defeated. In 1853 he became for a short period Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, but in 1860, on the resignation of Mr. Howell Cobb, he became Secretary to the Treasury. At that time, although hostilities had not commenced, New Orleans was in virtual possession of the Secessionists. Mr. Dix, as a precautionary measure, ordered the revenue vessels stationed there to return to New York. The captain of one of them, after consulting with the Collector at New Orleans, refused to obey. Mr. Secretary Dix thereupon telegraphed to the lieutenant to arrest the captain, closing his despatch with the words, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." On the outbreak of the war, Mr. Dix was appointed Major-General of the New York Militia, and in 1861 to the same rank in the United States volunteers with general command in Maryland, being afterwards transferred to the Seventh Army Corps, whose headquarters were at Fortress Monroe. In the last year of the war Dix commanded the department of the East. In 1866 he was appointed Minister to Paris, where he remained until 1868, and finally in 1872 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party as Governor of the State of New York. He was the author of a variety of books on educational and economical subjects and of two volumes of travels. He was long Regent of the University of the State of New York, but resigned the post last year. He died on April 21, in his eighty-first year.

Alexander Maclagan, the Scotch poet, died on April 20, in Edinburgh, at the age of 67. A native of Perth, he was apprenticed as a plumber in Edinburgh, and before his indentures expired contributed to the *Edinburgh Literary Journal*. His poems attracted the attention and won for him the friendship of Professor Wilson, Hogg, Lord Jeffrey, and Lord Cockburn, and in 1854, at the suggestion of Dr. Guthrie, he published an edition of his poems called "Ragged and Industrial School Rhymes." He wrote the song, "Dinna ye hear it?" relating to the relief of Lucknow, and contributed largely to the Temperance, Freemason, and Volunteer song literature. He had a pension of 30*l.* a year from the Government.

George Hadfield, formerly M.P. for Sheffield, died on April 21, after a lingering illness, at his residence, Victoria Park, Manchester, at the advanced age of 91. He was born in Sheffield, his father carrying on business as a manufacturer in that town. Having served his articles with Mr. Sherwood, attorney, Mr. Hadfield removed to Manchester in 1809, and began practice as a solicitor. He was very successful in his profession, and on his retirement in 1852 he was elected to represent his native town in Parliament. He continued one of the members for that borough until 1874, when the infirmities of age determined him to retire from public life. Mr. Hadfield was a member of the Congregational body, and was a munificent contributor to its institutions. He was an advanced Liberal in politics. He took an active part in the many years of litigation and controversy connected with the alienation of Lady Hawley's and other charities, the dispute being at length settled by the passing of the Dissenters' Chapels Act of 1844.

Charles Murchison, M.D., F.R.S., who died on April 23, was born in Jamaica in the summer of 1830. His father, a member of the same family as Sir Roderick Murchison, practised as a physician, but subsequently retired and settled at Elgin, where Charles Murchison received his early education. In 1845 he entered the University of Aberdeen, and in 1847 came to Edinburgh. Anatomy in the winter and botany in the summer were his favourite occupations. After a brilliant career at Edinburgh, during which he carried off most of the principal medals and prizes, he passed the College of Surgeons in 1850. He shortly afterwards became house surgeon to Professor Syme, and in August 1851 graduated with the highest honours. In the autumn of the same year he succeeded Dr. Thomas Keith as physician to the British Legation at Turin, where, however, he remained only a year. After a brief stay in Edinburgh, he went to Dublin to study obstetrics, and afterwards to Paris, whence he accepted an appointment in the East India Com-

pany's service. On reaching Calcutta he was at once named Professor of Chemistry to the Medical College, a post he resigned after some time in order to attach himself to the Medical Staff of our army in Burmah. In 1855 he returned to England, and became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, fixing himself definitively in London, and holding various appointments at the different hospitals, but chiefly at King's College and Middlesex, St. Thomas's, and the London Fever Hospitals. For seven years prior to his death he was aware of the danger which menaced him, and, as he had foreseen, he died of arrested action of the heart in the middle of his work and without a word of warning. He was stooping to close the drawer of his escritoire, whence he had taken a paper relating to a patient who had just left him, when the fatal syncope occurred.

The Duke of Roxburghe.—The Duke of Roxburghe died on April 23, at Genoa. James Henry Robert Innes-Ker, sixth Duke of Roxburghe, was born on July 12, 1816, and succeeded his father in 1823. He married, in 1836, Susanna Stephania, only child of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Charles Dalbiac, and leaves two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, James Henry Robert, Marquis Bowmont, was born in 1839, and married in 1874 Lady Anne Emily Spencer-Churchill, fourth daughter of the Duke of Marlborough. His Grace's other surviving children are Lord Charles John Innes-Ker, Lady Susan Suttie, and Lady Charlotte Russell.

Mrs. Rousby.—The death was announced on 28th of this actress, who at one time occupied a prominent position on the London stage, and was popularly known as "the beautiful Mrs. Rousby." The deceased lady came of an old Devonshire Roman Catholic family, and was the daughter of Dr. Dowse, a physician residing in Jersey. She had a strong natural aptitude for the stage, and was married to Mr. Wybert Rousby, director of the local theatre at Jersey, some fifteen or sixteen years ago. She made her *début* in that island, where for some time she played the *rôle* of leading lady in her husband's company. Her great success in the metropolis was in the Queen's Theatre, where she acquitted herself with honour, positively taking the town by storm as Princess Elizabeth in Mr. Tom Taylor's historical drama of "'Twixt Axe and Crown." Her name was also identified with "Joan of Arc," in which she sustained the character of the heroine, and with Mr. W. G. Willis's "Marie Stuart" at the Princess's Theatre. Her last appearance in London was in Mr. Bandmann's adaptation from the German "Madeleine Morel," at the Queen's.

The following names may also be mentioned:—**General Richard Taylor** died at New York on April 12, aged 53. He was the only son of President Zachary Taylor. He was educated first at Edinburgh and afterwards at Harvard and Yale. On the breaking out of the war of secession he joined General Stonewall Jackson, but after some slight distinctions in the field he was forced to surrender to General Canby, at Mobile, on May 4, 1865. He published his reminiscences of the war under the title of "Destruction and Reconstruction," a work of no small merit. **Dr. John Day Collis,** vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, founder and first warder of Trinity College School in that town. From 1843 to 1867 he had held the Head Mastership of Bromsgrove School, and was the author of numerous popular school books and a volume of sermons. He died at Shobbery Hall, aged 62, on April 1. **Commander Charles Bolton, R.N.,** died at Stoke Damerel on April 10, aged 80. He was the nephew of Mr. Thomas Bolton, of Wells, Norfolk, who had married Lord Nelson's eldest sister. He served on the West India station, and signalised himself by his ardour in the suppression of the slave trade. **Rear-Admiral William Boys,** at Deal, on April 14, aged 69. He was present at the battle of Navarino, and subsequently became one of the earliest explorers of the interior of New Zealand. On his return to England he was successively employed in the Coastguard and Transport Services, and on the breaking out of the war with Russia he superintended the equipment of the transport vessels at Liverpool, and commanded the first forty boats engaged in landing our troops in the Crimea in September 1854. **Sir Alexander Taylor, M.D., F.R.S.,** Edinburgh, died on April 18. He received his medical education at London and at Edinburgh. In 1835 was appointed surgeon to the English expedition to Spain, and subsequently settled at Pau in the South of France. The curative influence of the climate and the uses of the mineral waters of the Pyrenees were the principal objects of his study, and at the instance of the late Emperor of the French he was knighted in 1865. He married in 1840 Julia, daughter of the late Rev. Robert

Hare, rector of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex. **Dr. Francis Russell Nixon**, born 1804, educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, consecrated August 1842 first Bishop of Tasmania, where he remained for three and twenty years. He died at his residence on the Lago Maggiore, on April 7. **Colonel William David Dickson**, of the Bombay Staff Corps, died at Banff on April 5, aged 55. Distinguished not only for his services in the field, but by those in diplomacy and civil life, due to his intimate acquaintance with many Oriental languages. **Ernest Frederick Richter** died on April 9, at Leipsic, aged 71. His treatises on harmony, counterpoint, and fugue are the text-books of the Leipsic Conservatorium, of which he was one of the promoters, and at which he was the first teacher of harmony and composition. As a musical composer his sacred music is scarcely known beyond his own country, but as a musical theorist and writer his reputation is European. **Chief Justice Sir William Henry Doyle** died at Cheltenham on April 27, aged 56. His career was wholly Colonial. He was born at Nassau in 1823, called to the bar in 1846, appointed Assistant-Judge at the Bahamas in 1858, Chief Justice in 1865, Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873, and Chief Justice of Gibraltar in 1877.

MAY.

A. J. Baker-Cresswell, Esq.—The decease of one of the oldest ex-members of Parliament, Mr. Addison John Baker-Cresswell, of Cresswell, Northumberland, happened on May 5, at his seat in the North of England, in the 91st year of his age. Mr. Baker-Cresswell was the eldest son of the late Mr. Francis Easterby, of Blackheath, Kent, who assumed the name and arms of Cresswell on his marriage with the heiress of that ancient house. He was born in 1788, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, being subsequently created an honorary Master of Arts of the University. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Northumberland, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in the year 1821. Mr. Baker-Cresswell also represented the northern division of Northumberland in Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1841—when he defeated Viscount Howick, now Earl Grey—down to 1847, when he retired. Mr. Baker-Cresswell, who took the additional name and arms of Baker on his marriage with Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Gilfrid LawsonReed, of Champion Hill, Surrey, and heiress of the late Mr. John Baker, of Hinton-on-the-Green, Gloucestershire, was an elder brother of the late Judge of the Probate and Divorce Court, Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

Isaac Butt, Q.C., M.P. for Limerick, died on May 5, at the Cottage Roebuck, the residence of his son-in-law. Mr. Butt, an only child, was born in the year 1812 at Stranorlar, in the county Donegal, of which place his father, the Rev. Robert Butt, was incumbent. Though of English descent on the father's side, he had from his mother the true Celtic blood of the O'Donnell, the old sept of Tyrconnell, and who claimed kinship with the famous Bishop Berkeley. He entered the University of Dublin in the year 1829, and being a youth of great natural ability and having a solid foundation laid for academic eminence, he soon rose to an honourable rank in his class, and in 1832 obtained a scholarship, which was then a high mark of classical culture. In the year 1833 he assisted in founding the *University Magazine*, of which he afterwards became editor, and was for many years a regular contributor to its pages. In 1835 he took the degree of B.A. with high distinction, and in the following year was appointed to the Chair of Political Economy which had been recently established by the late Archbishop Whately. In 1838 he was called to the Irish Bar and was soon in good business, but still took an active part by pen and tongue in the political combats of the day, and was regarded as one of the ablest champions of the Conservative cause. He was a distinguished member of the Conservative Society, which had its head-quarters in the house now occupied by the Royal Irish Academy, and on this and other public platforms replied with spirit to O'Connell's cannonade from Conciliation Hall. He was a resolute and uncompromising defender of the old Corporation and other Protestant institutions. He, in conjunction with others, started a new journal bearing the expressive title of the *Protestant Guardian*, which after a short time became merged in the Orange *Warder*. Having been induced, in 1843, to enter the Dublin Corporation, he was not long a member of it until he was called

upon to confront the great tribune of the people in a debate on a motion to petition for a repeal of the Union. Although he stood almost alone in the assembly, he defended the Union with so much eloquence and argumentative power as to win the admiration even of its bitterest opponents. O'Connell commended the patriotic tone of his address, and with characteristic sagacity predicted that he would before long support the national cause. He meanwhile pursued the profession of the Bar with great success, and though he did not concentrate his attention upon it, but was often drawn away by politics and pleasure, he rose rapidly to eminence. Briefs were pressed upon him, and before he had many years' experience he was selected as special counsel in some important cases. In 1840, when only two years called, he was appointed by the old Corporation of Dublin to plead their cause at the bar of the House of Lords, and the appeal which he made on that occasion, though it did not stay the hand of the Legislature, added to the reputation of the advocate. In 1844 he received a silk gown—an unusually rapid advance—and was one of the counsel engaged in the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and others, who were tried at Clonmel in 1848, before Chief Justices Blackburne and Doherty, on a charge of high treason. On that trial he had Mr. Whiteside as a colleague, but he more frequently appeared as his rival than his ally, and the public, who appreciated the eloquence of both, were interested in watching their intellectual encounters. In the Mountgarret peerage case he was engaged along with the late Mr. Brewster against Mr. Napier and Mr. Whiteside, and his name is connected with the memory of many other celebrated causes. It was no slight proof of his legal knowledge and forsenic skill, that he won the ear of a lawyer so precise and a Judge so exacting as the late Lord St. Leonards when, as Sir Edward Sugden, he filled the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He represented Youghal from 1852 to 1865, when he was ousted by his former opponent, Sir Joseph M'Kenna. His Parliamentary career up to this time had sadly disappointed the expectations of his friends. There was not a single measure on the Statute-book associated with his name or a speech to be remembered as worthy of his early promise as an able and eloquent debater. During the many years he was absent from Ireland a heavy cloud rested upon his life, and it was not until he unexpectedly returned to Dublin to resume his professional practice and enter upon a new political career that he emerged from the dark shadow of the past and seemed to have again a prospect of distinction. In the interval he had gradually drifted away from his Conservative traditions, and had become more nearly identified with the "national" politics of Ireland. He was first elected for Limerick in 1871, and was immediately called upon to assume the leadership of the Home Rule party. It was first started by a small knot of Irish Protestants, who were incensed at the passing of the Irish Church Act, and who resolved that, as their loyalty to England and support of British connexion had been so ill-requited, they would in future co-operate with the mass of their countrymen who desired to have separate legislation. They found ready sympathisers among the Nationalists, and the occasion was thought to be opportune for uniting all parties in the cause. A somewhat incongruous assembly was formed, and the attractive banner of Home Rule was unfurled. It expressed national sentiments but indefinite policy, and it was the first and most difficult duty of Mr. Butt to mould and frame a scheme which would be at once constitutional and popular. The federal theory was the result of his labours, and though it was rejected and was ridiculed by many of the more advanced Nationalists as insufficient, it satisfied the majority of his countrymen. In 1872 the Home Rule League was founded, and the general election of 1874 afforded an opportunity of using its organisation, though imperfectly, for the creation of a Parliamentary party. It gradually lost its original character, and Protestants and Conservative adherents fell away after their passion cooled; the division between the political sects who remained in it became more distinctly marked; and finally its strength was consumed by internal dissensions. The fire of enthusiasm which it showed at first was extinguished, and it passed into a state of apathy and despair. Mr. Butt's great tact and personal influence had hitherto kept it together, but when his authority was disputed by more active associates and allegiance was no longer yielded to him, the once powerful party became disorganized. In a few years Mr. Butt had the mortification to find that his leadership was repudiated and his character branded with the most odious imputations.

There can be no doubt that he felt deeply the humiliation to which he was subjected. He was denounced by his party as a Tory in disguise and a political traitor because he could not wholly abandon the convictions and sympathies of his early life, and it was indeed remarkable that his most earnest advocacy of the cause breathed a constitutional tone and evinced a desire to reconcile the most ardent patriotism with the most devoted loyalty. He never countenanced any attempt to sever the connexion with England, but regarded the union as the basis of the federal scheme. It was this cardinal feature of his policy which made the extreme Nationalists view it with coldness and indifference.

Archdeacon Fisher.—The Venerable Edmund Henry Fisher, Archdeacon of Southwark and Vicar of St. Mark's, Kennington, died on May 6, at Monk's Eleigh Rectory, Suffolk, at the early age of 44 years. The late Archdeacon was born in 1835, and was a pupil of the Archbishop of Canterbury when Head Master of Rugby. He proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1858 as 20th wrangler and in the second class of the Classical Tripos. He also gained the Le Bas prize, and in 1860 was elected to a fellowship at Trinity. From Cambridge he passed to Marlborough College, where he succeeded Canon Duckworth as one of the assistant masters. He was ordained deacon in 1864 and priest in 1865, and in 1866 left Marlborough to become resident chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of London. For some time he held the curacy of St. Peter's, Pimlico, and was appointed vicar of St. Mark's, Kennington, in 1869, Honorary Canon of Winchester in 1874, and Archdeacon of Southwark only in 1878. He was also chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. For zeal in pastoral work and for an uncommon power of organisation he was more conspicuous than for pulpit eloquence. But although no "popular preacher," his influence over those who listened to him was remarkable, and his loss will be severely felt.

E. B. Farnham, Esq.—The late Mr. Edward Basil Farnham, of Quorndon House, Leicestershire, whose death occurred on May 13, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Farnham, of Quorndon House, by his marriage with Harriet, youngest daughter and coheiress of the late Dr. Rudde, one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to George III. He was born in the early part of 1799, so that he had just completed his 80th year. He was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Leicestershire, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1870. Mr. Farnham represented the northern division of that county in the Conservative interest for upwards of twenty years, in five Parliaments, from 1837 down to 1859. He was formerly major of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, and his family have held the Quorndon estates since the reign of Edward I. Mr. Farnham married in 1851 Emily Gertrude, second daughter of the late Sir William Cradock-Hartopp, of Four Oaks Hall, Warwickshire, by whom he has left a family.

Earl of Westmeath.—The Earl of Westmeath died on May 7, at Pallas, his seat in the county of Galway, in the 74th year of his age. Anthony Francis Nugent, ninth Earl of Westmeath, and Lord Delvin in the peerage of Ireland, was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Thomas Nugent, of Pallas (commonly called Lord Riverston, though that title, having been conferred on his ancestor by James II. after his abdication, was not recognised by the heralds and other authorities), by his marriage with Mary Catharine, only daughter of the late Mr. Michael Bellew, of Mount Bellew, county Galway. He was born in the year 1805, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. He succeeded to the earldom and to the representation of the Nugent family in 1871, on the death of his kinsman, the late Earl, who was raised by George IV. to a marquisate, which became extinct at his death. Lord Westmeath, who was well known as a zealous and influential Roman Catholic, and was very popular in the West of Ireland, married in 1829 Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Malachy Daly, of Raford, county Galway, but was left a widower in 1871.

Mr. George Fife Angas died at Adelaide on May 15. He was well known for nearly forty years in the City of London as a merchant and a shipowner, and equally well known for his connexion with the colonisation of South Australia. Mr. Angas was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on May 1, 1789. He identified himself during the early years of his busy life with several religious and philanthropic institutions, more particularly the establishment of Sunday schools and sailors' societies.

He also originated the National and Provincial Bank of England. In founding and colonising South Australia he was the leading spirit. He established the South Australian Company, the Bank of South Australia, and the Union Bank of Australia, and was chairman of the London boards of direction of all these companies until he resigned on leaving England to settle in South Australia in 1850. Elected a member of the first representative Parliament in that colony, he continued to sit there for many years, and only gave up his seat in the Legislative Council when declining health induced him to retire to his country seat at Lindsay Park. Here he continued to take an active interest in public and private business affairs to the last.

Samuel Gobat, D.D., Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, died on May 11. Little seems to be known of his early history, except that he was a presbyter of the Lutheran Church in Prussia, under which he had served for some time as a missionary in Abyssinia, and that in 1846 he was consecrated first Bishop of Jerusalem by the Archbishop (Howley) of Canterbury, with the concurrence of the late King of Prussia. The creation of this see caused much controversy and difficulty at the time when the Oxford movement was at its height; and Cardinal Newman in his "Apologia" says:—"I never heard of any good or harm it has ever done, except what it has done for me: which many think a great misfortune, and I one of the greatest of mercies. It brought me to the beginning of the end." Bishop Gobat's travels in Abyssinia were for a long period the most authentic account of that country, which more recent events have caused to be better known.

Mr. James Grant.—Mr. James Grant died at his residence, Cornwall Road, Bayswater, on May 23. Born at Elgin, Morayshire, in 1802, he became in his 19th year a contributor to the *Statesman*, a London evening paper, and shortly afterwards wrote for the *Imperial Magazine* a series of essays entitled "Solitary Hours." In 1827 he took part in establishing the *Elgin Courier*, the editorial control of which was intrusted to him. In 1833, without relinquishing his share in the *Elgin Courier*, Mr. Grant came to London. He soon afterwards obtained employment on the *Morning Chronicle*, but in the following year passed to the *Morning Advertiser*. From 1850 to 1871 he was the editor of the latter paper. He wrote several elaborate books, such as "Random Recollections," the "Great Metropolis," and "The Bench and the Bar," and devoted much attention to theological subjects. After leaving the *Morning Advertiser* he published "The Newspaper Press, its Origin, Progress, and Present Position," a work on provincial newspapers, and a biography of Sir George Sinclair.

William Lloyd Garrison died at New York on May 26—born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. His parents were natives of New Brunswick; his father being the master of a West India trading vessel. After a few years of married life he deserted his wife and young family; and the former, left in utter poverty, was obliged to earn her own livelihood. William was first apprenticed to a shoemaker, but afterwards managed to attend school, supporting himself as a wood-sawyer. After a year's employment as an errand-boy at Baltimore, he returned to Newburyport, where, in 1818, he was indentured to the printer of the *Newburyport Herald*, for which paper he began writing anonymously in 1821 on political topics. After a short but unsuccessful experience as a newspaper proprietor and editor in his native town, he went to Boston and worked as a journeyman printer. In that city he started in 1827 the "National Philanthropist," the first organ of the "total abstinence" cause; but he soon turned his thoughts more especially to the Emancipation question. In 1829 Mr. Garrison delivered at Boston an address on this subject which attracted considerable attention, and led to his connection with Mr. Benjamin Lundy, and the publication of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," under their joint editorship. In 1830 Mr. Garrison was convicted of a "gross and malicious libel" for having denounced the conveyance of a cargo of slaves from Baltimore to Louisiana as an act of "domestic piracy," and was sent to prison in default of payment of the fine inflicted. After remaining seven weeks in gaol the fine and costs were paid by a New York merchant, Mr. Arthur Tappan. On his liberation he commenced delivering a series of lectures against slavery in the principal towns of the Eastern States, but in consequence of the strong feelings aroused it was often difficult for him to find a lecture hall. On January 1, 1831, the first number of the *Liberator* appeared at Boston. It had been started by Mr. Garrison without funds or pro-

mise of support, and the type used was borrowed from a friend and set up during the day by Garrison himself. The paper soon attracted considerable attention, but rather from opponents than from adherents to the views it boldly advocated. Appeals from influential quarters were made to the Mayor of Boston to suppress it; and every mail brought threats of assassination to the editor. In December 1831 the Legislature of Georgia passed an Act offering a reward of 5,000 dollars to anyone who should arrest, bring to trial, and convict, under the laws of that State, the editor or publisher of the *Liberator*. On January 1, 1832, he started, in conjunction with eleven others, the New England (afterwards the Massachusetts) Anti-Slavery Society, on the principle of immediate emancipation, and shortly afterwards came to England to obtain assistance and co-operation, He was warmly received by Wilberforce, Brougham, and others of the Anti-Slave Trade party, and persuaded Mr. George Thompson, one of its leaders, to visit the United States as an anti-slavery lecturer. Mr. Garrison, on his return, prepared the "Declaration of Sentiments," which was issued from Philadelphia as the manifesto of the Anti-Slavery Association. Mr. Thompson's arrival in 1834 inflamed the public mind to such an extent that, by the advice of his friends, he suspended his lectures after a short experience, and no overt act of violence took place until October 1835, when a meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Boston was riotously broken up by a collection of persons described as "gentlemen of property and standing." Mr. Garrison with difficulty escaped with his life; he was taken to gaol, but released on the following day and escorted to a place of safety. On the question of the rights of women, which at this time began first to be agitated, Mr. Garrison took a very decided line. He maintained their right to vote, serve on committees, and take part in the discussions of the Anti-Slavery Society; and in 1840, at the Anti-Slavery Convention held in London, he refused to take his seat because the female delegates were excluded. In 1843 he was elected President of the Anti-Slavery Society, and held the post until 1865, when, its objects having been attained, he resigned, deeming the time to have arrived for the dissolution of that body. He visited London again in 1846 and in 1867, on the latter occasion being made the object of special attention from the most distinguished men of all parties. In the intervals of the great work of his life he wrote a volume of sonnets (1843); but his pen was almost exclusively devoted to advocating the cause of Emancipation. He was strongly opposed to the formation of a political party by the abolitionists, and never contemplated that slavery should be abolished either by Congress or State Legislatures. His first idea was that moral influence, and such constitutional aid as the national government might afford without disturbing the Union, would suffice to remove the plague-spot; but subsequently his views were modified, and he looked upon a dissolution of the Union between the free and slave States as necessary and inevitable. The course of events in 1861 again changed his views on this point; and recognising that the time had come for coercion, he lent his best energies to hastening the work to which his life had been devoted. On the last day of December the *Liberator*, started in 1831, was discontinued, its object having been attained. Soon after the close of the war a testimonial, amounting to 30,000 dollars, was presented to Mr. Garrison.

Canon Griffith. — The Rev. John Griffith, D.D., who died at Cheltenham on May 29, in his 90th year, was son of the Rev. Richard Griffith, vicar of Bangor. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, was eighth wrangler in 1812, and in 1814 was elected to a fellowship at Emmanuel College. His residence at the University was interrupted by his accompanying Lord Amherst to China, as chaplain, in 1816; and in his return he shared in the perils and adventures which have made the wreck of the "Alceste" famous. At St. Helena he was, with other members of the Ambassador's suite, introduced to the ex-Emperor Napoleon, who jocularly expressed a hope that he might become *prébendaire*. It was not, however, in consequence of the ex-Emperor's recommendation, but through the patronage of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, that Dr. Griffith, after having laboured for ten years as tutor of his college, was appointed to a stall in Rochester Cathedral in 1827. He held the vicarage of Boxley, near Maidstone, from 1832 to 1853, when he resigned it, and in 1872 he resigned his canonry. His last years were spent at Cheltenham. Dr. Griffith married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Barker, and had been a widower for some years before his

death. It ought to be mentioned that in 1855 he performed an important service to the public by prosecuting at his own expense Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates for fraud, and that his extensive and unostentatious charity procured him general respect.

William Wilberforce. Esq. — Mr. William Wilberforce, of Markington Grange, Yorkshire, the eldest son of the late eminent philanthropist and statesman, William Wilberforce, died on May 31, at his residence at Surbiton, near Kingston-on-Thames, at the age of eighty years. He was the eldest of four distinguished sons of a most distinguished parent, and was born in the year 1798, his mother being Barbara Anne, daughter of Mr. Isaac Spooner, of Elmdom-hall, Warwickshire. He was not educated at a public school, those institutions at that time not being in favour with the evangelical section of the community, among whom the elder Mr. Wilberforce stood prominent as a lay reader. In due course, however, he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge; but he does not appear to have taken his degree. In 1825 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, but followed his profession only for a few short years. At the general election in 1837 he offered himself as a candidate in the Conservative interest for Kingston-upon-Hull, and was returned at the head of the poll, though he was unseated by a Parliamentary Election Committee in the following year, on account of an alleged want of qualification. At the next general election, in July 1841, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Taunton, and also for Bradford, on the occurrence of a chance vacancy in the September following. About a quarter of a century ago he became a Roman Catholic.

Sir E. J. Gambier, Knight.—Sir Edward John Gambier, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras, died on Saturday, May 31, at his residence at Hyde Park Gate, Kensington, in the 86th year of his age. He was the third son of the late Mr. Samuel Gambier, by his marriage with Jane, daughter of Mr. Daniel Mathew, of Felix Hall, Essex, and nephew of the gallant Admiral James, Lord Gambier, G.C.B., whose title became extinct in 1833. He was born in the year 1794, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1817, "coming out" as a "Senior Optime," and also as Junior Chancellor's Medallist. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in the year 1826. In 1834 he was appointed Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, and in 1836 he was nominated to a Puisne Judgeship at Madras, from which he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship in 1842. The duties of this high post he discharged with ability and efficiency down to 1849, when he retired. Sir Edward Gambier, who received the honour of knighthood in 1834, and whose name is known professionally as the author of "A Treatise on Parochial Settlement," was married early in life, but was left a widower about two years ago.

Mention should also be made of **General Sir Francis Warde, K.C.B.**, who died on May 4, aged 88. He was educated at Rugby and Woolwich, and entered the Artillery as lieutenant in 1809, with which corps he saw active service in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He was the youngest son of Mr. Charles Warde, of Squerries, near Westerham. **Mr. Rice Richard Clayton**, of Hed Arley Park, Bucks, on May 4, aged 81. He was the fourth son of Sir William Clayton, of Harleyford, Bucks, and sat for Aylesbury as a Conservative from 1841 to 1847. In 1832 he married Maria Emilia, second daughter of Field-Marshal Sir George Nugent, G.C.B. **Rev. Phillip Kellard**, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, on May 7, aged 70. He was by birth a Devonshire man. In 1834 he was Senior Wrangler, and in 1838 was appointed to the professorship which he held up to his death. He was the author of numerous works on algebra, &c., and President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. **Dr. Georg Karl Justus Ulrich**, the Master of the University of Göttingen, on the 20th, aged 81. He was one of the few survivors of the War of Liberation, in 1813, making the campaign under General Walmoden. He was appointed Professor of Mathematics in 1831, and spent the remainder of his life in his native town. **Mr. Samuel C. Whitbread**, who was member for Middlesex from 1820 to 1830, on May 27, aged 82. **Dr. Charles Giskra**, a well-known member and orator of the Austrian Parliament, died on May 31. In 1848 he was a keen opponent of the leadership of Prussia in Germany, and at Frankfort he led the Austrian Constitutional party. As burgomaster of the capital of Moravia, Brünn, he greatly contributed to the speedy conclusion of the Nikolsburg preliminaries. In 1867 he was chosen President of the Deputies by their first free election, and soon afterwards he became Home

Secretary. In the last Reichsrath he was one of the strongest opponents of the Bosnian occupation. **Colonel Lestock Boileau Jones, C.I.E.**, Commandant of 3rd Punjab Cavalry, died in London on May 5. Originally attached to an infantry regiment, he served through the principal campaigns in the Punjab. He was active in organising both the Punjab Irregular Horse and the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, in both of which corps he held commands. At the battle of Gonda, during the Mutiny, he personally recaptured the colours of the mutinous 53rd Native Infantry, but was severely wounded. **Mr. William Froude, F.R.S.**, one of the greatest masters of applied mathematics, died on May 4, at the Cape, whither he had gone on a cruise to recruit his health. Mr. W. Froude's opinion was taken in all matters connected with the floating and other properties of our iron-clad navy, and his studies were chiefly directed to the action of the waves on ships, and cognate subjects.

JUNE.

Eugene Louis Jean Joseph Napoleon, born at the Tuileries, March 16, 1856, only child of Napoleon III., Emperor of the French by his wife Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Comtesse de Téba and daughter of Comtesse de Montijos. His christening on March 30 was made to coincide with the signing of the Treaty of Peace by which the war with Russia was closed. At the age of ten years he was promoted to the rank of sergeant in the Imperial Guard, but was shortly afterwards reduced to that of corporal for some act of disobedience. About the same time he commenced making State excursions with the Empress, visiting Lorraine and Corsica. His principal pastimes were riding and fencing, in both of which he attained so great proficiency that in after years he was able to carry off prizes for both at Woolwich. His favourite reading was that of histories, and he began with the novels of Scott and the elder Dumas; he cared little or nothing for works of fiction. On the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian War, the grade of sub-lieutenant was conferred on the Prince, and as such he accompanied the Emperor in July to Metz. During the first reverses of the campaign he remained on the frontier with his own corps, that of the Imperial Guard. After the defeat of Sedan, the young Prince managed to pass into Belgium, whence he crossed from Ostend to Dover on September 6, taking up his abode at Hastings. Here he was rejoined three days later by his mother. On the Emperor's release from Wilhelmshöhe, the ex-Imperial family took up their abode at Chislehurst, and the young Prince was entered at the Royal Military Academy as a gentleman cadet. The death of his father did not interrupt his studies there, as it was not until February 1875 that he passed his final examination, and obtained the seventh place in the whole class. On coming of age (at 18) on March 16, 1874, he received at Chislehurst an important deputation of Frenchmen representing all classes, by whom he was assured of the affection with which his name was held in France. In reply to their addresses he declared that he would never be the chief of a faction, but was ready to obey the call of France. M. de Cassagnac, however, has subsequently asserted that with difficulty he, on more than one occasion, persuaded the Prince to abandon his intention to show himself in France, and to call upon his adherents to show their numbers and power. On leaving Woolwich he was for a time unofficially attached to the staff of the General Commanding at Aldershot, but for the most part he lived at Chislehurst, establishing friendships with many distinguished personages of all countries, and following with interest the course of political events everywhere, especially in France. The simpleness of his life and manners, a natural gentleness of temper, and a most unblemished character, warmly attached to him many who, in the first instance, had been drawn to him by the dignity with which he supported the reverses of fortune. On the breaking out of the Zulu War he obtained, after much solicitation, permission to join the English army, and was attached in some very vague and unsatisfactory way to Lord Chelmsford's personal staff. His precise status never having been accurately defined, no small difficulty was found by the commanders near whom he found himself, in preventing him from exposing himself to needless danger. At length, finding himself with General Harrison's advance column, he was permitted to join a reconnoitring party with Captain Carey. The same indefiniteness which marked the Prince's connection with the army, attached itself to his relations to Captain Carey, who, looking upon himself as the Prince's subordinate, allowed the latter to decide the movements of the party. In the course of

the afternoon they were surprised, whilst resting in a field of maize, by a party of Zulus, and the Prince's horse becoming restive, he was unable to mount and escape with the others. On the following day his body was found naked, and pierced with eighteen assegai wounds, but in other respects not mutilated. His body was conveyed to Durban, and thence brought home by H.M.S. "Orontes" with every possible testimony of respect. On the arrival of the body at Spithead on July 10, it was transferred to H.M.S. "Enchantress" and brought to Woolwich. He was buried beside his father at Chislehurst on July 12, the Royal Princes of England and many other countries attending the ceremony, the Queen herself going to Chislehurst to remain with the ex-Empress during the time. Prince Napoleon, the second son of the late Jerome, one time King of Westphalia, acted as chief mourner, but left England without seeing the ex-Empress. A proposal was put forward shortly after the Prince's death to place his statue in Westminster Abbey, the expense to be defrayed by a national subscription raised chiefly in the army. The idea was warmly supported by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and by many distinguished officers, but was attacked with some vigour by the Opposition in Parliament, on grounds of policy, as being likely to give umbrage to the existing French Government, with which this country desired to maintain friendly feelings.

Baron Rothschild.—Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, the head of the great mercantile house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, of New Court, died at his residence in Piccadilly, on June 3. The late Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, a baron of the Austrian Empire, was the eldest of the four sons of Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, by his wife Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Levi Barent Cohen, a London merchant, and was born Nov. 22, 1808, so that he was in his seventy-first year. He became principal of the firm of Rothschild and Sons on the death of his father, just forty-three years ago, he having died June 28, 1836. The deceased baron had outlived his three younger brothers, namely, Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, and Baron Mayer de Rothschild. He married, June 15, 1836, his cousin, Charlotte, daughter of Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Frankfort, by whom, who survives her husband, he leaves three sons and a daughter. The late Baron Rothschild, although one of the oldest, staunchest, and attached friends of the present Prime Minister, was a Liberal in politics. For some years he was one of the members for the City of London. He was first elected representative for the City of London at the general election in 1847, but accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in June 1849, on the rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill introduced by Lord John Russell for the admission of Jews to Parliament, which occasioned a new election. The Baron again became a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens, and was opposed by Lord John Manners (the present Postmaster-General), and defeated his political opponent by an overwhelming majority, Baron Rothschild obtaining 6,619 and Lord John Manners 3,104 votes. He was again re-elected at the general election in 1852, when he was fourth on the poll, his colleagues being Mr. J. Masterman, Lord John Russell, and Sir James Duke. Although a member of the House of Commons, he did not take his seat and vote until July 1858, when he was enabled to omit in the oath the words to which he objected on religious scruples. Baron Rothschild sat uninterruptedly in the House of Commons for the City till Mr. Gladstone dissolved Parliament in January 1874. At the general election which followed Baron Rothschild was one of the unsuccessful candidates, being at the bottom of the poll, although he polled 6,490 votes. As a patron of art and of the turf, as a country squire and a generous dispenser of the wealth he had inherited or acquired, Baron Lionel Rothschild will be long remembered both in London and in Hertfordshire. His ambition seems to have been to be regarded as a useful English gentleman, and as such he was regarded by all classes of society in this country. In life and by his will he showed the same spirit of liberality, bequeathing 10,000*l.* to the Jewish and 5,000*l.* to the Christian Charities of London. The personalty of his estate was sworn under 2,700,000*l.* The bulk of his property, real and personal, was directed to be divided equally amongst his three sons.

Frederick R. Lee, (ex) R.A.—Mr. Frederick Lee, for many years a favourite landscape painter, died at the Cape on June 4, at the age of 81. He was born at Barnstaple in Devonshire, and was educated for the army, in which he received a commission and served during one campaign in the Netherlands. His health, however, forced him to give up the military profession, and his taste led him to adopt

that of landscape-painting. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1824, was made an associate in 1834, and full member in 1838. His landscapes are usually of pleasant English scenery—broad meadow-lands, rich pastures, avenues of trees, river and coast scenes—but, as a rule, very dreary and prosaic. There is generally an uncomfortable sense of unfilled space in his landscapes, suggestive of the idea of a board with the inscription, "Land to Let." The greatest defect in his painting is want of warmth. He is chilly, not like Constable, who took delight in shower and sun together, but as one who only saw Nature under the cheerless aspect she has worn of late in England. For many years Lee and Sydney Cooper appeared as joint contributors at the Royal Academy, Cooper supplying the cows to fill Lee's meadows, so that it used to be a joke that Lee "let his land to Cooper for grazing purposes." After a time, however, this method of joint production was given up, and each artist followed his own bent. In 1872 Lee was placed upon the list of honorary retired academicians. He has not exhibited since 1870, when he sent "The Land's End and Longships Lighthouses." There are four paintings by Lee in the National collection, and three at South Kensington, and a great many of his works have been engraved; he was a popular artist in his time, though he somewhat outlived his reputation.

Provost Doyle.—The Right Rev. Thomas Doyle, "Provost" of Southwark, and one of the oldest of the Catholic clergy upon what used to be called the English Mission, died June 6, at his residence in St. George's Fields, at an age not far from 80, if not a little more. He was of Irish extraction, and had been attached to the old Belgian Chapel in the London Road, St. George's Fields, as far back as the year 1834, if not earlier. He was a great friend of the late Cardinal Wiseman, and of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, who employed him in several matters of trust and confidence. It was mainly through Dr. Doyle's exertion that the large Roman Catholic cathedral was built by Pugin in St. George's Fields, and when in 1850-51 the new hierarchy was established, he was appointed a member of the Cathedral Chapter of Southwark, and appointed its first Provost or Dean. Dr. Doyle's letters in the *Tablet*, under the signature of "Father Thomas," were full of a quaint humour peculiar to himself, and generally went very true to the mark. His loss will be widely regretted among the Roman Catholics of the metropolis on either side of the Thames.

Mrs. Howard Paul.—Mrs. Howard Paul (Isabella Featherstone), the actress and singer, died suddenly at her residence, the Avenue, Bedford Park, Turnham Green, on June 6. Born at Dartford, in Kent, she became an actress and singer by profession about 25 years ago. Her earliest engagements in London seem to have been at the Strand and Haymarket Theatres, where, as Miss Featherstone, she played Captain Macheath, in the "Beggars' Opera." Not long afterwards she married Howard Paul, and for some years took part with him in his varied "entertainments." In 1869 Mrs. Paul returned to the stage proper, appearing at Drury Lane as Lady Macbeth. Her last performances in London were at the Opéra Comique in the "Sorcerer," a comic opera by Arthur Sullivan, produced in April 1878.

Prince of Orange.—William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry, Prince of Orange, the eldest son of William III., King of Holland, and the Princess Sophia, daughter of William I., King of Wurtemburg, was born September 4, 1840. A certain tragic interest attached to his career, which opened under bright auspices. At one time he was supposed to be the destined husband of one of our Princesses, but on his way from the Hague to London he passed through Paris. At that time Napoleon had schemes in his head with reference to Luxemburg which were not likely to commend themselves to the British Government. To render the Prince of Orange unacceptable in the eyes of the English Royal family, the Emperor is said to have handed over the young prince to one of the most cynical members of his dissolute court to initiate him into Paris life. The result was in some degree what had been anticipated. The Prince of Orange became estranged from his own family, from the general circle of the Royal families of Europe, living more the life of a Paris student, and at times as short of funds as that class is represented to be. He made Paris his home and the Boulevards the limit of his ambition. He died on June 11 from inflammation of the lungs, hastened by his imprudence in attending the fête at the Opera in aid of the sufferers by the Hungarian inundations.

Dr. Moore.—Dr. Moore, who for more

than forty years has filled the office of Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, and was distinguished for his botanical researches and literary works, died on June 9, at the gardens. He was a native of Dundee, and commenced the study of botany under the late Dr. Mackey, Curator of the College Botanical Gardens, whose place his eldest son, Dr. F. W. Moore, now fills. He was for some time employed on the geological survey of Ireland, before he was appointed Curator of the Royal Dublin Society's Gardens at Glasnevin. He pursued the study of botany with great ardour, not only at home, but in various parts of the Continent. Among his works on botanical subjects, which were highly thought of, were his "Cybele Hibernica," of which he was joint author with Mr. A. G. Moore, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., "Notices of British Grasses," "Irish Hepaticæ," and "Irish Mosses," which were published by the society. He was a member of the council of the Royal Irish Academy, whose president, Sir R. Kane, at the meeting on June 9, expressed deep regret at his death, and observed that he had contributed most valuable and interesting memoirs upon vegetable physiology and upon the botany of Ireland. He was also a member of the the Linnæan Society, and a corresponding member of the leading botanical societies of Europe.

Hon. Edward Butler, Q.C.—Mr. Edward Butler, Q.C., M.L.C., leader of the Bar of New South Wales, died suddenly in the Supreme Court, Sydney, on June 9. He was addressing the Court on a motion for a new trial, but had only spoken a few words when his face became pallid and he fell slowly into his chair, with his head on his chest. Some of his professional brethren thought he had fainted. They laid him on pillows on the floor of the court and immediately procured medical advice, but life had departed. Mr. Butler was born in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, and educated at Kilkenny College. When a young man he was associated with Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in the national movements which at that time agitated Ireland, and contributed articles in connection therewith to the Dublin *Nation* and other newspapers. In 1852 he emigrated to New South Wales, and began life there as a press-writer for the *Empire* newspaper, applying himself also to the study of the law, and in 1855 he was admitted to the Bar. His rich brogue and humorous style of address will long be remembered, and his ability as a pleader in the forensic arena is acknowledged by all. None could put a case with greater aptness and force. He was Attorney-General in the Parkes Administration, and was twice a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Butler was about 55 years of age.

Canon Beadon.—The Rev. Canon Frederick Beadon, whose death occurred on June 10 at North Stoneham, near Southampton, was, it is believed, the oldest clergyman in the Church of England. He was born in London in December 1777, and was consequently in the 102nd year of his age. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in the first year in the present century, and in 1811 became vicar of Titley, and was in the same year presented to the rectory of North Stoneham, in succession to his father, which he has held ever since—a period of sixty-eight years. In 1812 he was made by his uncle, the Bishop, a canon of Wells Cathedral, which place he regularly attended as canon in residence until within a comparatively recent period. The reverend gentleman was the last of the old freemen of the borough of Southampton, and his name has for many years been the only one remaining on the annual Parliamentary register of a class of electors swept away by the first Reform Bill, existing holders of that franchise alone retaining the right. Mr. Beadon was one of the founders of the Southampton Savings Bank, of which institution he was for over sixty years a manager, and for many years the chairman, regularly taking his turn of duty until within the last three or four years, and was a constant visitor at its quarterly meetings. When he attained the age of 100 the Corporation of Southampton presented him with a congratulatory address, and his Savings Bank colleagues had a successful photograph taken of their venerable coadjutor, which is hung in the bank room. The aged canon replied to the address in his own handwriting. Her Majesty the Queen also sent him an autograph letter on the same interesting occasion.

R. A. Earle, Esq.—Mr. Ralph Anstruther Earle, a gentleman widely known in political circles as having acted as private secretary to Mr. Disraeli while holding the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer under the late Lord Derby's Administration, died on June 10 at Soden, in Nassau, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was the third and youngest surviving son of the late Mr.

Charles Earle, of Everton, in Lancashire, by his marriage with Emily, daughter of the late Primrose Maxwell, Esq., of Calderwood, N.B., and of Tappenden, Kent. He was born in the year 1835, and was educated at Harrow School under Dr. Vaughan. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1854, when he was appointed an Attaché at Paris. This post he held till 1858, when he was nominated second paid Attaché at Vienna. This post, however, he resigned, after holding it for about three months, on being chosen M.P. for Berwick in the Conservative interest, but accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in the following August. He sat as one of the members for Maldon from 1865 to 1868, and during part of that time—namely, from July 1866 down to the following month of March—he held the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Poor Law Board.

Henry Noel Humphreys, Esq.—The death of the distinguished naturalist and archæologist, Mr. Henry Noel Humphreys, occurred at his residence in Westbourne Square, Hyde Park, on June 13, at an age not far short of 70. A son of the late Mr. James Humphreys, of Birmingham, he was born in the Midland metropolis in 1809 or the following year, and received his early education at King Edward's School, Birmingham. Having spent some time in artistic studies in Italy, he published his first work, consisting of illustrations of Mr. W. B. Cooke's scenery of Rome and its neighbourhood. His next work, which bears date 1840, entitled "British Butterflies and their Transformations," he published in partnership with Mr. J. O. Westwood. This was followed by a similar work on "British Moths," three years subsequently. Among his most important works of an archæological character between this date and 1856 may be specified "Illustrations of Froissart's Chronicles," "The Parables of Our Lord Illustrated," "The Coins of England," "Ancient Coins and Medals," "The Illuminated Books of the Mediæval Period," the "Coin Collector's Manual," the "Coinage of the British Empire," "Stories by an Archæologist," and especially his *magna opera*, so to speak, "The Art of Illumination," and "The History of the Art of Writing from the Hieroglyphic Period down to the introduction of Alphabets." Mr. Humphreys has contributed to lighter literature at all events one dramatic novelette, called "Goethe in Strasburg," and he was a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and to *Once a Week* in its palmy days, on subjects connected with his zoological and antiquarian researches.

Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Askew Larcom, Bart., K.C.B., born 1801, educated at the Military Academy, Woolwich, whence he passed into the Engineers at the age of nineteen. In 1828 he was entrusted with the direction of the Irish Survey Department, a post which he held for eighteen years. In 1846 he was appointed first a Commissioner and after Deputy Chairman of the Public Works Board in Ireland, and in 1853 was promoted to the rank of Permanent Under Secretary for Ireland, an office which he held until his voluntary retirement in 1868, when he was created a baronet and a Privy Councillor in Ireland. His regimental rank since 1858 was that of a Major-General, and he was made C.B. Two years later he was made K.C.B., but of the civil division. He was the author and editor of many books concerning Ireland in former times, his most valuable being an edition of Sir W. Petty's "Survey of Ireland, A.D. 1656." He was, in addition to his other posts, a member of the Senate of the Queen's University of Ireland. His death took place on June 15, at Heathfield, near Fairhaven. He married in 1840 Georgina, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir George D'Aguilar, K.C.B.

Sir George Stephen, youngest son of the late James Stephen, a Master in Chancery, and younger brother of Sir James Stephen, the author of "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography," and Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, died at Melbourne, Victoria, on June 20. He was born in 1794, and from his youth was destined for the Army Medical Service; but the return of peace changed his plans, and after a short but brilliant career at Cambridge (Magdalen College), he came to London and was articled to Messrs. Kaye and Freshfield, the Bank Solicitors. Subsequently he practised in the City of London as an attorney, becoming known as one of the leading champions of the Slave Trade Abolition cause. He acted as the agent of the Government of the day in collecting evidence for the trial of Queen Caroline, and for the inquiry into the conduct of Sir Robert Farquhar, Governor of the Mauritius, who had been accused of favouring Slave Trade practices. In addition, he exposed the shortcomings of the police, and paved the way for its complete reform and reorganisation, and was instrumental in wholly altering

the existing system of parochial relief; whilst during the eighteen years he acted gratuitously as the Paupers' Solicitor he was able to learn the defects of our law of debtors. For these and other services he was knighted by the Queen at her first levée in 1838. In 1849 he was called to the bar, and removed to Liverpool, where for five years he practised with great success; but the departure of two of his sons for Australia induced him to remove thither in 1855 with the rest of his family. He was created Q.C., and passed the remainder of his life in that colony. His name was most familiarly known in England as an opponent of slavery. His labours, and those of his father, in advocating its abolition are recorded in his volume of "Anti-Slavery Recollections," written at the request of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. Under the pseudonym of "Caveat Emptor, Gent." he published an amusing book describing "The Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse" (1835), which has been frequently reprinted in England and America. The success of this novel induced him to write a volume entitled "The Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice." In 1839, when the minds of most English people were keenly agitated by the future of the National Church, he published a novel with the taking title of "The Jesuit at Cambridge." At various times between 1850 and 1860 he issued many pamphlets and text-books on leading questions.

Sir William Fothergill-Cooke died at Farnham, on June 25, at the age of 73. His name is associated with the first application of electricity to telegraph purposes; and in 1867 he received the Royal Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts for his invention, Cooke's name being preceded by that of Faraday. On November 11, 1869, a knighthood was conferred on him by the Queen; and two years later a Civil List pension of 100*l.*, at the instigation of Mr. Gladstone. He was the son of Dr. William Cooke, of Durham, and was born at Ealing in 1806. Educated at Durham and afterwards at the Edinburgh University, he obtained a cadetship in 1826, and held various staff appointments in India. In 1831 he returned home, and at once devoted himself to the study of anatomy and physiology. In 1836 he was attracted by the then little-known science of electricity, and, in conjunction with Mr. J. L. Ricardo and Professor Wheatstone, formed the first telegraph established. The first telegraph line constructed by Cooke was that from Paddington to West Drayton, on the Great Western Railway, in 1838–9. In 1840 it was adopted by the Blackwall Railway, and in 1841 at Glasgow, for communication with the engine-house at Cowlais. In 1842–3 the line to West Drayton was prolonged to Slough, and in 1844 the Government ordered the laying down of the longest line then in existence in this country—that to Portsmouth. His great and special services in connection with the practical use of the electric telegraph will be long remembered in conjunction with those of Wheatstone, Moers, and Bonelli.

Karl Rosenkranz, born at Magdeburg April 23, 1805. After studying at Berlin, Halle, and Heidelberg, he became tutor at Halle in 1828, and in 1833 was transferred to the Chair of Philosophy at Königsberg. During the troubles of 1848 he acted as Councillor under the Minister of Public Worship. Although amongst his numerous works is to be found an edition of Kant and a history of the Kantian philosophy, he was more attached to the Hegelian system, on which most of his books and lectures turned. For some years he had been blind, but in 1873 he published an interesting antobiography, and his literary activity was in no way diminished. He died at Königsberg on June 15.

Very Rev. Sydney Turner, late Dean of Ripon, on June 26, at Hempsted Rectory, Gloucestershire, at the age of 65. A son of the well-known historian of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval England, Sharon Turner, he was born about the year 1814, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree as 18th Wrangler in 1836, and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was ordained in 1837–38, by the Bishop of Winchester, and held for some years the curacy of Christ Church, Southwark. He was Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, and Resident Chaplain to the Institution of the Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders from 1857 down to 1875, when he was appointed to the Deanery of Ripon. This post, however, feeling himself unable to discharge satisfactorily the duties, he resigned in the following year, when he accepted the rectory of Hempsted. Mr. Turner was the author of several papers and pamphlets on our reformatory system, of which he was one of the earliest and ablest advocates; and in carrying out

the Acts of Parliament which were mainly due to his initiative, he exhausted a constitution which never was very robust.

Keith Johnston died of dysentery, on June 28, at Berobero, the chief town of the Wakhutu, about 150 miles to the south-west of Dar-ès-Salaam. Mr. Johnston, the son of the eminent geographer, Alexander Keith Johnston, received his training under his father's careful guidance and in the famous institute of Gotha, until recently presided over by Dr. Petermann. He was a man of much promise, and his friends were justified in looking forward to a time when he would have achieved a great name, not only as an explorer, but also as a scientific geographer. The work which he did in Paraguay clearly showed his aptitude as an explorer, and justified his selection by the Royal Geographical Society as the leader of an expedition; while his "Book of Physical Geography" (1877), his enlargement of Hellwald's "Africa" (1879), and a large number of minor papers exhibited his skill as a compiler and graphic writer. The last work upon which he was engaged previously to his departure for Africa was a new edition of Boyce's "Gazetteer." Mr. Johnston left Dar-ès-Salaam on May 19, under the most favourable combination of circumstances possible. Hardly a month, and the treacherous climate claimed him as one of its victims.

Lord Lawrence, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, died on June 27. For some time he had been in a delicate state of health. He had lost the sight of one eye, and that of the other was much affected. Lord Lawrence had reached his sixty-ninth year. John Laird Mair Lawrence was born on March 4, 1811. He was about five years younger than his brother Henry, who gained great distinction as a soldier and administrator in the Indian service, and who was killed by a shell at the Lucknow Residency in 1857. From his boyhood the younger brother was destined for service as a civilian in India. Having passed through a course of education at Foyle College, Londonderry, he was sent to Haileybury, and in 1829 he received his nomination as a writer. In 1831 John Lawrence was appointed Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi; in 1833 he became an officiating magistrate and collector; in 1836 he received the post of joint-magistrate and deputy-collector of the southern division of Delhi. At the end of the same year he was made officiating magistrate of the southern division, and in 1838 he was engaged in settlement duties in Zillah Etawah. Early in 1840 he took his first furlough to Europe, and was absent from India for nearly two years. In August 1841 he married Harriette Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Richard Hamilton, rector and vicar of the parish of Culdaff and Cloncha, county Donegal, and who survives her husband. Some time after his return to India he became magistrate and collector in the central district of the Delhi territory, and earned by his diligence and abilities the important post of Commissioner of the trans-Sutlej Provinces, to which he was appointed in 1848. For short periods about the same time he acted also as Resident at Lahore. The second Sikh War, which broke out in 1848, and resulted in annexation, brought important duties to both the Lawrences, who were appointed, together with Mr. Charles Grenvill Mansel, as a Board of Administration for the Punjab. The success of the administration was signally manifest during the Mutiny of 1857. At Lahore the vigilance and energy of John Lawrence made themselves felt, and contributed materially to the work of upholding English supremacy in India. He had already, in 1856, been made a K.C.B. for his work in the Punjab, and in 1857 he was promoted to the dignity of G.C.B. for his services on the outbreak of the Mutiny. In 1858 he was further honoured by being created a baronet. He was made a member of the Privy Council, and on the institution of the Order of the Star of India was created a K.S.I. The Court of Directors of the East India Company granted him a life pension of 2,000*l.* a year, which under a special Act of Parliament he continued to enjoy, together with his full salary, when he became Viceroy of India. He succeeded Lord Elgin in that post in December 1863, and held it for the usual period of five years. In April 1869 he was created Baron Lawrence of the Punjab and of Grately, in the county of Southampton. After his final return from India Lord Lawrence took a prominent part in philanthropic and educational movements in this country. On the formation of the London School Board in 1870 he was chosen to be its chairman, and he held the post till November 1873, when he resigned. In questions of Indian politics he continued to take an active

interest, and within the year there had been frequent letters from him in the newspapers warmly opposing the Afghan policy of the Government, a policy which was a distinct departure from that which he had carried out in India and which had been described by the phrase of "masterly inactivity." Lord Lawrence had four sons and six daughters. The eldest son, John Hamilton, of Brocket Hall, Welwyn, Herts, who succeeds to the title, was born in 1846, and married, in 1872, Mary Caroline Douglas, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Campbell, of Auchinbreck, Argyllshire. On July 5 the mortal remains of Lord Lawrence were laid in a tomb in the nave of Westminster Abbey, close to the graves of Outram and Clyde.

Amongst other persons whose deaths occurred during the month of June may be mentioned:—**Dr. Tilbury Fox,** a physician of high repute in diseases of the skin, died at Paris on June 7; **General W. F. Forster,** Colonel of the 81st Foot, and for many years Military Secretary of the Horse Guards, on June 8; **Mr. James Farrer**, of Ingleborough, one time member for South Durham, on June 13, aged 67; **Rear-Admiral McKillop, Pasha, C.B.**, the organiser of the Egyptian Navy, died at Cairo, June 4; **Dr. Edward Osenbrugger**, successively lecturer at the University of Kiel, Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Dorpat, and Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Zürich, at which place he had resided for more than five-and-twenty years, and died there on June 7. **Dr. Clement Williams** died at Castagnolo, near Florence, on June 26, aged 45. Since 1858, when he went with the 68th Regiment to Burmah, he resided principally in that country. He acquired great influence at the Court of the King, and by his influence the first treaty of commerce between England and Upper Burmah, and was offered the post of Minister of State by the late King. **Mr. Robert Shaw,** British Resident at Mandalay, died at Rangoon on June 15, soon after the sudden departure of the British Mission from the Court of the King of Burmah. Mr. Shaw originally went to India as a tea planter, and first came into notice by his journey to Yarkand, after which his knowledge of the affairs of Central Asia recommended him for British Agent at Ladokh. After signing the treaty with Yakoob Beg he came to Europe as officer in charge of the Yarkand Envoy, and on his return to India was appointed Resident at Mandalay.

JULY.

Captain the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, of the 17th Lancers, whose death happened (July 4) in the midst of the late victory of Lord Chelmsford near Ulundi, was the eldest son of Henrietta, Baroness Braye, by her marriage with the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, formerly rector of North Cray, Kent, and heir, therefore, to that ancient title, which has only recently passed out of abeyance. He was born in August 1845, and had, therefore, nearly completed his 34th year. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the 17th Lancers as Cornet in 1866. He became Lieutenant in 1868, and was promoted to Captain in 1873. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation of North Northamptonshire in August 1877, on the death of Mr. Ward Hunt, being defeated by Lord Burghley. He was a most gallant young officer, and his death shed a gloom over that which in other circumstances would have been a most welcome victory.

Frances, Countess Waldegrave, died on Saturday morning, July 5, at her residence in Carlton Gardens. On the previous night, having been unwell for some days, she came to London from Strawberry Hill to obtain medical advice. Lady Waldegrave was a daughter of one of the most famous of English tenors, John Braham. By birth a Jew, this remarkable man, who added to his reputation by composing several operas and popular songs, became a convert to the Church of England, and died at a ripe old age in 1856. Lady Waldegrave was born at the beginning of 1821, and was married four times. Her first husband was Mr. John James Henry Waldegrave, of Navestock, in Essex, eldest son of John James, sixth Earl. Not long after his death, which occurred in 1840, she married the seventh Earl of Waldegrave, who died in 1846. She then came into possession of Strawberry Hill and the Earl's estates in Essex and Somerset. In the following year she became the wife of Mr. George Granville Vernon Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, eldest son of the Archbishop of York. Her fourth husband was the Hon. Chichester Fortescue, now Lord

Carlingford. The death of Lady Waldegrave creates a void in English society that will long be felt. Her *réunions* at Strawberry Hill and Carlton Gardens were in many respects unique. Her political sympathies were unmistakably Liberal, but men of all parties were to be found amongst the constant frequenters of her drawing-room. Her name is closely associated with Strawberry Hill, "the little plaything house" which Horace Walpole built and decorated a little more than a hundred years ago. In 1842, after the well-known sale had been held, she determined to restore the interest which this strange Gothic mansion had previously possessed. The task was by no means easy, but her resolution seemed to increase in proportion to the difficulties she had to encounter. In the end Strawberry Hill became what a writer on the subject calls "a first-class country house in a land were country houses are palaces;" without, however, losing much of the distinctive character which Walpole had impressed upon it. Lady Waldegrave was buried at Radstock, the church on her estate near Chewton Priory, Somerset. She bequeathed the bulk of her landed property in Essex, Somerset, and at Twickenham, to the Earl Waldegrave, and his son in tail male, subject to the life interest of her husband, Lord Carlingford.

Conrad Martin, D.D., ex-Bishop of Paderborn. — Bishop Martin, whose death occurred on July 16, was born in the Prussian Eichsfeld in 1812, and after a highly successful course of preparatory studies, he read divinity and Church history at Münster and Munich under Allioli and Döllinger, being promoted to the degree of D.D. at the early age of 22. He seems to have had a special liking for Biblical studies and the Oriental languages, and devoted himself enthusiastically to these branches under the great Protestant professors Tholuk, Wegscheider, and Gesenius. He was soon afterwards appointed Lecturer on Religion in the Roman Catholic Gymnasium at Cologne. Here he compiled a sort of Larger Catechism on the Roman Catholic doctrines, which had a wonderful success among German Catholics, and still, we believe, maintains its reputation. In 1844 he was appointed by the late King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., Professor of Roman Catholic Theology in the University of Bonn, and in 1856 he was made Bishop of Paderborn. He took a prominent part in that Roman Catholic revival in Northern and Central Germany which dated from the general movement of 1848, and which, under the guidance of men like the late Bishop von Ketteler, of Mayence, and Dr. Förster, the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, took at once an Ultramontane complexion distinct from the more pietistic character of the corresponding earlier movement in Southern Germany, which owed its origin to Sailer and his disciples. But Bishop Martin outstripped his seniors and colleagues in the German episcopacy by his defence of Roman views, and at the Vatican Council he voted for the declaration of Papal Infallibility, in which they declined to concur. Naturally, he soon found himself in antagonism with Prince Bismarck's anti-Roman policy, and he made a most stubborn resistance in every possible way against the carrying out of the May laws. He was fined innumerable times, imprisoned for many months, and finally sentenced by the Royal Court at Berlin to deprivation of his episcopal office and interned in the fortress of Wesel. He made his escape from this place and retired into Belgium, where he lived very quietly, looking forward with confidence to a change in the policy of Prince Bismarck. His death, in his 68th year, after a few days' illness, was caused by a sudden attack of acute bronchitis.

Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., whose death, after a long illness, occurred on July 22, was the second of the three sons of Mr. Landseer, an engraver of very considerable ability, the younger of whom was the famous Sir Edwin Landseer, to whom the Presidency of the Royal Academy was offered and declined. He was taught the rudiments of his art by his father in company with his brothers, the elder of whom followed engraving only and has long been an Associate of the Academy. He was born on August 12, 1799, and was entered as a student at the Academy in 1816, becoming afterwards a pupil of the late B. R. Haydon. In early life he accompanied Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Portugal and Brazil, and on this occasion was commissioned to make a collection of drawings and sketches for Don Pedro I. His first exhibited picture at the Academy was "Dorothea" in 1828, but he did not again exhibit until 1832. The first picture of his which attracted notice was the "Plundering of Basing House" by the troops of the Commonwealth, in the exhibition at Somerset House in 1836, which was engraved. In this he showed

so much artistic capability and knowledge of costume, that in the following year, when he exhibited a somewhat similar picture, "The Battle of Langside" and an incident in the life of Catherine Seton, he was chosen an Associate. He followed up this success by a good picture, taken from a more remote period of history, suggested by the "Talisman" in Scott's popular "Tales of the Crusades," "Queen Berengaria supplicating Richard Cœur de Lion for the life of Sir Kenneth." His "Pillaging of a Jew's House," from the same historical period, painted in 1839 and now in the National Collection, has been engraved. He painted several good pictures, always picturesque in treatment and well composed, without pretending to any of lofty aims of painting, such as "The Temptation of Andrew Marvel" (1841), when Charles II. sent his Lord Treasurer Danby to bribe him with an offer of 1,000 guineas, or "The Departure of Charles II. from Bentley," with Miss Lane, the daughter of his faithful Colonel Lane, riding on a pillion behind the King. In this he was able to show that he could paint a horse, if not quite so well as his distinguished brother, who was then an Academician. Another, and perhaps his best picture, painted in 1845, in which he chose a subject with horses, was "The Eve of the Battle of Edge Hill," which is engraved by F. Bromley. With this he gained in the same year his election as an Academician. Mr. Charles Landseer continued almost every year to contribute pictures of historic incidents, with occasional portraits, all of which maintain the position of fair artistic repute he had earned for himself, and in 1851 he succeeded Mr. Jones as Keeper of the Academy, a post which he held till 1873. He continued exhibiting up to the present year, but his work no longer reached the level of public appreciation.

The Hon. Lord Jerviswoode, late one of the Lord Justiciaries of the Court of Session of Scotland, died on July 23, at his residence, Dryburgh, near St. Boswell's, N.B., at the age of 74. The second son of the late Mr. George Baillie, of Jerviswoode, by his marriage with Mary, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Pringle, of Stitchell, Roxburghshire, and brother of the tenth Earl of Haddington, he was born at Mallerstain, Berwickshire, in November 1804. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1830, held the post of Advocate Depute in 1844 and 1846, and was again appointed to same post in 1852. In 1853 he was nominated Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and five years later was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland. Before many months were passed he was advanced to the post of Lord Advocate, and promoted to a Judgeship of the Court of Session in the following year, when he chose the title of Lord Jerviswoode. In June 1862 he was appointed a Lord Justiciary, but resigned that dignity in 1874, when he retired on a pension. He sat in Parliament for a few months in 1859, as member for Linlithgowshire, and was elected assessor of the University of St. Andrews in 1861. He was raised to the rank and precedence of an earl's son by Royal warrant in 1859. Lord Jerviswoode married in 1841 the Hon. Anne Scott, third daughter of Hugh, fourth Lord Polwarth, by whom he has left a family of one son and two daughters.

Louis Favre, the contractor for the St. Gothard Tunnel, on July 21. He died of apoplexy, not at Göschenen, as at first stated, but inside the gallery; and, as he had issued invitations to his friends only a few days previously to meet him at a not distant date midway in the mountain, there to celebrate the completion of the great tunnel which he had made, he may be said to have died like a general on the field of battle with the shout of victory ringing in his ears. Favre was born in 1826, in the canton of Geneva. His parentage was obscure and his education indifferent, and he began life as a common workman. But he showed so much ability and energy in his calling that, while still young, he rose from the ranks and became a builder and contractor on his own account. Finding Geneva too narrow a field for his activity, he removed to Paris, and acquired much money and reputation as an undertaker of public works. When the making of a tunnel through the St. Gothard was put up for public competition, Favre's tender was accepted, and so great was the confidence felt in him in his native city, that he found no difficulty in raising among the bankers of the place, several of whom became his *commanditaires*, the large sum of 250,000*l.* required by the Federal Council as security for the due carrying out of the contract. He was a man of original genius, of remarkable fertility of resource and immense energy. Only a month before his untimely death he was in Paris negotiating with the French Government for the piercing of the Simplon, and had he lived, that work

also would doubtless have been confided to him. As a self-taught man, who raised himself to eminence by his own perseverance and force of will, he deserves to rank with Brindley and Stephenson, and the name of Louis Favre will long be held in honour by his countrymen as that of the executor of one of the greatest engineering works of his age.

Gen. R. J. Stotherd, senior Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, died at his residence, Alma Villa, Southsea, on July 24, at the age of 82. He was placed upon the retired list under the provision of the Royal warrant of October 1877. The son of Colonel Stotherd, of Fulbridge, near Maldon, Essex, who raised and commanded the Essex Legion of Volunteer Infantry during the Peninsular War, the deceased was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained his commission in 1815, became captain in 1837, major-general in 1860, and full general in 1872. General Stotherd was principally employed in connection with the Ordnance Survey, and was engaged for eighteen years on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. This survey, which was commenced chiefly with a view to the determination of boundaries and the calculation of areas for Government purposes, was, by the efforts of the officers employed upon it, developed into an accurate map of the entire country, engraved on a scale of six inches to the mile, and, by being published at a reasonable price, it became generally available for private use. The system once begun was subsequently extended to England and Scotland. After leaving the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, the deceased became instructor in surveying and field works at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, which post he held until the close of 1851.

Giacomo Dina, editor-in-chief for the last thirty years of the *Opinione* newspaper, died at Turin, on 17th. Born in 1824 of Jewish parents in the Piedmontese capital, he pursued his studies, especially biblical, with ardour during the whole time he was at the Colonna College. On leaving it he became secretary to Lelio Cantoni of Mantua, a distinguished Orientalist, and Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Rabbi of the University of Turin. In 1847 Lanza (afterwards Prime Minister) and others started the *Opinione* newspaper, and Dina, after first contributing articles in politics and finance, was shortly made editor-in-chief. Trusted by Cavour, who regarded him rather as a friend and fellow worker than an instrument, he steadfastly advocated that statesman's policy, and after his death gave his support to General La Marmora. In 1867 Dina was returned to Parliament, but he never used his vote, as he had never used his pen, in the cause of intrigue or self-aggrandisement. In 1877 he was struck down by paralysis, the result of overwork, and never recovered the shock.

Prince Wilhelm, of Mecklenburg Schwerin, died on July 29, at the age of 52, at Heidelberg. He was the son of the Grand Duke Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and his wife Alexandrina, sister of the German Emperor, a younger and only brother of the reigning Grand Duke Franz II. Prince Wilhelm was born in 1827, and at the age of twenty entered the Prussian Life Guards. In 1861 he obtained his colonelcy, and on the breaking out of the war with Denmark, commanded a cavalry brigade. Attached to the 1st Army Corps in the campaign of 1866, he commanded the light cavalry division which did such important service at the battle of Königgratz, for which he received on the field the order "Pour le mérite." As divisional commander of cavalry he crossed the Rhine in 1870, and was present at numerous engagements. Entering the town of Laon after its surrender, he was wounded in the explosion of the citadel by a falling beam. He paid no particular attention to the wound at the time, and continued doing service with the corps, being present at the battle of Le Mans, and during the siege of Paris. By degrees an ulcer developed itself in the imperfectly healed wound, and although he submitted to an operation, he never recovered. In 1868 he married the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and leaves one daughter. The grand ducal house of Mecklenburg is of Slavonic origin—the only reigning one. They claim descent from Genseric, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, style themselves still Princes of the Vandals, and regard themselves as the oldest reigning family in Western Europe.

The death of the following persons is also recorded during the month: **Mr. Alexander Whitelaw,** aged 56, the Conservative or minority member for Glasgow,

on 1st. He was a member of the great iron firm of the Bairds, at Gartsherrie. **Sir Robert Officer**, for more than fifty years a colonist of Tasmania. He was for many years Speaker of the House of Assembly, retiring in 1877, on account of infirmity. He died at Hobart Town, on July 8. **Mr. E. F. Burton**, President of the Incorporated Law Society, died at Eastbourne, on the 11th. **Sir Thomas Charles Style, Bart.**, aged 82, on 23rd. He was Liberal Member for Scarborough from 1837 to 1841. He succeeded his brother as eight baronet in 1813, and in 1822 married Isabella, daughter of Sir George Cayley. **General Charles Hagart, C.B.**, Colonel of the 17th Lancers, on July 30, aged 65. He saw active service in Canada 1838-9, and in the Indian Mutiny at Lucknow, Fyzabad, and during the Rohilkund campaign. **Mr. William Cramp**, at Philadelphia, U.S., on July 6, aged 72. He began business fifty years ago in a very small way, very soon after terminating his apprenticeship, and ended by owning the most extensive ship-building yards in the United States. **Mr. Henry Smart**, organist and composer, died at Hampstead, July 6, aged 66. He was originally articled to a solicitor, but soon gave himself up wholly to music, and as a composer of hymn tunes acquired great reputation. For many years he was organist to St. Pancras Church. He became quite blind of late, and a few weeks before his death had obtained a Civil List Pension of 100*l.* a year. He was the author of an opera the "Gnome of Hartzburg," of a cantata the "Bride of Dunkerron" (produced at Birmingham in 1864), and of an oratorio "Jacob." **Duchess Colonna di Castiglione**, grand-daughter of the Comte d'Affry, who commanded the Swiss Guard in the first revolution in Paris, on 22nd. Losing her husband shortly after her marriage, in 1856, she devoted herself to sculpture, and exhibited at the Salon, under the name of "Marcello," several busts which attracted much praise. **Viscount St. Vincent**, born August 12, 1825, died at Court Lees, near Canterbury, on July 19. He was much devoted to field sports of all descriptions.

AUGUST.

Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G., whose death took place on August 16 at Sydney, N.S.W., was the youngest son of the late Sir John Deas-Thomson, K.C.H., sometime Account-General of the Navy. He was born in the year 1809. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh and at Harrow School. In 1828, having received from Mr. Huskisson a clerkship to the Legislative and Executive Councils of New South Wales, he emigrated to that colony. In 1837 he was appointed by Lord Glenelg Colonial Secretary, which he held until 1856. He resigned on political grounds, responsible government being then first introduced into the colony. Since then he has been a member of the Legislature, holding a seat in the first New South Wales Cabinet without office from Oct. 1856 to Sept. 1857. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Sydney University in 1862 and Chancellor in 1865. Sir Edward was nominated a Companion of the Bath, Civil Division, in 1856, and a Knight Commander of the Colonial Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1874. He married in 1833 Anna Maria, daughter of the late Gen. Sir Richard Bourke, sometime Governor of New South Wales.

Mr. Joseph Severn died at Rome on August 2, at an advanced age. He was educated as an artist and studied at the Royal Academy. In 1819 he exhibited two pictures, "Hermia and Helena" and a portrait of "J. Keats, Esq.," a miniature, gaining the Academy gold medal, which had not been awarded since 1811. He became acquainted with Keats through Haydn, in 1817, and seems to have given to the poet much of his love of painting. When Keats' health broke up, Severn volunteered to go with him to Italy, and they arrived at Naples together in November 1820, moving thence to Rome, where the poet died in the painter's arms, on February 23, 1821. He became acquainted with Shelley, who sent him the first copy of "Adonais," with a most appreciative letter. He did not exhibit at the Academy again until 1827, but from that date to 1847 he was always busily engaged with his art. In 1861 he was appointed British Consul at Rome, and held that post until 1872.

Miss Margaret Sinclair died August 4, aged 86. She was the second daughter of Sir John Sinclair, of Thurso Castle, Caithness, and one of fifteen children, amongst whom were Archdeacon Sinclair, the promoter of the National Society, and vicar of Kensington; Prebendary Sinclair of Chichester; Alexander the Scotch genealogist; Hannah, authoress of "Letters on the Principles of Christian Faith"; Catherine, the well-known novelist; Janet, Lady Colquhoun

and Julia, Lady Glasgow. Margaret Sinclair was a personal friend of Sir Walter Scott.

Mrs. E. T. Sartoris, better known as Adelaide Kemble, a daughter of Charles Kemble, and a niece of Mrs. Siddons, died at Titchfield, Hants, on August 6. She was born in 1816, and educated for a concert singer. In 1834 she appeared first in London, and afterwards at the York festival, but without producing much effect. Subsequently she went to Paris, Germany, and Italy, to complete her education as a public singer, and on her appearance as Norma at Venice obtained a brilliant success. For some years she sang almost exclusively in Italy, returning to England in 1841 on account of the serious illness of her father, Charles Kemble, making her *début* at Covent Garden on November 2 of that year, as Norma, which ran for forty nights. In "Semiramide," singing with Mrs. Alfred Shaw, she was equally great. During the course of the two following years she sang frequently in London but finally retired from the stage in 1843, on her marriage with Mr. Sartoris, of Titchfield, Hants. Since then she had devoted herself to literature and art. Some years ago she published A Week in a French Country House." Mrs. Sartoris was the younger sister of the celebrated Fanny Kemble.

Thomas Nicholas Barnewall, 16th Baron **Trimleston,** died in Park Lane on August 4. He was the only son of John Thomas, 15th Baron, by his wife Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Kirwan, of Cregg, County Galway, and was born in Dublin in 1796. In 1836 he married the elder daughter of Mr. Philip Roche, the sister of Lady Louth, by whom he leaves an only daughter, and the title, which dates from 1461, is supposed to become extinct. The first Baron Trimleston, Sir Robert Barnewall, was created by Edward IV.; his eldest son was partisan of the pretender Edward Simnel, but was pardoned by Henry VII. The third Baron held high office in Ireland during the same monarch's reign. The tenth Baron was an officer in the Duke of Berwick's army, and was killed in action. He having, however, been previously attainted by William IV., his estates were granted to Henry Lord Sidney, afterwards created Earl Romney; but they were subsequently recovered at law by the Barnewall family, and in 1795, the attainder having been reversed, Thomas Barnewall was recognised as the 13th Baron. Christopher Barnewall, of Meadstown, county Meath, who succeeded to a portion of Lord Trimleston's estates, under entail, claims the peerage also, but his right to it will have to be formally established.

Charles Fechter died at New York on August 5, aged 56. His father was a German, his mother English, and his education French. He was born in Hanway Yard, Oxford Street, and began life as a sculptor, but soon abandoned that art for the stage, first appearing at a small theatre known as the Salle Molière in "Le Mair de la Veuve." He subsequently submitted himself for a short training at the Paris Conservatiore, joined a travelling company, visiting Italy, Berlin, and subsequently London. After a time he returned to Paris, where he appeared in the character of Duval in "La Dame aux Camellias." In 1860 he came to London to act in English, appearing at the Princess's Theatre in "Hamlet," and the year following as "Othello." In the former part he achieved a certain success, but his interpretation of the Moor's character and motives was considered fantastic and whimsical. In 1863 he undertook the management of the Lyceum, where he produced romantic dramas, amongst others the "Duke's Motto," "Bel Demonio," and the "Long Strike." In November 1867 he withdrew from the management of the Lyceum, and in the following month appeared in Charles Dickens' and Wilkie Collins' play of "No Thoroughfare" in the principal character of Obenreizer. This play was produced in the following year in Paris, under the title of "L'Abîme," and in it Mr. Fechter again filled the chief part. In 1870 he went to America, where he remained until 1872, when he reappeared at the Adelphi in "Ruy Blas," and at the Princess's as "Hamlet." In the same year he returned to the United States, where he remained until his death, acting in different places.

Earl of Fife, K.T., died suddenly at Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, on August 7. He was the eldest son of Sir Alexander Duff, was born in 1815; married in 1846 Lady Agnes Hay, the second daughter of the late Earl of Erroll and granddaughter maternally of William IV. He succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, the fourth earl, in 1857. He was formerly attached to the British Embassy at Paris, and was member for Banffshire from 1837 till he was created Baron Skene, in the

English peerage. He is succeeded by his only son, Viscount Macduff (L), who was born in 1849, and who has represented the counties of Elgin and Nairn in the present Parliament.

George Long, a scholar whose reputation was scarcely equal to his industry and his erudition. Born at Poulton in Lancashire in 1800, he was educated at the Old Grammar School of Macclesfield, which is chiefly known for having produced the Lord Chancellor who took his title therefrom. At Trinity College, Cambridge, his great competitor was Macaulay, with whom he was bracketed as Craven Scholar. Tradition has also preserved his fame as an athlete. Long obtained the Chancellor's Medal over Macaulay's head, and in due course was elected fellow of his college. Almost immediately he went out to America as professor in the University of Virginia. The foundation of London University in 1825 brought him home to England, and henceforth he took a leading part in all the schemes of educational reform advocated by its founders. From 1826 to 1831 he was himself Professor of Greek in the new university; and from 1842 to 1846 Professor of Latin in its offspring, University College. Meanwhile, he had been called to the bar in 1837, and was appointed to deliver a three years' course of lectures on jurisprudence and the civil law in the Middle Temple Hall. In 1849 he retired to Brighton College, then newly opened, where he actively performed the duties of Classical Lecturer until 1871. He died August 7. He threw himself heart and soul into the movement inaugurated by Brougham and others which took shape in the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. For that society he edited the "Quarterly Journal of Education" and superintended the publication of the twenty-nine quarto volumes of the "Penny Cyclopædia" (1833–46), and also commenced the "Bibliographical Dictionary." The first work that he published in his own name was a translation of the "Lives" of Plutarch (1844). This was followed by a long list of works which it would be tedious to enumerate. The best-known, perhaps, are the "Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," the "Decline of the Roman Republic," and the "Classical Atlas." In conjunction with his colleague at Brighton, Mr. Macleane, he started the "Bibliotheca Classica," to which he himself contributed the standard edition of Cicero's orations, and school editions of Cæsar and Sallust. He was also one of the most extensive and most valued contributors to Dr. Smith's series of classical dictionaries. In learning he had few equals among his contemporaries, but he failed somewhat in the art of making himself interesting to the general reader.

Louis Vulliemin, the most distinguished historian, and probably the most illustrious man of letters that Switzerland ever produced, died at Orbe, in the canton of Vaud, on August 10. His genius had enlightened and his patriotic counsels had guided three generations of his countrymen. Louis Vulliemin was born at Yverdun in 1790, when Vaud was still under the domination of the lords of Berne; and the emancipation of his native canton from the yoke of those despotic Republicans and its union to the Swiss Confederation was the turning point of his career. It awoke in him that love of historic research which became thercafter the passion of his life. He was a pupil of the renowned Pestalozzi, received a liberal education, and, after leaving college, took orders in the Swiss Protestant Church; but, not finding the calling a congenial one, he quitted the pastorate and devoted himself thenceforth exclusively to letters. One of his first works was the translation and completion—in collaboration with Charles Mounard—of the "History of the Swiss Confederation" by Muller, Gloritz, and Hottingen, an undertaking involving a vast amount of labour and research, and which, had it not been for the generous aid of Mr. Ballimore, an Englishman, would probably never have been completed. The 11th volume of this work contained a remarkable address, written by Vulliemin to his countrymen of *la Suisse Romande* (French-speaking Switzerland), exhorting them to treat as a common heritage the history of the Confederation, and not to allow local jealousies to endanger the peace and impair the unity of the Republic. His investigations in connection with this work took him several times to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Guizot, of Mignet, of Thiers, and of many other distinguished Frenchmen. His friendship with Thiers extended over more than forty years, and the latter rarely came to Switzerland without paying a visit to his brother historian at his quiet Vaudois home. About the same time Vulliemin commenced the publication of a weekly journal entitled *Le Chroniqueur*, a rather learned and purely historical production, which, being above the heads of the people, did not prove a

commercial success. A few years later he became the editor of the *Courrier Suisse*, a journal the objects of which were the extension of true Liberalism and the advocacy of a closer union among the members of the Confederation. In 1845 he made a noble stand in defence of religious liberty, threatened by the intolerant proceedings of the Vaudois Government. About the same time he took part with Alexandre Vinet in editing the *Semeur*, and in later years was a regular contributor to the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, the *Revue Suisse*, the *Revue Chrétienne* of Paris, the *Gazette de Lausanne*, and the *Journal de Lausanne*. Among his other works are "La Reine Berthe," "Chilon," "Le Doyen Bridel," &c., and "Souvenirs à mes Petits Enfants," in which he relates in familiar style some of the events of his early life and the scenes he witnessed in the beginning of the present century.

Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, to whom an allusion is made in the Premier's novel of "Coningsby," died, on August 15, at his seat, Trelowarren, near Helston, aged 79. The incident referred to by Mr. Ormsby—who says, "Certainly, when the guns were firing over Vivian's last speech and confession, I never expected to be asked to stand for Birmingham"—relates to the prorogation of Parliament on April 22, previous to its dissolution in 1831. On March 1 Lord John Russell had brought in his Reform Bill, and Sir Richard, who had moved its rejection, was beaten by but a single vote—namely, by 302 to 301. General Gascoyne afterwards moved a resolution declaring that the number of representatives of England and Wales ought not to be diminished, and on April 19 carried it by a majority of eight. The Bill was then dropped. The ministers at once decided to dissolve, and on 22nd Parliament was prorogued. On entering the House of Lords the King had a flush on his cheek. He walked rapidly and firmly, and ascended the steps of the Throne with eagerness. He bowed and desired their Lordships to be seated while the Commons were summoned. That House, too, was crowded, expectant, eager, and passionate. Sir Richard Vyvyan was the spokesman of the Opposition. A question of order arose as to whether Sir Richard Vyvyan was or was not keeping within the fair bounds of his subject—which was a Reform petition; whereas he was speaking on "dissolution or no dissolution." The Speaker appears to have been agitated from the beginning. Lord John Russell attempted to make himself heard, but in vain—his was no voice to pierce through such a tumult. Sir Richard Vyvyan, however, regained a hearing; but as soon as he was once more in full flow, boom! came the cannon which told that the King was on his way, and the roar drowned the conclusion of the sentence. Not a word more was heard for the cheers, the cries—and even shouts of laughter—all put down together at regular intervals by the discharges of artillery. At one moment Sir Robert Peel, Lord Althorp, and Sir Francis Burdett were all using the most vehement action of a command and supplication in dumb show, and their friends were labouring in vain to procure a hearing for them. The Speaker himself stood silenced by the tumult, until the cries took more and more the sound of "Shame, shame," and more eyes were fixed upon him until he could have made himself heard if he had not been too much moved to speak. When he recovered voice he decided that Sir Robert Peel was entitled to address the House. With occasional uproar this was permitted, and Sir Robert Peel was still speaking when the Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar to summon the Commons to his Majesty's presence. Sir Robert Peel continued to speak, loudly and vehemently, after the appearance of the Usher of the Black Rod; and it was only by main force—by pulling him down by the skirts of his coat—that those near him could compel him to take his seat. At the general election which ensued Sir Richard, in company with the late Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, fought a battle, which is even yet remembered, with Sir Charles Lemon and Mr. Pendarves, and was beaten. In the first Reformed Parliament Sir Richard was returned for Bristol, which he represented till the death of the King in 1837. In 1841 he was returned for Helston, but he finally retired in 1857. Although unswerving in his attachment to the principles of Toryism, he was far from being a subservient supporter of his party. A letter of Macaulay's written in 1843 expressed the opinion that the Tory party would be broken up into three factions, that "which stands by Peel, the faction represented by Vyvyan and the *Morning Post*, and the faction of Smythe and Cochrane." Sir Richard Vyvyan was probably the only Conservative member who voted against the repeal of the Corn Laws and in the majority which defeated the first

Derby-Disraeli Ministry of 1852. In early life he dabbled in science, and in 1825 printed for private circulation "An Essay on Arithmo-Physiology," which purported to be "A Chronological Classification of Organised Matter." A subsequent volume, entitled "Psychology; or, a Review of the Arguments in Proof of the Existence and Immortality of the Animal Soul" (1831), was suppressed immediately after publication, and a bibliographer may think himself fortunate if he lights upon a copy of either of these works. It was no doubt the recollection of this longing after scientific study that caused him to be included in the list of authors of the notorious "Vestiges of Creation."

Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., died on August 17, at his seat, Ciamaltha, Newport, county Tipperary. He was the son of the first Lord Bloomfield, an Irish peer, and was born on November 12, 1802. For many years he held a high position in the diplomatic service. He was attached to the Embassy at Vienna in 1818; became paid Attaché at Lisbon in 1824; was Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart in 1825; and in the following year filled the same office at Stockholm. He became Secretary of the Embassy at St. Petersburg in 1839; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the same Court in 1844; and was transferred in the same capacity to Berlin in 1851. This post he filled until 1860, when he was made Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria, an appointment which he held till 1871, when he was created a baron in the peerage of the United Kingdom. In 1845 he married the daughter of the first Lord Ravensworth, formerly a maid of honour to the Queen, and he succeeded to his father's title in 1846.

M. Joseph Octave Delapierre, who died on August 17, at 29 Upper Hamilton Terrace, had some claims to be called the Belgian-Disraeli. Ardently attached to literature as he was, his attachment directed itself rather to the accidental and parasitic phenomena of letters than to their more necessary and authentic characteristics. He delighted in exploring literary byways and collecting literary oddities, and his work of this kind deserves the gratitude of two very different classes of persons. It is, on the one hand, a treasure to the bookmaker who merely desires to spice his own tasteless productions with curious bits and scraps; but it is also useful to the student, who finds in it ready to his hand a mass of facts, which only the miscellaneous reading of a lifetime could have enabled him to collect for himself. The "Macaronéana," "Essai sur les Rébus," "Histoire littéraire des Fous," &c., are not models of arrangement, or of literary form, but they are invaluable storehouses, and make up no despicable sum for the work even of a long life. M. Delapierre was born at Bruges on March 12, 1802. He had therefore reached the middle of his seventy-eighth year at the time of his death—a result speaking well for the system of education which his father pursued, and which is said to have been borrowed from Rousseau. After completing his university course in law, he was appointed keeper of the archives in his native town, and soon distinguished himself as an antiquary, a palæographic scholar, and a bibliographer. He was, however, dissatisfied with the recognition his work met with in Belgium, and in 1844 was easily induced by the late M. van de Weyer to come to England, and to establish himself as Secretary of Legation and Consul General in London. From this time he resided constantly among us, and most of his works bear the imprint of London. At his death he was Secretary (in conjunction with Lord Houghton) of the Philobiblon Society.

Sir John Shaw-Lefevre died on August 19. Although never prominent in political life, few men have passed away with a greater reputation for infinite industry and capacity. After holding in early life the posts of Under-Secretary for the Colonies and Board of Trade, he became in 1848 Deputy Clerk of the Parliament, and from 1856–75 he held the higher office of Clerk of the Parliaments. His ardour for work and his talents for business caused him to be nominated to no less than sixteen unpaid commissions, dealing with questions of the most varied character in connection with domestic and colonial administration. He was the second son of Charles Shaw, subsequently M.P. for Reading, who, on his marriage in 1789 to Helena Lefevre, daughter and heiress of John Lefevre, then of Heckfield Place, in Hampshire, assumed the additional name of her family. The lady's grandfather, Isaac Lefevre, was a member of a Huguenot family in Normandy, which, for the sake of religion, sacrificed all its possessions in

France; he was apprenticed by his father to a tradesman at Canterbury, but laid the fortunes of his family as a scarlet dyer at Spitalfields. Her father, John Lefevre, considerably increased the business, and became the owner of extensive property at Old Ford and Bromley, which still remains in the family. Sir John Lefevre was born in London, January 24, 1797, and was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, attaining the honours of senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1818, and receiving the reward of a fellowship in the following year. His skill in mathematics was equalled by his knowledge of the European languages, and his zeal for linguistic studies developed with his years. His admirable translation from the Dutch of Madame van Walree's novel of "The Burgomaster's Family"—said to be the most favourable specimen of the talents of our neighbours in the writing of fiction—will be familiar to most of our readers; it was printed in the seventy-sixth year of his life. He has been a Fellow of the Royal Society since 1820, and was one of the original members of the Political Economy Club at its foundation in 1821. He was among the founders of the University of London, and throughout its struggles and unpopularity he gave it the powerful support of his name and reputation; for twenty years he officiated as its Vice-Chancellor, and he retired from the post very unwillingly in 1862, at a time when he found it necessary to restrict the sphere of his public duties. He served with Lord Macaulay, Professor Jowett and others on the Committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the mode of appointment to offices in the Indian Civil Service, and the recommendations of this Committee ultimately brought about a change almost as momentous as any the present generation has witnessed. At a later date he became, with Sir Edward Ryan, a member of the first Commission which was appointed for applying a similar competitive system to the Civil Service of this country. Parliamentary Reform, Poor Law, Colonial Administration, Indian Civil Service, Home Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Commission—these comprehensive titles indicate a few of the directions in which Sir John Shaw-Lefevre's influence was felt, though they by no means exhaust the list. Complex and overwhelming as the government of the British Empire is, there is hardly one of its chief departments which had not at one time or another the benefit of Sir John Shaw-Lefevre's experience, industry, and sagacity. Sir John Shaw-Lefevre died at Cliftonville, Margate, after a short and painful illness.

Lord Gordon, of Drumearn, died at Brussels on August 21. The son of the late Major John Gordon, 2nd Queen's Regiment, Lord Gordon was born at Inverness in 1814, and was educated at Edinburgh University. He was called to the Scotch Bar in 1835, and from 1858 to 1866 held the post of Sheriff of Perthshire. He represented Thetford in the Conservative interest from the end of 1867 until the disfranchisement of the borough in the following year, and the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen from 1869 until his elevation to a peerage. In 1866–7 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in 1867–8 Lord Advocate. The latter office he also held from 1874, when the Conservatives returned to power, until 1876, when he was created a Lord of Appeal, under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of that year. By his wife, Agnes, only child of the late Mr. John M'Innes, of Auchenreock, he had issue four sons and three daughters, but his title is not hereditary.

Rowland Hill, the third son of Thomas Wright Hill, was born at Kidderminster on December 3, 1795, in a house that had belonged to his forefathers for some generations. But the war with France had caused the ruin of the business in which his father was engaged, and the family was reduced to great straits. From his earliest years Rowland was brought up in the stern school of poverty, and, like Garrick, "was bred in a family whose study was to make 4*d.* do as much as others made 4½*d.* do." His father was a man of great intelligence, of varied but not deep knowledge, and of an eager, inquiring mind. He was as upright and as bold as he was simple-hearted. Each of his five sons was destined, in one path or another, to become a practical reformer. At the age of eleven Rowland began to assist his father as a teacher of arithmetic, for from childhood he had shown a precocious love of figures—lying on the hearthrug counting up long columns. Rowland was still quite a youth when he and his brother Matthew began to discover the deficiencies in their father's school, and to set about to reform them. His first task, however, was to free his father from the load of debt which, through his unbusinesslike habits, in spite of his simple way of living, had come to press

very heavily on him. At an age when boys are now leaving school he had taken upon himself the entire management of the accounts, and before long had the satisfaction of paying off all his father's creditors in full. Matthew chiefly concerned himself with improving the instruction, while Rowland dealt with the discipline and the organization. "Organization," he used often to say in after life, "is my forte." After living at Birmingham till he was more than thirty he removed to the neighbourhood of London, where with the aid of one of his brothers he established a branch school at Bruce Castle, Tottenham. But by this time his health, which had always been delicate, began to give way, and at last broke down. He had certainly tried it ever since childhood by the severest and most prolonged labour. He had often worked fifteen, sixteen, or even seventeen hours a day, and he would keep up such work as this for weeks together. The vacations were not much vacations to him, for he employed them partly in study and partly in doing whatever else he had not found time for during the term. It was only the extreme temperance and regularity of his life which had kept him alive. Moreover his work as a schoolmaster had become distasteful to him, and he longed for a change. He longed also still more eagerly for that freedom of thought, speech, and action which even at the present day a schoolmaster can but very imperfectly command. His means were very small, but he did not hesitate to give up his business in the full conviction that with the powers he knew he had he was as certain of success in some other path as a man could be. Rowland, as soon as his health was re-established by a long period of rest, began to cast about for a new employment. He had long been known to many leading men among the advanced Liberal party, not only by his work as a schoolmaster, but also as an eager advocate of political and social reform. He and his family had been in the front ranks among the men of Birmingham in the great Reform Bill agitation. He had assisted in founding the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He had published a plan for the gradual extinction of pauperism and for the diminution of crime. Shortly after his retirement from the school an association was formed for the colonization of South Australia on the plan of Mr. E. G. Wakefield. In this association Rowland took an active part, and when the Act was carried through Parliament and the Commission was formed he was appointed its secretary, retaining that post for four years. About this period, amongst other schemes of reform, one for the Post Office occupied his attention. Postal charges were high and arbitrary, and the service was limited and irregular. There were districts larger than the county of Middlesex in which the postman never set foot. For the 11,000 parishes of England and Wales there were only 3,000 post offices. A single letter from London to Edinburgh was charged 1*s.* 1½*d.* If it contained the smallest enclosure—a receipt, for instance—it was charged double, 2*s.* 3*d.* The upper classes, through the right of franking which was enjoyed by every member of Parliament, had to a great extent their letters carried free of charge. The traders, by the help of illicit means of conveyance, were often able to evade the heavy tax. The poor man alone was helpless. Under such a system as this the postal revenue had remained absolutely stationary for twenty years. It was about the year 1835 that Rowland Hill first conceived the idea that letters might be carried at a profit all over the British Isles for a penny. He had never been inside a post-office, and so never had a chance of seeing the actual working of the system till his plan was carried. He derived all his knowledge of the service from Parliamentary reports, and from them alone. He found it most difficult to obtain accurate statistics, for the Postmaster-General at one time had stated that the annual number of chargeable letters was 170,000,000, and at another he fixed it at only 42,000,000. Rowland Hill contrived, however, to arrive at a close approximation to the truth, and so was able to make his great discovery that the actual cost of conveying a letter from London to Edinburgh was not more than the thirty-sixth part of a penny. In the year 1837 he published his plan in a pamphlet headed "Post Office Reforms." It was treated with scorn by the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, but quickly roused the interest of the public. Associations were formed to carry it through, and petitions to Parliament in its favour soon began to pour in. Lord Brougham presented one from the Corporation of London. In the spring of 1838 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the plan. It sat throughout the session. Uniformity of postage was carried only by the casting vote of the chairman, that earnest postal reformer the late Mr. Wallace.

A twopenny rate of postage was recommended. The Ministry still seemed indisposed to adopt the plan, but the country was now thoroughly in earnest. The Government yielded, and penny postage was carried. It came into effect on January 10, 1840—a day on which, as long as his health lasted, the great postal reformer loved to gather his friends around him. The whole postal service required a thorough and radical reorganization, and Rowland Hill knew that he, and he alone, was fit for the task. The Government offered to engage him for the space of two years, in which time they thought he might well complete his task, and they offered to pay him 500*l.* a year for his services. For this magnificent salary he was to give them the whole of his time, and then he was to be turned adrift. The offer was indignantly declined; but he told the Minister that, rather than see his plan spoilt, he would readily work for the public without any salary at all. The Government was ashamed, and offered him 1,500*l.* a year. Nevertheless, he was to hold his post for two years only, and he was to be at the Treasury, not at the Post Office. From the Treasury he had, as best he could, to force his plan on the officials of St. Martin's-le-Grand. Nevertheless, he managed to make some great improvements, and his position seemed about to become more secure—when the Whigs were thrown out and Sir Robert Peel came into power. He was informed that his further assistance would be dispensed with. Without reward of any kind he was dismissed from the public service. The country did not view this treatment with calmness. A national testimonal was raised, and at a public dinner he was presented with a cheque for 13,000*l.* He then became first a director and then chairman of the London and Brighton Railway. Under his chairmanship, and chiefly on his recommendation, the first excursion train and the first express train were run. In 1846, when the Whigs returned to power, he was offered an appointment at the Post Office itself. He was, however, to be, not the Secretary to the Post Office, but the Secretary to the Postmaster-General. The old officials were to be left with their powers undiminished, and the new reformer was to push his plans though their opposition as best he could. He hesitated to accept such a post, but at last he undertook it with a mind full of sore misgivings. It was not till the year 1854, fourteen years after penny postage had been established, that by his appointment as sole secretary he was really free to carry out his plans. He was for the most part fortunate in his Postmasters-General. He often spoke of the happy succession by which he served under such men as Lords Clanricarde, Canning, Colchester, Elgin, and the Duke of Argyll. Supported by them, but constantly thwarted by some of the old permanent officials, he carried out as fast as he could his great scheme of reorganisation. He was greatly aided in his arduous labour by his youngest brother, Frederic, who had been transferred from the Home Office to the Post Office. Under the two brothers, working harmoniously together and admirably assisted by their staff, improvement went on at a rapid rate. Almost every branch of the service was examined and new-modelled. The Queen showed her sense of Rowland Hill's services by conferring on him the honour of a K.C.B. Unhappily for Sir Rowland, in the same year that he received this distinction the Postmaster-General, Lord Elgin, was appointed Gonor-General of India. Sir Rowland was not fortunate enough to secure the confidence of the new Postmaster-General, the late Lord Stanley of Alderley. Sir Rowland, with the hearty approval and support of his previous chiefs, had brought promotion by merit into full play; and the new Postmaster-General began steadily to set the new rules aside. The Secretary appealed to the Treasury; but finding that his plans were upset, and feeling that owing to failing strength he was no longer able to make a fight for it, as he would have done when in the full vigour of manhood, he sent in his resignation. Her Majesty sent a gracious message to the House of Commons, recommending the House to concur in enabling her to grant to Sir Rowland Hill the sum of 20,000*l.* Lord Palmerston moved the grant, which was carried without a division. In addition, his full salary of 2,000*l.* per annum was awarded to him for life. He was often in after years heard to say, with a smile, that in the days of his youth he had eagerly denounced all titles and all pensions, little thinking that he should himself live to receive both one and the other. Additional honours were conferred on him. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. The University of Oxford gave him the degree of D.C.L., and but a few short weeks before his death the Corporation of the first city in the world presented him with its freedom. It is not easy to give any clear notion

of the results of his great scheme. We can state that 106 millions of chargeable letters and newspapers were sent through the Post Office in 1839, and that 1,478 millions were sent last year; in other words, the average number of letters per head rose from three to thirty-two. Sir Rowland Hill married in 1827 the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Pearson, of Wolverhampton, by whom he had four children, and died on August 27 in his 84th year. Sir Rowland Hill was buried in Westminster Abbey on September 4, his funeral being attended by Earl Beauchamp (representing the Queen), Earl Granville, the Lord Mayor, the Astronomer Royal, and a vast number of mourners.

Mr. Thomas Longman, publisher, who died on August 30, was the eldest and last surving son of Thomas Norton Longman. Educated at Glasgow University, he early began his career in Paternoster Row, becoming a partner in 1832. The name of all others that is connected with Mr. Longman is that of Macaulay. Few thoughts were pleasanter to him than to look back on his dealings with the celebrated historian, and he always spoke of their business transactions together (as well he might) with pride. Mr. Longman was also closely connected in business with Tom Moore, Sydney Smith, Cornewall Lewis, Empson, Napier, and many other distinguished men of letters who are now no more, not to mention those whom he has left behind. He had the power of securing the personal confidence and even the affection of all with whom he was associated. He had a strong sense of honour, and his views and opinions were stamped with that gentlemanlike high-minded feeling which was the prominent feature of his character. The great event of his life was the completion of his illustrated edition of the New Testament, which stands by itself as a specimen of illustration on wood. It was the hobby of his life. His great love of art and the artistic feeling with which he was endowed were strongly developed in the production of his great work. No time, labour, or expense was spared to make it successful. His object was to produce in black and white the effect produced in colour in the old illuminated MSS. The earliest title-page that bears the name of the firm (so far as Mr. C. J. Longman is aware) is that of "The Countess of Moreton's Daily Exercises; or, a Book of Prayers and Rules." The date is 1665. The copy in Mr. C. J. Longman's possession is one of an edition reprinted in 1848 for private circulation at the desire of Anne Isabella, Viscountess Hawarden, then in her ninetieth year. Besides the name of T. Longman there is on the title-page the name of T. Osborne, who was, doubtless, one of the family with whom the Longmans married, and one of whom was in partnership with them when they moved to the "Sign of the Ship" in Paternoster Row in 1726. Between the date of this book and 1726 the traces of the Longman family as publishers are scanty, but after the latter date the various generations succeed each other regularly.

The following deaths also occurred in the month:—**Dr. William H. Odenheimer,** Protestant Bishop of New Jersey, Aug. 14, aged 62. He was of German Lutheran parents, but born at Philadelphia. After a brilliant career as a preacher in his native town he was chosen in 1859 to be the first bishop of New Jersey. **Fra Pantallo,** at Rome, on Aug. 3. He had been a Capuchin monk, but in 1859 he threw off his habit and joined Garibaldi, making with him the campaign of Naples and Sicily. **General Sir William Bates Ingilby, R.A., K.C.B.,** son of the Rev. Henry Ingilby, of Ripley, Yorkshire, born 1791, educated at Woolwich, entered the Royal Artillery, saw active service in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, appointed Colonel Commander, R.A., in 1866, created K.C.B. in 1867, and died Aug. 6, aged 88. **Baron de Cetto,** on Aug. 7, at Hill Street, Berkeley Square, aged 84. For upwards of forty years he had represented Bavaria at the Court of St James, only relinquishing the post in 1872 on account of increasing infirmities. **Alexander Hesse,** an historical painter of some note and the pupil of Gros, died in Paris, aged 73. He decorated the chapel of St. Francois de Sales at Sulpice. His "Triumph of Pisani" is at the Luxembourg and his "Godfroy de Bouillon" at Versailles. **Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart.,** at Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, Aug. 16, aged 56. He was President of the Perthshire Society of National Science, and a frequent contributor to the *Scottish Naturalists' Magazine*. His daughters, amongst whom the Duchess of Athole, the Countess of Dudley, &c., were remarkable for their beauty. **Ludwig Vogel,** a Swiss historical painter, the friend and pupil of Cornelius, at Zurich, on 21st, aged 101.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Edward Blore, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., on September 4. He was born in Derbyshire on September 13, 1789, and was the eldest son of Thomas Blore, F.S.A., a member of the Middle Temple, well known as the historian of the county of Rutland, and author of other works. His early days were spent in Rutlandshire; and in early youth he evinced that love for ecclesiastical and domestic architecture which distinguished him in after-life. Before he had attained the age of twenty he had executed the original drawings for the illustrations of the "History of Rutland," the first part of which was published in the year 1811. During the next few years he was engaged by Mr. Surtees, of Mainsforth, to make the original drawings for the architectural plates in the "History and Antiquities of Durham"; by Mr. Britton, to make the sketches of York and Peterborough in his series of the "English Cathedrals." While still a young man he became intimately acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, who employed him to make the designs for the exterior of the new house at Abbotsford. Mr. Blore was among the first to revive the taste for Gothic architecture, which had languished since the time of the Reformation. One of his largest undertakings was in connection with Peterborough Cathedral, where, besides numerous structural repairs, he designed the present organ screen and choir fittings. Under Archbishop Howley he was employed in making extensive alterations at Lambeth Palace, and under his superintendence the residential portion of the Palace was entirely rebuilt, and the chapel and library carefully restored. The magnificent palace of Aloupka in the Crimea may be specially mentioned as having been erected for Prince Woronzow entirely after his designs. He was soon after appointed architect to King William IV., and served her present Majesty in a similar capacity during the early part of her reign. He executed numerous works at Windsor Castle, and undertook to complete for 100,000*l.* the building of Buckingham Palace, which had been commenced by Nash The whole front towards the Green Park is his work, and he succeeded in carrying it out for less than the estimated sum. He was at this time offered the honour of knighthood, a distinction which, however, he thought fit to decline. He was next appointed architect to Westminster Abbey, a post which he filled for many years, and in which he was succeeded by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. Mr. Blore then finally retired from his profession, and as a recognition of the eminent position he held in it he had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him at Oxford. In addition to his high reputation as an architect, Mr. Blore was a most admirable draughtsman, and has left behind him perhaps the finest existing collection of sketches of churches, castles, and other objects of antiquity, mainly in England, the result of more than seventy years' labour.

Dr. Adolf von Harless, the late President of the Supreme Consistory of the Protestant Church in Bavaria, and member of the Chamber of Peers in that kingdom, died at Munich on September 5, in the seventy-third year of his age. His father was a merchant of Nürnberg, and he commenced his studies in the Gymnasium of that city. Thence he went to Erlangen, where he studied logic and moral philosophy, and commenced his divinity studies, which he subsequently continued at the University of Halle. He graduated in philosophy and divinity, and was appointed in 1829 assistant-teacher at the Gymnasium of Erlangen. In 1833 he was appointed Extraordinary Professor of Divinity at that University, and in 1836, when only thirty years of age, was made ordinary professor and University preacher. He speedily acquired a great reputation for learning; but he won even greater distinction as a Deputy in the Bavarian Landtag (1842 to 1845), where he was prominently opposed to Dollinger, then a decided Romanist, in the "kneeling" question. His firm and decided behaviour, however, cost him his professorship at Erlangen; but he was soon invited to become professor at the University of Leipsic and preacher at the Church of St. Nicholas in that city, whence the late King of Saxony promoted him to the rank of Court preacher, Privy Councillor, and Vice-President of the Saxon Consistory. In 1852 the late King of Bavaria, Maximilian II., invited him to return to his native State, and appointed him President of the Supreme Consistory of Bavaria. His unbending maintenance of the Lutheran orthodox standards was not relished by many

who were inclined to go with the current of modern ideas, and occasionally he encountered strong opposition.

Isidore Severin Justin, Baron Taylor, died at Paris on September 6, aged 90. Born at Brussels on August 15, 1789, he belonged to an English family naturalised in France. He was first intended for the military profession, and followed the course of studies at the Ecole Polytechnique of Paris; his brother, however, soon led him towards art and literature, and he became a pupil of the painter Suvé. In 1811 he began a course of art wanderings in Flanders, Germany and Italy. On the return of the Bourbons, he again resumed his military life, and became a lieutenant in the artillery of the Royal Guard. At about this time, in collaboration with Nodier, he adapted Maturin's "Bertram" to the stage, a piece which ran for 200 nights. In 1823 he accompanied Count d'Orsay as his aide-de-camp to Spain, and at the close of the campaign quitted the army with the rank of *chef d'escadron*. In 1824 Baron Taylor was named Royal Commissioner of the Comédie-Française, and inaugurated the custom of putting pieces on the stage with regard to scenery and dresses. In the squabble between the Romanticists and the Classicists he managed to preserve a strictly impartial attitude, replacing the "Mariage de Figaro" in the list, and obtaining the first performance of "Hernani." In 1827 he was sent to Egypt to superintend the transfer of the Obelisk of Luxor to the French capital; and subsequently he was charged with making acquisitions for the Louvre in other countries. In spite of the constant occupations of his post, he found time to write numerous pieces for the stage, the account of his art travels, and above all to found numerous philanthropic societies for the benefit of actors, artists, and authors. In 1869 he was appointed by Napoleon III. a member of the Senate.

Peter Heise was born at Copenhagen on February 11, 1830, and died in the same city on September 12. Heise supplied the music to most of the poetical dramas brought out upon the Danish stage. But his great work was the composition of songs, in which he was unrivalled by any Danish musician of the present or the past. His settings of Shakespeare's songs deserve to be more widely known among ourselves; they are often wonderfully original and felicitous. His literary instinct gave him peculiar insight and intelligence in the interpretation of poetic language, and Denmark has to mourn in his early death the loss of her greatest and most classic songwriter.

Thomas Littleton Holt, who has for many years been associated with the Press of this country, died on September 14 at the Burrows, Hendon, at the age of 85. His death severs one of the few remaining links connecting the journalism of the past with the present. It was to him that the late Mr. Dickens owed his introduction to Dr. Black, then editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. Mr. Holt was proprietor of the *Iron Times*, which started during the railway mania. When his friend Leigh Hunt was imprisoned for libelling the Prince Regent, he was the first to visit him. He took an active part in popularising cheap literature, and it was greatly owing to him that the advertisement duty was repealed. He also took an active part in the abolition of the paper duty. Besides starting many papers in London in the later period of his life, he returned to his native town, Birmingham, where he started *Ryland's Iron Trade Circular*, to the success of which his writings largely contributed.

Dr. Charles Baring, late Bishop of Durham, died at Wimbledon, on September 16. He was younger son of the late Sir Thomas Baring, and was born in 1807. At Oxford he took a Double First in 1829. After leaving the University he held a curacy at Oxford, and subsequently the incumbencies of All Souls', Langham Place, Marylebone, and of Limpsfield, Surrey, in 1855-6. He was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on the death of Dr. Monk, in 1856; and on the death of Dr. Villiers, in 1861, was translated to Durham. He was an uncompromising Evangelical. On one occasion, when his disposition to check innovation raised some clamour, a large number of the most influential laymen in his diocese united in presenting him with an address expressive of their high sense of the wisdom, piety, and assiduity with which he discharged the duties of his Episcopate. In 1877 another address was presented to him by 160 of the leading laity of his diocese, including the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Percy, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Grey, Lord Decies, and Sir George Grey. He was invited by them to sit for his portrait, which was to be placed in Auckland Castle as "a memorial of a prelate whose usefulness in his day and generation has been

surpassed by none." This intended honour was, however, declined. The magnitude of the labours of Dr. Baring during his seventeen years' administration of the see of Durham may be gathered from the following fact. There were erected 119 new churches, at a cost of 363,830*l.*, and affording accommodation for 40,590 worshippers; 129 churches were enlarged and restored at an expenditure of 179,870*l.*, and a further outlay was incurred of 18,534*l.* for burial grounds. The clergy were increased by 186, and 392 deacons were ordained. No fewer than 183 schools for elementary education were erected or enlarged in the diocese during Dr. Baring's Episcopacy, at a cost of 137,831*l.*

Viollet-le-Duc. — Eugene Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc was born at Paris in 1814. He first went to a private school at Fontenay-aux-Roses, and afterwards passed into the Collége Bourbon. His father, an inspector of Royal Buildings, intended him to complete his education at the Ecole Polytechnique, but the boy manifested such a marked preference for architectural studies that he was placed with M. Leclerc, one of the most prominent architects of that period. By his master's advice he set out upon a journey on foot through France, knapsack on back and sketch-book in hand, stopping as frequently in remote villages as in populous towns. The Gothic buildings which it was then the fashion to despise most attracted his fancy. When his scanty stock of money was exhausted, he would return to Paris with a supply of water-colour drawings for sale, or would hire himself out to some scene-painter and work conscientiously at an occupation which was far from congenial to his taste. In 1836 he started for Italy, in company with Gauchéral, the engraver, and together they visited the principal towns and ruins of that country and of Sicily. Viollet-de-Duc devoted himself especially to the study of Norman monuments during his years of wandering, and made some important discoveries in this phase of art, which up to that time had been generally neglected by both professors and pupils. In Rome he met Ingres, then director of the French school of the Villa Medicis, and from him received much sympathy and assistance. He returned to France in 1839, bringing with him a large number of drawings and water-colour sketches of the paintings of Raphael in the Vatican. This collection obtained for him great praise from all competent judges, and laid the foundation of his subsequent success. His first considerable work, which he obtained in 1840, was the restoration of the fine old Abbey Church of Vézelay, a place which in the days of the Burgundian kingdom had occupied a somewhat important position. The skill and taste which Viollet-le-Duc showed in this work commended him to the notice of the Government, and he was named, conjointly with Lassus, inspector of the works at the Sainte-Chapelle. In 1842 he was the successful competitor for restoring the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. His treatment of the work can be judged by all. His object was the complete and literal restitution of the building as it was originally designed. From that time forward, under every form of government, he was entrusted with the restoration of those historical monuments on which France to her honour bestows interest and care. Such widely different works as the cathedrals of Amiens and Laon, the fortifications of Carcassonne, the abbey of St. Denis and the Château of Pierrefonds show that the versatility of his talent enabled him to deal with equal success with lay and ecclesiastical buildings. Nor was his pen idle during this period. In 1853 he began his "Dictionnaire d'Architecture du Moyen Age," which was followed at short intervals by his "Dictionnaire du Mobilier" and the "Entretiens sur l'Architecture." One of the most exciting episodes of his literary career was his controversy with M. Rochette, the perpetual secretary of the Académie des Beaux Arts, who was a bitter opponent of the Gothic revival in France, with which Viollet-le-Duc's name will be ever associated. He was not, however, blind to the beauties of classic architecture, though he thought Greek monuments out of place in Christian and Western Europe. "I am not one of those," he says, "who despair of the present and cast a look of regret on the past. The past is past; but we must search about in it with care and sincerity, endeavouring, however, not to revive, but to know it, in order that we may profit by that knowledge." Although a reverent admirer of Gothic, it was rather the French national architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that kindled his enthusiasm, and throughout his life he was its indefatigable defender and restorer. Of his political opinions nothing need be said; but their tone may be gathered from the fact that he accepted a seat in the Municipal Council of Paris in 1870, and he used his in-

fluence there to guide the Republican administration of the French capital in the paths of true art. Within the last few years he had not only contributed regularly to various periodicals, but had produced amongst other works the "Histoire d'une Forteresse" (recently translated into English), and a "Mémoire sur la Défense de Paris," which, with his "Essai sur l'Architecture Militaire du Moyen Age," show that the arts of peace had not alone engrossed his attention. He died of apoplexy at Lausanne on Sept. 17, and in accordance with his own request, often expressed in previous years, he was buried in the little cemetery on the summit of the hill behind the town.

Daniel Drew, the well-known financier and railroad speculator, died on Sept. 18. The *New York Times* states that he was born in 1797, and was the son of a farmer in the State of New York, in humble circumstances. His success in early life was due to his skill as a cattle dealer and the command of money obtained as banker to the drovers attending New York Market. His vast operations at a later date brought him into connection with, or opposition to, Vanderbilt, Fisk, and Jay Gould, and the result of all was that the panic in 1873 cost him dear, and in 1875 he retired from all business. It is stated that "his loss of 1,000,000 dols. in the 'corner' on North-Western, added to his heavy losses on Toledo and Wabash, the construction of the Canada Southern Railroad, and in the silver mining company and other speculations, so crippled him that he was never able to recover from the effects of the blows thus received.

Paul Falconer Poole, R.A., whose weird and gloomy pictures have for many years excited a certain amount of interest and criticism in the exhibitions in the Royal Academy, died on Sept. 22, at his house at Hampstead. Mr. Poole was born in 1806, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1830, though he had not been trained in the Academy schools, or, indeed, in any others, for he is said to have been almost entirely self-taught. This may account to some extent for his deficiency in drawing—a deficiency he sought to hide by peculiar effects of colour and light. His conceptions were often grand and poetical, and he delighted to dress Nature in the garments of the supernatural. Sometimes he produced a picture of strange awesome power, but at other times his art gave way, and while aiming at the sublime he fell into the ridiculous. In his early time, before the passion for gloomy and lurid storm effects had developed, he painted pictures in the historical-*genre* style then so much in vogue. Among these the most noteworthy are "The Emigrant's Departure" (exhibited in 1838), his great picture of the plague in London called "Solomon Eagle exhorting the People to Repentance" (1843), and "The Visitation of Sion Monastery" (1846). This latter work gained him an associateship in 1846, but he was not made full academician until 1861. Among the most powerful works of his later time are "The Destruction of Pompeii" (1865), "A Lion in the Path" (1874), "The Meeting of Oberon and Titania" (1876), and "The Dragon's Cavern" (1877). In 1878, returning somewhat to his former choice of subjects, he exhibited, besides a weird picture of "Solitude" and another of "Harvest Time," an interesting and curious painting of "Smithfield on the Morning after the Burning of Anne Ascue," and in the present year he contributed one of the many scenes he has painted from Shakespeare, "Imogen before the Cave of Belisarius," and a representation of "May-day."

Field-Marshal Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., died Sept. 26, at his residence in Bath. As a young officer he was present at Waterloo, which was fought on his 26th birthday. He had lived in Bath for twenty-three years, and was greatly respected in local circles. He was of Irish descent, being the son of Mr. Robert Rowan, of Garry, county Antrim. At the age of fourteen he entered the 52nd Foot, serving with its colours until 1828. He was civil and military secretary in Canada from 1823 to 1829, and Commander of the Forces in the same dominion from 1849 to 1855. He was appointed colonel of the 19th Foot in 1854, and retained that position until 1861, in which year he was given the colonelcy of his old regiment—the 52nd. In 1856 he was created a Military Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and was made a General in the Army in 1862, and Field Marshal in 1876.

Edmund Falconer, a dramatist of some merit, died on Sept. 29. He was born in Dublin, and first appeared as the author of a volume of poems which attracted some favourable notice. His first piece of importance, "The Cagot; or, Heart for Heart," was produced at the Lyceum Theatre in 1856, Mr.

Charles Dillon taking the principal part. In the following year Mr. Falconer appeared at Sadler's Wells Theatre in a piece written by himself, "The Lady of St. Tropery," which proved a great success. In 1858 he undertook the management of the Lyceum for a short time, during which he produced his most successful piece "Extremes; or, Men of the Day." His next attempts at romantic drama were not so well received; but his adaptation of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," within the Princess's in 1860, in which Mr. Fechter took the chief part, was very popular. In 1861 Mr. Falconer again entered upon the management of the Lyceum, where he produced "Peep o' Day; or, Savourneen Deelish," founded upon one of the Tales of the O'Hara Family. At subsequent times he was joint lessee of Drury Lane (1864–5), sole manager of Her Majesty's Theatre (1866) for a few weeks in the winter, after which he went to America for a short time. His more recent pieces—"A Wife Well Won" (1868), played at the Haymarket; "Innisfallen" (1870) at the Lyceum; and "Eileen Oge" (1871) at the Princess—did not add much to his reputation.

The names of the following may be added, their deaths having occurred during the month:—**Comte de Noé**, better known as "**Cham**" (the French form of Ham, the son of Noah) died at Paris on the 6th. He was born in 1819, and studied art under Charlet and Delaroche. He was almost from the first connected with the Paris *Charivari* and from 1842 until the time of his death was the chief support of that periodical. He was probably the most brilliant satirical caricaturist draughtsman of that time. **Mr. Edwin Edwards**, on the 15th, well known as an etcher and painter. He was born at Framlingham, studied law, and obtained large practice as a proctor. **Theodore Valério**, died at Vichy on the 14th, aged 60; he was a pupil of Charlet, and attained considerable reputation for his landscapes in Brittany and elsewhere. **Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart.**, of Tavistock Court, Barnstaple, died Sept. 11, at Ilfracombe, aged 91. He was called to the bar in 1815, succeeded to his father's baronetcy and estates in 1826, and was the means of re-establishing the first Roman Catholic Church in North Devon since the Reformation. **Mr. Mark Boyd**, of Merton Hall, Wigtonshire, died in London on the 12th, aged 74. He was the author of two series of "Personal Recollections of Half a Century." He married the widow of the once celebrated actor, "Romeo" Coates. **Sir Sidney Smith Bell**, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope, in London, on 13th, aged 74. In 1851 he was appointed Puisne Judge at the Cape; in 1868 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship, and became President of the Legislative Council; was knighted in 1869, and retired in 1874. **George J. Bennett**, at Edmonton, on 22nd, aged 80. He had been an actor of some power and popularity at Drury Lane and Sadler's Wells Theatres. **Lieut.-Gen. Charles Herbert, C.B.**, formerly of the 54th Regiment, died at Thames Ditton, aged 74, on 19th. He distinguished himself at the taking of Delhi, where he was wounded, and received for his bravery a "reward for distinguished services." **General Joshua Simmons Smith**, formerly of the 14th Light Dragons, died on 25th, aged 78. **Mr. Henry Negretti**, a well-known optician, and prominent amongst the Italians resident in London, died on 30th. He was born at Como in 1817, identified himself with the movement against the Austrian rule in Lombardy, and came to London in 1830, where he has since lived. It was owing to his exertions that an Italian named Pelizzoni, condemned to death for a murder on Saffron Hill on the evidence of the police, was reprieved, and afterwards proved to be wholly innocent. **Mr. Kirkman D. Hodgson**, late Governor of the Bank of England and M.P. for Bristol, on 11th.

OCTOBER.

The Hon. and Very Rev. Grantham Yorke, Dean of Worcester, died very suddenly on Oct. 2, at the Palace at Worcester. The Dean, who had been in a declining state of health for some time past, intended to be present at the special service in aid of the Choir Benevolent Fund, and was proceeding to the cathedral to take part in the service when he was seized with sudden illness, and, being taken back to his residence, expired almost immediately. The very rev. gentleman, who was for many years rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, succeeded the late Dean Peel at Worcester, and at one time was very unpopular in Worcester on account of the part which he took in the controversy on the Three Choirs Festival question; but his subsequent concession restored him to popular favour. He belonged to the Evangelical party, but took no prominent position in it.

Bishop Russell, of North China, died on October 5. He had been in failing

health for some time, but no danger was apprehended. The late Bishop, who was a graduate of Dublin, was ordained by Bishop Blomfield in 1847, and went to China in that year, in company with the Rev. R. H. (afterwards Archdeacon) Cobbold. They were the first English missionaries at Ningpo; and at that city Mr. Russell laboured, including the intervals of his visits to England, for thirty-one years, during which time, by the labours of himself and his brother missionaries, several hundreds of Chinese were brought to a knowledge of Christ. His literary work also has been important. He translated into the colloquial dialect of Ningpo the greater part of the New Testament and portions of the Old, and the Book of Common Prayer, besides writing tracts, essays, &c. He was appointed to be the first missionary bishop of North China in 1872, and on December 15 in that year, five days before the first Day of Intercession, he was consecrated at Westminster Abbey, together with Bishop Royston of Mauritius and Bishop Horden of Moosonee. Since his return to China as a Bishop, Dr. Russell had admitted to both deacon's and priest's orders four Chinamen, the Revs. Sing Eng-teh, Wong Yiu-kwong, O Kwong-yiao, and Dzing Ts-sing; had confirmed nearly three hundred Chinese Christians; had dedicated several mission churches; and had fostered in every way the development of the native Church.

Sir Anthony Cleasby, late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, on October 5, at his seat in Wales, Pennoyre, near Brecknock, at the age of 75. A son of the late Mr. Stephen Cleasby, of Cragg House, Westmoreland, and of Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. George John, of Penzance, Cornwall, the future Judge was born in the year 1804, and was educated at Eton (where he had among his contemporaries the Dukes of Buccleuch, Somerset, and Wellington, Lord Redesdale, and the late Lords Ailesbury, Chesterfield, Londesborough, Kinnaird, and Elphinstone), and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1827, coming out as third Wrangler, and as a first-class man in classics. He was elected to a fellowship in his college in 1828, and proceeded M.A. in due course. Having been called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1831, he joined the Northern Circuit, on which he obtained a leading business. He stood two unsuccessful contests for East Surrey in the Conservative interest at the general elections of 1852, and again in 1859. He obtained a silk gown in 1861, and in 1868 was promoted to the Bench, but resigned his Judgeship and retired on a pension a few months ago. Sir Anthony, who was a magistrate for both Surrey and Brecon, married in 1837 Lucy Susan, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Walter Fawkes, of Farnley-hall, Yorkshire, who survives him, and by whom he has left a family.

Right Hon. Richard Charles Francis Meade.—The death of the Right Hon. Richard Charles Francis Meade, third Earl of Clanwilliam, happened at his residence in Belgrave Square on October 7, after a short illness, at the age of 84. The only son of Richard, second Earl of Clanwilliam, by his marriage with Caroline, Countess of Thunn, he was born in August 1795, and was educated at Eton. He entered the diplomatic service at an early age, some years after his accession to his father's Irish honours, in September 1805—more than seventy-four years ago. In 1814 he was present at the Congress of Vienna, where he was attached to the suite of Lord Castlereagh, afterwards Marquis of Londonderry, whose confidence he enjoyed in no slight degree, and subsequently to his brother and successor, Charles, then Lord Stewart. From 1820 to 1822 he held the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in the latter year he accompanied the Duke of Wellington on his extraordinary mission to the Congress of Verona. From 1823 to 1827 his lordship was British Minister at the Court of Berlin, as the successor of Sir George Rose, and in 1828 was rewarded for his diplomatic services by being created an English peer, as Baron Clanwilliam, of Clanwilliam, county Tipperary. About the same time he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Order of the Guelphs. There are many notices of his lordship's early diplomatic career to be found in Rush's "Diary of the Court of London from 1819 to 1825." Of late years Lord Clanwilliam took but little part in politics; he had held the captaincy of Deal Castle for many years.

Karl Eckert, aged 59, died at Berlin, on October 14. From his childhood he displayed a singular and precocious musical talent, having compiled an opera at the age of ten and an oratorio at the age of thirteen years.

Mendelssohn took so much interest in him that he gave him lessons in composition, and through his influence obtained for him the notice of the principal amateur and professional patrons of music in Europe. In 1851 he obtained an important post in connection with the Italian Opera at Paris, becoming conductor in the following year, whence he migrated to Vienna in 1854. Here he remained until 1861, when he passed to Stuttgart, and finally in 1867 to Berlin, always in a similar capacity. During his leadership of the orchestra at Berlin he produced his opera of "William of Holland," which, however, failed to attract the public.

Major-General Joseph Hooker, born at Hadley, Massachusetts, 1819; graduated at West Point in 1837; served in the Mexican War, where he rose to be lieutenant-colonel on the staff. In 1851 he accepted civil employment in California, where he removed, working and farming until the breaking out of the war. He was present as a spectator at the battle of Bull's Run; took an active part in Major-General Maclellan's "Peninsular" campaign, distinguishing himself at the various battles. During General Pope's operations he was wounded September 17, 1862, at the battle of Antietam, and soon after promoted to be Brigadier-General of the Regular Army. He commanded under Burnside the right wing of the Federals in the battle of Fredericksburg; in 1863 was appointed to the command of the army of the Potomac. He crossed the Rappahannock, and on May 2 fought the battle of Chancellorsville, in which the Confederate leader "Stonewall" Jackson was killed. When the Confederates under General Lee attempted to carry the war into Pennsylvania, "Fighting Joe Hooker" followed closely upon him, forcing him to fight at frequent intervals. In June, on the eve of the battle of Gettysburg, he was superseded by General Meade, and ultimately sent with the 20th Army Corps into Tennessee, and was actively engaged on the march to Atlanta. In July 1864 he was again relieved of his command, and took no prominent part in the subsequent operations of the war.

Henry C. Carey, whose reputation as a political economist stood very high in the United States, died at Philadelphia on October 13, at the age of 86. He followed his father's trade as a publisher until he reached his 43rd year, when he retired from business and commenced his writings on political economy. They attained a large circulation in America, and have been translated into many European languages. Their most distinguishing features are their attacks upon England and English economists of the schools of Ricardo and Malthus, and a thorough but ingenious advocacy of protection, as tending to make a state "self-sufficient" in the Greek sense of the term. The title of one of his most popular works, "The Way to outdo England without Fighting Her," published in 1855, gives a key to the object and tone of much of his writing and argument.

Bernhard von Bülow, the German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who died October 20, at Frankfort, on his way to Italy, where he intended to spend the winter to restore his impaired health, was a man of talent and considerable versatility. Born at Mecklenburg, brought up in Holstein, he early in life entered the Civil Service in the latter Duchy, which was then under the control of the King of Denmark. During his Danish career his devotion to the Copenhagen dynasty was perfect. His loyalty to the old line readily extended to the new branch, and in one phase of the Schleswig-Holstein controversy made him the vigorous advocate of his master's claims in the then German Diet. He left the Danish service in 1848, re-entered it after the storm had been quelled, and finally went out anterior to the war which decided the fate of the Duchies. Returning to Mecklenburg in 1862, his family connections and well-known gifts speedily procured him the rank of a Cabinet Minister. Thence he found his way to the German Federal Council, and subsequently to the Foreign Office, where he acted as one of Prince Bismarck's lieutenants. By his mingled address and composed dignity of demeanour he succeeded in winning golden opinions in all the very different positions he held. During the last few years it was his duty to receive diplomatists and carry on oral intercourse between the German and foreign Governments.

Richard Torin Kindersley, lately one of the Vice Chancellors, died October 22, at the age of 87. He was born at Madras in 1792, and was educated at Haileybury and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. fourth wrangler, 1814; M.A., 1817; and was elected a fellow of Trinity. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1818, and was appointed King's counsel

January 7, 1835. He was Chancellor of Durham, September 1846; a Master in Chancery, February 1846; and was appointed Vice-Chancellor in October 1851, on which occasion he was knighted. On his resigning the judicial bench he was made a Privy Councillor. His death destroys another link in the chain which connects the present with the past, for we go back to the days of Lord Eldon when we speak of Kindersley at the bar. As a judge he was one of the most painstaking and conscientious of men, and his judgments display the greatest care. His patience in hearing a case was proverbial; and as a proof of this may be mentioned the suit of "Lord *v.* Colvin," the arguments in which lasted several weeks. The delivery of the judgment lasted from ten in the morning till half-past six in the evening, during which time he went through a voluminous mass of documentary evidence, and did not omit a single fact bearing on the points involved. The deceased judge had not been before the public for many years.

Sir George Benvenuto Buckley-Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.G.S., of Gillingham, Dorsetshire, in his seventy-third year, on October 22. The deceased diplomatist, who was the son of the late Mr. George Mathew, of the Coldstream Guards (who died in 1846), by Euphemia, daughter of Mr. J. Hamilton, of Riseland, was born in 1807, and received a commission as ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry in July 1825; and in April 1841, retired from the army as lieutenant and captain of the Grenadier Guards, after having served in America and the Mediterranean. Having been returned M.P. for Athlone in 1835, and represented Shaftesbury from 1837 till 1841, he turned his attention to a diplomatic career, and was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bahama Islands in March 1844. After holding numerous consular appointments in Europe and America, he was promoted in 1866 to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, and was from September 19, 1867, until the present year, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil.

C. H. Jeens, the eminent steel-engraver, died on October 22, at the age of 52. He had been ill for a long time previously, with a painful cancerous disease; but this did not prevent him from working up to within a few weeks of his death. His works are so many that it would be impossible to give an analysis of even the chief ones here. He was, doubtless, one of the most painstaking engravers that have lived in this century, all his work being characterised by extreme carefulness and neatness. But he was no mere mechanic. There is real genius in his work, as the most cursory inspection of any of his plates will show. Where most engravers would consider an engraving finished and ready for the printer, Jeens would work on it at odd moments for weeks after, adding a touch here and softening a line there. His draughtsmanship was particularly firm and decided, but also very fine, delicate, and full of life. From the year 1860 he was closely connected with the firm of Macmillan & Co., and for them much of his best small work was done. The exquisite vignettes that adorn the well-known "Golden Treasury Series" are all engraved by him, and he also executed a large number of portraits for them. Many plates engraved by him have appeared in the *Art Journal*. For the Art Union he engraved one plate in 1877, "Joseph and Mary," after the painting by Mr. Armitage, and we believe he was engaged on another plate for them at the time of his death. He also engraved an extremely beautiful plate of Romney's "Lady Hamilton" (Spinning Wheel) for Messrs. Colnaghi, of Pall Mall.

Canon Ashwell, Principal of the Theological College, died at Chichester, on October 23, at the comparatively early age of 53. Arthur Rawson Ashwell entered himself at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843, but migrated to Caius College in 1846 on obtaining a foundation scholarship in that society. In the following year he attained to the distinction of being fifteen wrangler, and in due course was admitted to the degree of B.A. After holding several unimportant curacies, he was appointed in 1851 Vice-principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea. He occupied this subordinate post for a very short time, and in 1853 became the Principal of the Oxford Diocesan Training College at Culham. During his residence in the diocese of Oxford Mr. Ashwell published a "Report on the Inspection of Schools" (1860) and a pleasing address on "Schoolmasters' Studies" (1860). He resigned this appointment in 1862 on being licensed to the incumbency of Trinity Chapel, Conduit Street. While resident in London he published a collection of "Forms of Morning and Evening

Prayer for Parochial Schools" (1863), and a series of sermons entitled "God in His Work and Nature." From 1865 to 1870 he held the post of Principal of the training college at Durham, and in the latter year was drawn away by the present Bishop of Chichester to hold the position of Principal of the Theological College in the Southern city, accompanied by a residentiary canonry in the cathedral. In 1877 Canon Ashwell preached a course of Septuagesima lectures at All Saints', Margaret Street, which were in the same year collected and published by the Mozleys. He contributed several sermons to Mr. Edmund Fowle's volumes of "Plain Preaching," and delivered at the church of St. James, Piccadilly, in the winter of 1875-6, a lecture on the "Theologica Germanica," which was afterwards included with the other lectures delivered in the same church in the volume of "Companions for the Devout Life." Canon Ashwell was a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and to other periodicals, and continued until his death to be responsible for the editorial supervision of the *Church Quarterly Review*; he was likewise to be the editor of the new *Literary Churchman*, and at the time of his death had just completed the first volume of his "Life of Bishop Wilberforce."

John Blackwood, head of the house of Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons, and for the last three and thirty years editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, died at his country residence, Strathyrum, St. Andrew's, October 29. In 1834, by the death of his father, Mr. William Blackwood, the founder of the business, the management devolved upon his two elder brothers, Alexander and Robert. John himself was placed by his brothers for a short time in the house of Messrs. Whittaker & Co., to acquire some knowledge of London business. He opened a branch of the Edinburgh house at 22 Pall Mall in the end of 1840, and transferred thither the business which Messrs. Caddell had previously carried on for the Blackwoods. John Blackwood applied himself with great success to work, and the catalogues of the firm about this time bear testimony to the publications which he was the means of bringing to the Edinburgh house. One of the first undertakings which he accepted on his own responsibility was a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury, then a college tutor, and though his seniors were doubtful about its merits, John defended his choice on the ground that he felt confident the preacher would rise to eminence in the Church. In April 1845, Alexander Blackwood died, and John joined his brother Robert in Edinburgh; but the failing health of the latter soon threw the entire responsibility upon John Blackwood, and from 1846 to his death he continued to edit the magazine. It was his good fortune to inherit a brilliant and willing staff of contributors—Wilson, Aytoun, and Alison, amongst the rest. Some of the earliest and best of Mrs. Browning's poems appeared in *Blackwood* during the first years of his editorship, at a time when she was altogether unknown, and his list of contributors contained many names with which the world was then altogether unfamiliar, but to which are now assigned the chief place in our literature. In 1848 Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who in 1842-3 had contributed his "Poems and Ballads of Seville" to the magazine, came forward anonymously with "The Caxtons." Mr. Blackwood readily perceived the superiority of this work to any of Bulwer Lytton's previous novels, and he gave it a very cordial reception. Soon afterwards the late G. H. Lewes, who was a frequent contributor and the author of many brilliant stories which he never owned, sent the editor the first part of "Scenes of Clerical Life," also without giving the name of the writer; and it was not until the third part reached him that Mr. Blackwood was informed that his new contributor was designated "George Eliot." Mrs. Oliphant and the Hamleys were among the most voluminous contributors to the magazine during Mr. John Blackwood's editorship; but an important acquisition to the staff was Charles Lever, who during the last ten years of his life continued to delight readers of the magazine by his endless stock of "O'Dowderies." Another writer of increasing popularity whose name has been made under the shadow of *Blackwood's* prestige is Colonel Lockhart, whose Scotch stories have for years past been among the most enjoyable features in "Maga;" and among the novels recently republished from the magazines have been tales by Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, R. D. Blackmore, and Colonel Chesney. Sir Garnet Wolseley, Colonel Brackenbury, the Rev. G. R. Gleig (the ex-Chaplain-General), Professor Bonamy Price, Edwin Arnold, Principal Tulloch, Lord John Manners, and many others were also contributors. In his dealings with his contributors Mr. Blackwood's generosity was uniformly recognised.

He appraised his articles according to their literary value, and not according to the standard of the writer. How careful was his editorial supervision the annotated proofs which he sent out to the authors bear ample testimony, and in a few pithy sentences he would often open up to the writer a new line of argument which would enable him to recast an article in a stronger mould.

John B. Buckstone, the comedian, died at Lower Sydenham, on October 31. J. B. Buckstone was born September 18, 1802, at Hoxton, where his father, a retired shopkeeper, was then living, and the youth was so far from being a model of staidness and decorum that his parents determined to send him to sea. He equally objected to the navy and merchant service, so he was finally sent to a solicitor's office, and at once set himself to the production of tragedies, comedies, and dramatic works generally. Before he reached the age of seventeen he had sent two five-act tragedies and a five-act comedy to a manager, Mr. Watkin Burroughs, of the Peckham Theatre. These were refused, but Burroughs, on the occasion of one of his benefits, allowed young Buckstone to appear upon the stage, and the part of Captain Aubrey, in "The Dog of Montargis," an uncompromising melodrama of the deepest dye, was allotted to him. His real start, however, in the dramatic profession was as the member of a company of strolling players, with whom he appeared in 1821 at Wokingham, in the part of Gabriel in "The Children in the Wood." It was to Edmund Kean's encouragement that his perseverance in his profession was due, and in 1824 he obtained an engagement for low comedy parts at the Surrey Theatre. In 1828 he joined the Adelphi company, appearing as Bobby Trot in his own play of "Luke the Labourer." For the same theatre he wrote for Madame Celeste during her management, two of the most successful old Adelphi melodramas, "Green Bushes" (1845) and "The Flowers of the Forest" (1847). From 1837 Mr. Buckstone devoted himself exclusively to the Haymarket Theatre, with the exception of a visit to the United States, a short engagement at the Lyceum, during the first season of Madame Vestris's management, and another at Drury Lane, under Mr. Bunn, where he played Wormwood, in the "Lottery Ticket," and other comedy parts. At Drury Lane he produced "Popping the Question," "Our Mary Ann," and other well-known pieces. Indeed he has been a most prolific writer, and has written no fewer than 150 comedies, dramas, and farces, many of which have become standard pieces. Of his earlier productions we may specify, in addition to those named, "The Wreck Ashore" and "Victorine"; which were followed by a three-act comedy, entitled "The Rake and his Pupil," "The May Queen," "Henrietta the Forsaken," "Isabelle, or Woman's Life," "The Dream at Sea," and other successful dramas. His early plays at the Haymarket were "A Husband at Sight," "John Jones," "Uncle John," "Second Thoughts," "Married Life," "Single Life," "A Lesson for Ladies," "Nicholas Flam," "Rural Felicity," "Weak Points," "The Thimble Rig," and the "Irish Lion." For this house Mr. Buckstone afterwards composed the three-act comedy of "Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege" (1850), "An Alarming Sacrifice" (1849), and "Good for Nothing." Of Shakesperian parts the most successful in his *répertoire* were Speed, Touchstone, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, and Lancelot Gobbo, and for many years his Tony Lumpkin in Goldsmith's comedy was accepted as a great success. His increasing deafness and general failing health obliged him to retire from the stage in 1876.

To these must be added: **Sergius Solovieff**, professor of modern history at the University of Moscow, and author of a "History of Poland and Russia," of which the first volume appeared in 1851. He was the son of a Russian priest, and died at Moscow on October 4. **Admiral Charles Smith**, on 5th, at Tunbridge Wells. He entered the navy in 1806, and saw much service on the North American coast under Sir R. J. Strachan. **Dr. Arthur Leared, M.D.**, on the 16th, senior physician at the Great Northern Hospital, formerly physician to the British Hospital at Smyrna, and the author of "Travels in Morocco." **Alfred Henry Garrod, M.A., F.R.S.**, on October 17, aged 33, Fullerian Professor of Physiology, and of great reputation as a writer on comparative anatomy. **Rev. Nicholas Armstrong**, at Albery Heath, October 9, a distinguished member of the Irvingite Church, and the last but one surviving member of the Catholic Apostolic Brotherhood. **Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor**, aged 59, at Ben Rhydding, on October 12, rector of Swallow since 1854. He was minor canon of Bristol, 1848–9; vicar of Cabourn, 1850–1; and select preacher at Cambridge University, 1864–5. **William R. Whittingham**, Bishop of Maryland, aged 74, on October 17. An author of some repute in the United

States, but chiefly respected for his tact and clearness of expression. In 1872 he was deputed by the Bench of American Bishops to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod, and the subsequent conference of Old Catholics held at Bonn in the same year. **Gustavus von Dittenberg,** aged 85, at Moscow, on October 15. A Viennese historical painter who forty years ago, at the invitation of the Czar Nicholas, came to St. Petersburg to paint scenes from Russian history, and never aftewards quitted Russia. **Dr. Thomas Richardson Colledge, F.R.S.,** aged 83, at Cheltenham, on October 28. The founder and for forty-two years the President of the Medical Missionary Society in China. **Mr. Robert Henry Allan,** of Blackwell Hall, Darlington, on October 27, one of the oldest members of the Society of Antiquaries, and the author of several antiquarian works. He was said to be one of the few English commoners entitled to display a coat of arms with sixteen quarterings; he left the bulk of his immense wealth to Sir Henry M. Havelock on the condition of his taking the name of Allan. **General von Podbielski,** Inspector-General of Artillery and Cavalry General, on October 31, was born in 1814, entered the army in 1833; in the Danish, Austrian, and French campaigns, served as Quarter-master-General, and in 1872 the appointment which he held at his death. **Major Herbert Wood, R.E.,** on the 8th, aged 42. Author of a valuable work on the hydropathy of the Aralo-Caspian region, and others on the Russian expedition in Central Asia. He accompanied the Russian army in the Khivan campaign, a history of which he wrote. He died in Madras. **M. Valentin,** Senator for the Rhone, died suddenly on the 31st. He was born at Strasburg, and from 1840 to 1850 served in the French army. In 1850 he was elected a Radical deputy, and fought a duel with a colleague, Count Clary, respecting Prince Louis Napoleon's design. He was banished at the *coup d'état*, became professor of French at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards professor of military history at Woolwich On the fall of the Empire, he was appointed Prefect of Strasburg, already invested by the Germans, and entered the city by swimming across the Rhine, at the risk of being shot by both besieged and besiegers. On the surrender of the place he was imprisoned at Ehrenbreitstein, and on his liberation at the end of the war, he succeeded M. Challemel-Lacour as Prefect of Lyons. He opposed a Communist rising in that city, and was severely wounded; nevertheless, the Reactionists forced M. Thiers to supersede him. He retired in 1872, refusing all other functions. He was elected a deputy in 1875, and a senator in the following year. **Charles Cartwright,** on 31st, aged 64, at the Charlton Workhouse, of which he had for some years been an inmate. He had run through two fortunes of 40,000*l.* and 80,000*l.* each; but lived contentedly in the workhouse, writing poetry and also sermons for clergymen. His friends at various times endeavoured to support him by means of an allowance paid weekly, but it was found hopeless to induce him to exercise any restraint on his manix for spending money when he possessed it. **John Miers, F.R.S.,** a most laborious botanist, born August 25, 1789, died October 17, 1879. In early life he spent many years in South America, and in 1825 published his "Travels in Chili and La Plata." He subsequently spent eight years in Brazil, collecting botanical and entomological specimens, and the results of his researches are to be found in the "Transactions of the Linnean Society," of which body he was a distinguished member.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. Charles Lewis Gruneisen, a well-known journalist and musical critic, died at the age of 72, on November 1. The son of a naturalised German, he was born in Bloomsbury, and in 1832 he began his journalistic life as sub-editor of the *Britannia*. He was afterwards connected with the *Morning Post*, the *Illustrated News*, the *Morning Herald*, the *Athenæum*, and, other papers. In 1837–8, while war correspondent of the *Post* in Spain, Don Carlos conferred two crosses on him for having with some risk saved the lives of several prisoners who were about to be killed by the Carlists. Mr. Gruneisen was himself taken prisoner by the Christinos, and had a narrow escape of being shot. After great sufferings at Logroño on the Alvo, Mr. Gruneisen was released, through the influence of Lord Palmerston and Count Molé, the Premier of Louis Philippe. While in Paris from 1839 to 1844, as correspondent of the *Morning Post*, he organised an express system to convey correspondence to the London journals. He also carried out during the fine months a complete communication with London from Paris by dispatches conveyed by pigeons. In 1847 he was the main founder and originator of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. He published a short memoir of

"Meyerbeer," a brochure entitled "The Opera and the Press," and a lecture on "The Civil War in Spain."

Professor James Clerk Maxwell, M.A., F.R.S., the only son of John Clerk Maxwell, of Middlelie (a cadet of the old Scotch family of Clerk of Penicuick) was born in 1831. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and University, and in 1850 entered at Peterhouse, Cambridge. In his second term he migrated to Trinity College. In 1854 he came out as Second Wrangler, and was Smith's prizeman—Mr. Routh being the Senior Wrangler and the other Smith's prizeman. In 1855 he was elected a Fellow of Trinity, and in the following year Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1861 he migrated to London, and was elected Professor of the same subject at King's College. While engaged there he was nominated member of the British Association Committee to report on electrical standards and units, and also undertook a series of experiments on the viscosity of air, which obtained for him the Romford medal and his election as F.R.S. in 1864. On the death of his father he resigned his professorship and retired to Scotland, and but occasionally appeared at Cambridge as Moderator and Examiner in the Mathematical Tripos. In 1871, in consequence of the munificent offer of the Chancellor of the University, the Duke of Devonshire, to provide a laboratory of experimental physics, the University, having added electricity and magnetism to the subjects required in the Mathematical Tripos, decided to found a chair of Experimental Physics, which Mr. Clerk Maxwell was pressed to accept. In 1871 he published the first edition of his "Theory of Heat," a book full of close reasoning, careful analysis, and laborious research, which rapidly ran through four editions. In 1873 appeared his greatest work, "Electricity and Magnetism," which has been justly named the *Principia* of the nineteenth century. Not in the least inferior in value, though more popular in its form, was his "Matter and Motion," a thorough catechism of dynamics. His lighter occupations included the construction of philosophical toys (notably of an enormous top, which occasionally got loose and made havoc with his furniture), the composition of verses and epigrams, some printed in magazines and others circulated amongst his friends, and innumerable papers on scientific subjects. He was a man of singular versatility, profound knowledge, and most genial temperament—remarkable alike for his humorous powers of conversation and the judicial impartiality of his mind. At the time of his death, which came upon him suddenly in the prime of his powers, he was engaged in editing Cavendish's "Electrical Papers," and was about to undertake the revision of his "Electricity and Magnetism." He died at Cambridge on November 5, esteemed and beloved by all who had come into intercourse with him, In 1858 he had married a daughter of Principal Dewar, of the Aberdeen University.

Henrietta, Baroness Braye, died on November 14, at her residence, Stanford Hill, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire. Her ladyship, who had just completed her seventieth year, was the youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Mr. Henry Otway, of Castle Otway, county Tipperary, by his marriage with Sarah (in her own right) Baroness Braye, who was the only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, of Stanford Hall, and who, with her issue, resumed the family name of Cave in addition to that of her deceased husband. The late Baroness was born on November 3, 1809, and married, in September 1844, the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, formerly vicar of North Cray, Kent, by whom she had a family of three sons and a daughter. Her eldest son, Captain the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, of the 17th Lancers, was killed at the battle of Ulundi in July last.

Prince Alamayu.—The death of Prince Alamayu, son of the late King Theodore of Abyssinia, occurred on November 14, at Headingley, Leeds, where the Prince arrived at the beginning of October last, and where he resided with Professor Ransome, of the Yorkshire College, who had been his tutor at Rugby. After Magdala had been taken by the British forces, on April 13, 1868, the Prince left for the coast with his mother, but on the 10th of the following month the latter died on the journey, of consumption, intrusting her son to the care of the British Government. The Prince was brought to England under the charge of Captain Speedy, a friend of King Theodore, who took him to India. When he was nine years old the Prince returned to England, to be educated, and was placed under the care of Dr. Jex-Blake, Head Master of Cheltenham College, with whom he afterwards went to Rugby. When Professor Ransome

received his appointment to the Yorkshire College the Prince went to the military college at Sandhurst, where he remained a year. A week after his arrival at Leeds he was seized with a severe cold, and succumbed to an attack of pleurisy and pneumonia. He was born on April 23, 1861.

John Thaddeus Delane, for more than thirty years editor of the *Times*, died on November 22, at his house at Ascot. He was born at Bracknell, in Berkshire. His father, a solicitor, received from the late Mr. Walter an appointment in the *Times* office, and by this means his son's aptitude for work was early brought to the notice of the principal proprietor. He was therefore educated, it may be said, in view of a definite career, first with a private tutor in Lincolnshire, and afterwards at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where the present Bishop of Chester was Tutor and Vice-Principal, under Dr. Macbride. Mr. Jacobson's thorough scholarship and genial temper converted not a few of his pupils, from very different schools, into attached friends, and Mr. Delane was one of them. Perhaps this and his friendship with Sir G. Dasent were the special gains of his University career which he ever most appreciated. Immediately on leaving Oxford, indeed before taking his degree, Mr. Delane was qualifying himself for almost any profession he might finally decide on, under good direction, with a view to the better discharge of the post eventually assigned to him. He walked the London hospitals for several terms, and, having a natural taste for the art of medicine and for operative surgery, he made more real progress than many who have no other aim than the exercise of the medical profession. He kept his terms at the Middle Temple, where he was called to the Bar. He reported both on circuit and at the House of Commons, where for two years he took his turn in the gallery. There was no necessary training which he did not undergo with as much spirit as if his career was to begin and end there. When he entered the Editor's room he had the advantage of an able and accomplished chief, and of excellent instruction and advice as to the traditions and policy of the journal. As he did his work well, it grew in his hands till, by the successive deaths of two colleagues, he became in 1841 the recognised editor of the *Times*, and so continued till the autumn of 1877.

The Countess de Montijo, *née* Marie Manuela Kirkpatrick, the mother of the Empress Eugénie, died on Nov. 22 at Madrid. Descended from a Scotch family which had numbered itself among the adherents of the Stuarts, she was born in Andalusia in 1793 or 1794. In or about 1820, while her father was acting as English Consul at Malaga, she married the Count de Montijo, who was connected with some of the oldest families in Spain, and by whom she had two daughters. The Count dying, she devoted herself to the education of her children, and afterwards spent some time in travelling with them in various parts of Europe. The elder of the two eventually became the wife of the Duke of Alba and Berwick, lineally descended from James II. and Miss Churchill, and the other Empress of the French. The rest of the Countess de Montijo's life was chiefly passed in Spain, where she was visited by the Empress Eugénie in 1871.

Mr. Mark Napier, Sheriff of Dumfriesshire and Galloway, died on Nov. 23 at his residence in Edinburgh, in the 82nd year of his age. He was called to the Scotch Bar in 1820, and was appointed Sheriff in 1844. Mr. Napier was well known for his historical works, which included "Memoirs of John Napier of Merchistoun," "Life and Times of Montrose," "Memorials and Letters of the Time of John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee," and other books. His theory in the "Memorials of Dundee" regarding the want of proof as to the execution of the sentence on the Wigtown martyrs caused, it may be remembered, a great deal of discussion, and was the subject of numerous pamphlets and articles.

Mr. John Remington Mills, formerly M.P. for Wycombe, died on Nov. 22 at Kingswood, his seat, near Tunbridge Wells, in the 82nd year of his age. The third son of the late Mr. Samuel Mills, of Russell Square, London, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilson, he was born in 1798, and was educated for a commercial career, his family having been largely interested in the silk trade. He was well known in Nonconformist circles as one of the wealthiest and most generous supporters of the charities of the Dissenting Churches, and he was a large contributor to the erection of the great Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street. He sat in Parliament in the advanced Liberal interest for the borough of Wycombe from 1862 down to the general election of 1868, when he was defeated by the Hon. William Carrington, the present member. On two oc-

casions he contested Leeds, and was also an unsuccessful candidate for Finsbury in 1861.

Serjeant Cox, the Deputy-Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, was found dead in his chair in his library at Mill Hill, on Nov. 24. He had just before taken part with two of his children at a penny reading, and in the morning he had sat as usual at the sessions. He was born in 1809, and was not called to the Bar at the Middle Temple till he was thirty-four years old. Twenty-five years later he was raised to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law, and was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth. In 1870 he became Deputy-Assistant-Judge of Middlesex. He founded and was for many years the editor of the *Law Times*, and is also understood to have been the proprietor of the *Field*, the *Queen*, and other newspapers. He was the author of a number of legal works, some of which, as, for instance, his treatises "On the Law of Joint-Stock Companies"—which has gone through six editions—and "On the Law of Registration and Elections"—which has gone through nine editions — have become text-books. Serjeant Cox took a prominent part in the controversy respecting spiritualism. His book, "What am I?" was a popular introduction to mental philosophy and psychology. In Ragged Schools and other attempts to reclaim and educate Street Arabs and other outcasts of Society Serjeant Cox was ever prominent, and most liberally supported numerous institutions in various parts of London. When Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, with its old hall, was offered for sale, he became the purchaser, but the existing leases not having run out before his death, his intentions with regard to the site and buildings were not disclosed.

The Earl of Durham died at his residence in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, on November 27, at the age of 51 years. The last surviving son of the first Earl, who was Governor-General of Canada, Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, and a member of Lord Grey's Reform Cabinet, he was born at Copse Hill, Surrey, on September 5, 1828. His mother was Louise, eldest daughter of the late Earl Grey. Lord Durham succeeded to the title in 1840. He was a strong supporter of the Liberal party. He married, in 1854, Lady Beatrice Hamilton, second daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, by whom he has left four daughters and nine sons.

M. Michel Chevalier, whose chair at the Collége de France had for some time been provisionally filled by his son-in-law, M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, died on November 28, at Lodève, at the age of 63. The son of a tradesman at Limoges, he studied at the Polytechnic School and the School of Mines, and became civil engineer to the Department of the Nord. Ardently embracing the doctrines of Fourier and St. Simon, he was for two years editor of the *Globe*, the organ of the sect on the schism in which he adhered to Enfantin. The circular announcing the death of Madame Enfantin, mother of "Notre Père Suprême," was signed "Michel Chevalier, Apôtre." He was a Cardinal in Enfantin's Sacred College, contributed to the "Livre Nouveau," and was condemned in 1835, as manager of the *Globe*, to twelve months' imprisonment. M. Thiers procured his release at the end of six months and his despatch to the United States to study railway and water communications, his book on which was praised by Humboldt. In 1837 he was sent to England to report on the commercial crisis, and returned with a scheme of railway, canal, and other public works. He succeeded Rossi in 1840 as Professor of Political Economy at the Collége de France, became in 1845 a Conservative Deputy, and in 1847 joined Bastiat in attempting a free trade league, similar to the Anti-Corn Law League in this country. In 1848 he wrote against Socialism; he accepted the Empire in 1852, and was appointed a Councillor of State, the Protectionists, however, preventing his readmission to the Supreme Council of Commerce. He was nevertheless restored to his professorship, and promoted to be Engineer-in-Chief. He defended free trade, and took a leading part in negotiating the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860 with Mr. Cobden, for which he was elevated to the Senate, where, in 1869, he condemned excessive armaments and constant loans. He presided over the French juries at the South Kensington Exhibition of 1862, and edited the reports on the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Since the fall of the Empire he had taken no part in politics, which, indeed, with him were always subordinate to political economy. At the time of the Californian and Australian gold discoveries he advocated a silver standard, but of late years he was an opponent of Cernuschi's campaign for bimetallism.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, member

for Sheffield, died in London, on November 30. He was born in 1801 at Madras, where his father, the third son of Dr. Roebuck, of Sheffield, was employed in the Civil Service. Dr. Roebuck was a physician and natural philosopher of considerable repute, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of several political pamphlets. Maternally, Mr. Roebuck was related to Tickell, the poet, the intimate friend of Addison. He came from India in 1807, but soon afterwards, on a second marriage, his mother settled in Canada, where he passed most of his boyhood. Electing to follow the law as a profession, he returned to this country in 1824, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1832, and was eventually made a Bencher. For some time he went the Northern Circuit, taking silk in 1843. He had not, however, much business. Probably Mr. Roebuck's most considerable forensic effort was his successful defence at the Nottingham Assizes of the late Mr. Job Bradshaw, the proprietor and editor of the local *Journal*, for a libel upon Mr. Fergus O'Connor, in connection with his scheme for "giving the people the land." Mr. O'Connor's plan for allotting to every man his rood of land, to be cultivated by spade or fork, was very attractive to the hon. member's constituents. The action which he was injudicious enough to bring against the *Journal* proved, however, the destruction of his project, and it never got beyond the establishment of a little colony of allottees at Snig's End. In 1832 he was returned for Bath, and for many years he was a conspicuous figure amongst the extreme Radicals. In 1835 he was appointed agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, during a dispute with the Home Government. Of late years, however, the fierce Radicalism of his youth, which had gained for him the nickname of "Tear'em," had mellowed into something very like Conservatism; so that he may be said to have outlived himself. In consequence of the attacks made upon the whole body of political editors, reporters, and contributors to newspapers, he became involved in "an affair of honour" with Mr. Black, the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. The duel which took place in consequence ended harmlessly for both parties on November 19, 1835. With the exception of three intervals (1837–41, 1847–9, and 1868–74) he had been a member of the House of Commons ever since Lord Russell's Reform Bill, quitting Bath for Sheffield in 1849. It was in the debate on the Crimean War that he won his greatest party triumph. When Parliament assembled the campaign had been going on for nine months, and the country had been horrified and enraged by news of the state of the army before Sebastopol. It was everywhere admitted that the moment Parliament should meet the whole subject must be brought under its consideration. This was done in the House of Commons by Mr. Roebuck, who moved, in January 1855, for a committee of inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it had been to minister to the wants of that army. The speech of Mr. Roebuck was exceedingly brief, owing to the physical weakness under which he was labouring. The question being put, the number of ayes was 305, and the noes 140. By this blow the coalition Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen fell. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new Government, but became chairman of the committee appointed as the result of the division. In 1855 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works; but in the following year was made chairman of the Administrative Reform Association, which, after publishing an imposing programme, disappeared from public view. In 1862 he gave great offence to the working classes by repeating at Salisbury a description he had previously given of the working men of our northern towns—that they earned great wages, but they spent them all; beat their wives and caressed their bulldogs. He embarked with great impetuosity in the cause of the Southern States of America, then at war with the North. At the election of 1865, however, he was returned at the head of the poll. The action taken by Mr. Roebuck as a member of the Commission on Trade Unions, and the course taken by him in respect to the Irish Church question, further alienated many of his friends in Sheffield, and at the general election in 1868 he lost his seat; but in 1874 he was returned at the head of the poll. The state of his health after that time did not admit of his taking a very active part in politics, and only on very rare occasions was he present in the House. He attended during some of the debates on the Eastern Question, and supported the policy of the present Government, at whose instigation the Queen last year made him a Privy Councillor.

To the deaths during the month of November the following names may be added:—**Rev. Jacob Abbott**, at New York, on November 4, aged 76. Educated at Bowdoin College; from 1825 to 1829 Professor of Mathematics, &c., in Amherst College, and afterwards at Mount Vernon Female School in Berlin. In 1838 he took to writing books for the young, of which he produced nearly 300 volumes, of which the "Young Christian" series and "Rolls Books" are the most popular. **Baron Lasser**, on November 19, at Vienna, aged 64. Formerly Cis-Leithan Minister of the Interior; one of the ablest administrators and most Liberal politicians in Austria. **Mrs. Dickens** (widow of Charles Dickens, the novelist), on November 22, aged 65. **Theodore Moravski.**—Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Polish National Government, 1830–1; the last survivor of the leaders of the insurrection which established it. He died in Paris on November 21, aged 83. **Miss Mary Stanley**, aged 66, on November 26. She was a daughter of the late Bishop Stanley, of Norwich, and eldest sister of the Dean of Westminster. In 1854 she followed Miss Nightingale's example, and with fifty nurses under her charge devoted herself to the care of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Crimea. Up to her death she took an active part in works of philanthropy in London, and especially in Westminster. **Elizabeth Juliana Lady Sabine**, aged 72, on November 28. She was the daughter of William Leever, Esq., Torbington House, Sussex, and married General Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., F.R.S., in 1827, with whose scientific pursuits she warmly associated herself. Amongst various other works she published in 1849–58 her translation Humboldt's "Cosmos," to which she subsequently added the "Aspects of Nature" of the same author.

DECEMBER.

The Venerable Henry Cotton, formerly the Archdeacon of Cashel, on the 3rd. He was admitted into Westminster School so far back as 1803, and was then aged thirteen. Four years later he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, and, after having obtained a first-class in classics in 1810, became Greek reader at that house. While at Christ Church Mr. Cotton came under the notice of Cyril Jackson, its famous Dean, and to Jackson's memory his work on the various editions of the Bible is dedicated; probably it was through the Dean's influence that Cotton was appointed in 1814 to the post of sub-librarian of the Bodleian. In 1820 he received the degree of D.C.L., and in 1822 vacated his post at Bodley. Shortly afterwards he withdrew to Ireland to become, in June 1824, the Archdeacon of Cashel. When the temporalities attached to the deanery of Lismore were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, he was elected by the chapter to the honourable, if unremunerative, dignity of Dean of Lismore. The foundations of his bibliographical tastes were laid during his connection with Bodley, and the first of his works in the science of bibliography was printed in 1821 during his residence at Oxford. It described the "Editions of the Bible and parts thereof from 1505 to 1820;" a second edition carrying down the narrative of the editions to 1850 appeared in 1852. His volumes entitled "Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae," chronicling the succession of its prelates and cathedral dignitaries, are monuments of patient industry. The work is printed in five volumes, the first appearing in 1845, and the last, devoted to additions and corrections, in 1860. It does for the Irish what Hardy's "Le Neve" has done for the English Church, but excels its English rival in supplying skeleton biographies of all the bishops and the more distinguished members of the cathedral foundations. Archdeacon Cotton's translation of the "Five Books of Maccabees in English" (1832) contained the first English version of the fourth and fifth books which had appeared in this country.

Sir William Boxall, ex-R.A., who died on Dec. 6, at an age so advanced that he may be said to have belonged to another generation, was born in Oxfordshire in June 1800—the son of an excisemen of the country. A country grammar school educated him; but he early showed a faculty for art, and was admitted into the school of the Royal Academy. In 1827 he was able to go to Italy and see many of the pictures of historic note. Returning to England, he was largely employed in portraiture, and he had for his colleagues during the more brilliant period of his practice men like George Richmond and the late Sir Francis Grant. His work was fastidiously executed, yet the term during which he practised was so prolonged that he found time to produce a very considerable mass of

work. In 1865 Boxall was appointed Director of the National Gallery, and, holding the post for about nine years, it was his privilege to have an important part in the business of the purchase of the great Peel Collection. To the credit of Mr. Lowe, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, it must be said that he acted with Boxall in this. The health of Sir William Boxall had long been failing, but it was only within the last three months that it became clear to his friends that dissolution was imminent. He received the honour of knighthood on his appointment to the directorship of the National Gallery, and in 1870 was created D.C.L. by the University of Oxford.

Jón Sigurdsson, the founder of the Icelandic Constitution, born June 17, 1811, at Rafusergni, in the north-west of Iceland, educated at the Copenhagen University, where, as a Scandinavian scholar, he gained a great reputation. In 1840 he was appointed Secretary of the Icelandic Literary Society, and shortly afterwards became the leader of the Icelandic party, which demanded the restoration of their ancient legislative assembly the Althing, and the settlement of the accounts of the national and ecclesiastical property in the island, which had for two centuries been paid into the Danish Treasury. In 1845 the Althing was re-established, but only as a consultative body. Jón Sigurdsson was elected for his native district, and in 1847 became president of the body. Guided by his ability and energy, the Icelanders pressed their demand for legislative powers, and in 1851 a constituent assembly was permitted to prepare a draft constitution. This document, however, met with strong disapproval from the Danish authorities. Nothing daunted, Sigurdsson by means of addresses, public meetings, lectures, and newspaper articles, succeeded in stirring up public feeling in favour of the measure both in Denmark and Iceland. In 1873 he called a meeting of the freemen of Iceland at Thingsellia, the lava plain on which the Althing has held its sittings from 927 to 1800. This meeting passed a resolution to the effect that Iceland would never recognise the authority of the Danish Parliament, and would not cease to demand the right of making her own laws, and imposing her own taxes. A delegation, with Sigurdsson at its head, was appointed to convey this resolution to the king. In 1874 Iceland celebrated the thousandth anniversary of its colonization; King Christian was himself present, and proclaimed a liberal constitution, granting to the Althing the privileges demanded. Since that date the material prosperity of the island has increased in a remarkable way. Sigurdsson died at Copenhagen on Dec. 7. At his funeral his countrymen laid a silver wreath on his coffin with the inscription: "Iceland's dearest son, her pride, her sword, and her shield."

The Duke of Portland died in Cavendish Square, on December 6, aged 79. His Grace was the second and last surviving son of the fourth duke, by Henrietta, eldest daughter and coheiress with her sister, Viscountess Canning, of the late General Scott, of Balcomie, in the county of Fife, whose surname his Grace assumed by Royal licence in right of his marriage, in addition and before his own patronymic of Bentinck. In early life he sat in the Lower House of Parliament for a short time in the years 1824–6, as one of the members for King's Lynn. He succeeded his father in March 1854. He never took an active part in the proceedings of the Upper House, but he steadily supported with his vote the Conservative Administrations of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. He was in early life better known in turf and sporting circles. He was the owner of magnificent estates in England and Scotland, but in his later years he became somewhat of a recluse. His father, having become impressed with the idea that there was about to be a scarcity of oak, planted a tree wherever he could, until his park at Welbeck Abbey—one of the four estates which made up the famous Nottinghamshire Dukery—was almost a plantation when he died. His successor proceeded to cut down the superfluous timber, and lay out the park on the most improved principles of landscape gardening. He constructed the most perfect series of kitchen gardens in the kingdom, and spent a great part of his income in putting his seat in the most perfect order for receiving and entertaining guests in ducal style; but, owing mainly to the state of his health, he kept no company and gave no entertainments on any occasion. A local contemporary, in speaking of his Grace's endeavour to convert a scheme through his park into a lake six miles long, says:—"Hundreds of labourers were employed in this and other work on the estate in hand at good wages, but on one condition—no one was to speak to him or

salute him. The man who touched his hat was at once discharged. The village doctor and the parson had the same orders. The tenants were informed of the duke's wishes, and if they met him they were to pass him 'as they would a tree.' Yet he was constantly about his domain, planning and superintending improvements." His most original idea was in construction of underground rooms and walks, and in the course of his life he contrived a series of tunnels by which he was able to pass as it were unseen from one part of his estate to another. Amongst these excavations were spacious halls, dining-rooms, and a chapel furnished with great splendour, and all illuminated by gas or other artificial light. He was, however, in spite of his eccentricities, an excellent landlord—draining and building on a large scale, and keeping his farms in first-rate condition. To every useful country work and every charity he was ready to subscribe, and the roads, churches, and schools upon the Portland estates are scarcely surpassed by those of any estate in the kingdom. As the duke lived and died unmarried, and as both his younger brothers predeceased him—Lord George Bentinck having died suddenly, just at the very moment when it seemed that he was likely to rally round him the Conservative party, in 1848, and Lord Henry William Bentinck dying almost as suddenly on the last day of 1870—the title and estates pass to the eldest son of the duke's cousin, the late General Bentinck, younger and only surviving son of Lord William Bentinck (who died in 1826), by his second wife, Anne, daughter of the Marquis Wellesley. General Bentinck married twice—first, in 1857, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir St. Vincent Hawkins-Whitshed, by whom he had issue a son, John William Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, now sixth duke. His Grace was born in December 1857, and is a Second-Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards.

Emma Caroline, Lady Wood, on December 16. She was the youngest daughter of Sampson Michell, a lieutenant in the English Navy, who received the permission of his Sovereign to enter the naval service of the Queen of Portugal, and rose to the rank of an admiral in that service. One of her elder sisters, who also married a member of the Wood family, printed for private circulation in 1842 a volume of verses and translations, and prefixed to it a few interesting letters addressed by Admiral Michell to his wife. Miss Emma Caroline Michell was born in Portugal in January, 1802. She married, in February 1820, Sir John Page Wood, a son of Sir Matthew Wood, the well-known friend of the unhappy Queen Caroline. Sir J. P. Wood succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, and held for many years the valuable livings of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Cressing, Essex. Lady Wood was left a widow in February 1866. In the same year she published the first of her novels, entitled "Rosewarne," under the pseudonym of C. Sylvester, and from that time until her death there was hardly a year in which she did not appear before the world with a fresh production from her facile pen. All her works contained powerful delineations of character, the creations of a vigorous mind; but she rarely aimed at attracting popular sympathy by endowing her heroes and heroines with the more pleasing qualities of our nature. She was the mother of eleven children, amongst whom were General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B., and Mrs. Steele and Lady Lennard, both of whom are authors of novels of repute.

John Sutton Utterton, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Guildford, died on Sunday, December 21, while engaged in Divine Service at All Saints' Church, Ryde. Dr. Utterton was born in 1814, and after a distinguished University career as a Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford, whence he graduated in the First Class in Lit. Hum. in 1836. His first cure was Holmwood, near Dorking, from 1838 to 1851; when he was appointed to the Rectory of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, from which he was summoned in 1853 by Bishop Sumner to the Vicarage of Farnham. In 1859 he was made Archdeacon of Surrey, and in 1860 a Residentiary Canon of Winchester Cathedral. He was a close friend of Bishops Sumner and Wilberforce. When Bishop Harold Browne undertook the charge of the diocese, Archdeacon Utterton was nominated to the Crown and consecrated Bishop of Guildford in 1874. To the work of South London Bishop Utterton applied himself with great energy, and in the three years which elapsed before its transfer to the newly-arranged diocese of Rochester he effected many improvements. Laying aside his own predilections, he was ready to preach, to confirm, to attend meetings of all kinds, and to advise on all matters affecting the welfare of the clergy or their parishes.

Mr. Thom died on December 23, at

Clontarf, near Dublin, aged 79. He was born in Aberdeen, and came to Ireland with his father in 1813. He was the chief Parliamentary printer in Ireland, but is best known by his "Almanack and Directory," a statistical work which is recognised as an authority on both sides of the Channel.

Mr. William Hepworth Dixon on December 27, at his residence, St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park. He was the son of Abner Dixon, of Kirkburton, in Yorkshire, and was born in Manchester on June 30, 1821. Mr. Dixon's first literary effort was a five-act tragedy, which was privately printed. He commenced his career as the literary editor of a Cheltenham newspaper, contributing at the same time several poems to Douglas Jerrold's *Illuminated Magazine*. In 1846 he came to London and entered himself at the Inner Temple. At this time he wrote for the *Daily News* a series of papers on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," and subsequently a series on "London Prisons," which in a revised form appeared in 1849 under the title of "John Howard, a Memoir." In 1850 he was appointed a Deputy Commissioner to the Royal Commission for carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851, and organised one hundred committees out of the three hundred that were established. In 1851 appeared the "Life of William Penn," in which Macaulay's charges against the founder of Pennsylvania were first met. During 1852 Mr. Dixon wrote an anonymous pamphlet, called the "French in England," urging that if the first Napoleon could not succeed in carrying out his intention, the third Napoleon would not. In that year he made a tour of Europe, visiting Italy and Spain, and travelling through Germany and Hungary as far as Belgrade. On his return he became chief editor of the *Athenæum* (1853), a post which he resigned in 1869, and during this period he successfully urged the rights of historical students to free access to State papers. Mr. Dixon was left Lady Morgan's literary executor, and in conjunction with Miss Jewsbury published her memoirs. In 1864 Mr. Dixon made a journey through Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, and in the following year published the "Holy Land," as well as assisted in founding the Palestine Exploration Fund, and, in conjunction with Dean Stanley and others, conducted excavations in Jerusalem and elsewhere. Mr. Dixon spent the summer and autumn of 1866 in travelling through the United States, including a visit to Salt Lake City, and in the two following years published "New America and Spiritual Wives." In 1870 "Free Russia" appeared, and shortly afterwards "Her Majesty's Tower." His next work, "The Switzers," came out in 1872, and was followed by the "History of Two Queens, Catharine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn," four volumes, 1873–4. Mr. Dixon was appointed a Magistrate for Middlesex in 1869. In 1872 the Emperor of Germany created Mr. Dixon a Knight of the Order of the Royal Crown. He spent the summer months of 1873 in Spain, and in September 1874, started for the Great West, whence he returned at the end of March 1875. "The White Conquest," two volumes, and two novels named "Diana, Lady Lysle," and "Ruby Gray," appeared shortly afterwards. His next work of note was "Royal Windsor," two volumes of which have been published. After the completion of the first two volumes of "Royal Windsor" Mr. Dixon went to Cyprus, where he fell from his horse and broke his shoulder bone. The result of his visit was the publication of his "British Cyprus."

Mr. Granville Vernon Harcourt on December 8, aged 87, for fifty years Chancellor of the Diocese of York, and one time M.P. for Aldborough (1816–1820), and for Retford (1831–1847). He was the son of Archbishop Harcourt. **Admiral Sir Joseph Nias, K.C.B.**, on December 16, aged 85. He was present at the siege of Cadiz in 1810, took part in the Arctic voyages of Ross and Parry (1818–1823), was first lieutenant of the "Asia" at the battle of Navarino, and served through the first opium war in China. **Claude Etienne Minié** on December 15, aged 75, at Paris. The rifle which bears his name and was the first of the improved systems now universally applied, was, in reality, invented by his superior officer, Captain Delvigne, for the newly raised corps of *Chasseurs à pied*. **John Calcraft**, for forty-six years the officially recognised executioner throughout the country, though, in reality, his only permanent post was in connection with Newgate and under the Corporation of the City of London. He was by trade a shoemaker; he died at Hoxton, aged 79, on December 13. He had resigned his office in 1874 and retired on a pension.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 3. Lieut.-Colonel Edward Charles Ross to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the Province of Fars, and the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf within the dominions of Servia.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Cunningham Scott, C.B., half-pay, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, to be one of H.M.'s Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Major Philip Limborch Tillbrook, promoted.

Captain his Royal Higness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, such promotion being in addition to the established numbers of the list until the date arrives on which his Royal Highness would have been entitled to the same by seniority.

— 4. Captains Henry Hamilton Beamish, C.B., Henry Duncan Grant, C.B., Michael Culme Seymour, to be Naval Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

— 6. Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell Douglas, M.A., to the Rectory of All Souls, Marylebone, by the Queen.

William Kirby Green, Esq., to be H.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires* for Montenegro, and Consul-General for the Vilayet of Scutari.

— 7. Royal Artillery. Lieut.-General John Henry Francklyn, C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant.

— 9. William Henry Marsh, Esq. (late Auditor-General of Mauritius), to be Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General of the Colony of Hongkong.

— 10. Robert Baxter Llewelyn, Esq., to be Commissioner for the Turks and Caicos Islands.

— 14. 14th Regiment of Foot.—Gen. Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford, G.C.B., from the 79th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Gen. James Webber Smith, C.B., deceased.

79th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford, G.C.B., transferred to the 14th Foot.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Edward Forestier Walker, C.B., Scots Guards, Military Secretary (temporary) to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope, to be Colonel.

— 15. Arthur Francis Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

— 16. Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I., Q.C., to be one of the Justices of H.M.'s High Court of Justice.

— 18. James Herman de Ricci (late Substitute Procureur and Advocate-General of Mauritius) to be Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands.

— 23. County of Norfolk, Northern Division.—Edward Birkbeck, Esq., member returned to serve in the present Parliament, vice Colonel James Duff, deceased.

— 24. General the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household, to be G.C.B.

William James Watson to be Vice-Consul at Sebastopol.

Frank Wooldridge to be Consul on the Sea of Azoff, to reside at Taganrog.

— 29. To be an Hon. Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: His Highness the Somdetch Chao Phya Surawongse, formerly Regent of the Kingdom of Siam.

— 30. County of Cambridge.—Edward Hicks, Esq., member returned to serve in the present Parliament, in the

place of Hon. Eliot C. Yorke, deceased.

— 31. To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class or Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

James Rose Innes, Esq., Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate at King William's Town, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Major Henry George Eliot, Chief Magistrate of Tembuland, and lately commanding Tembu levies in the said y,

John Frost, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly, and Field Commandant serving in the said Colony, and late of the Cape Mounted Rifles.

Edward Yewd Brabant, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly, and Field Commandant serving in the said Colony, and late of the Cape Mounted Rifles.

Feb. 4. Had audience of Her Majesty:—

Count Karolyi, Ambassador Extraordinary from His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to deliver his credentials.

The Hon. Hugh de Grey Seymour (commonly called Earl of Yarmouth) to be Controller of H.M.'s Household, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Richard Charles Somerset (commonly called Lord Henry Somerset), resigned.

— 5. Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., K.C.B., to be a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, in the room of Sir Francis Grant, deceased.

— 6. Henry Longley, Esq. (Third Charity Commissioner), to be Second Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, in the room of Francis Offley Martin, Esq., deceased.

Edward Stanley Hope, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be Third Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, in the room of Henry Longley, Esq.

8. Francis William Rowsell, Esq., late Director of Navy Contracts, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Right Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to be H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia.

— 10. Captain Arthur T. Thrupp, R.N., to be Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

— 13. Prof. Warrington W. Smyth, Sir George Eliot, Bart., M.P., F. A. Abel, C.B., Professor Tyndall, Thomas Burt, M.P., R. B. Clifton, William T. Clifton, and Lindsay Wood appointed Commissioners to enquire into the cause of explosions in mines.

— 14. 12th Lancers.—Lieut.-Gen. (on the Retired List) Thomas Hooke Pearson, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Edward Pole, deceased.

37th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-General Sir Edmund Haythorne, K.C.B., from the 55th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir Thomas Simson Pratt, K.C.B., deceased.

55th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-General Sir Henry Charles Barnston Daubeney, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Sir Edmund Haythorne, K.C.B., transferred to the 37th Foot.

94th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-General Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Henry Jervis, deceased.

— 15. Augustus Briggs, Esq., and John Sealy, Esq., M.D., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Barbadoes.

Godfrey Davison Bland, Esq., of the Foreign Office, to be an acting Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service while employed abroad.

— 18. Duncan Davidson, Esq., to be Lieutenant of the County of Ross, in the room of Sir James Matheson, Bart., deceased.

Charles Stewart Scott, Esq., Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service, to be H.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Cobourg.

Michael Henry Williams, of Tredrea, Esq., to be Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

— 19. David Gill, Esq., to be Astronomer at the Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, vice Mr. E. J. Stone, resigned.

Arthur George Vansittart, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

— 22. Hugh de Grey Seymour, Esq., M.P., commonly called the Earl of Yarmouth, admitted as Privy Councillor.

William Garnett, Esq., of Quernmoor Park, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

— 24. The most Honourable the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G. (late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New Zealand and its dependencies), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria and its dependencies; and Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G. (late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New Zealand and its dependencies.

— 27. Haddington District of Burghs.— Member to serve in the

present Parliament, Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., in the place of Lord William Hay (now Marquis of Tweeddale, in the Peerage of Scotland).

The Queen ordered a congé d'élire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Durham, empowering them to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the resignation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Charles Baring, late Bishop thereof; and recommended to the said Dean and Chapter the Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, London, to be by them elected Bishop of the said see of Durham.

March 3. Major-General Edward Bruce Hamley, C.B., to be H.M.'s Commissioner for the delimitation of the frontier of the Principality of Bulgaria under Article II. of the Treaty of Berlin.

— 5. Captain Matthew Townsend Sale, R.E., to be H.M.'s Commissioner for the demarcation of the frontier of Montenegro, in accordance with Article 28 of the Treaty of Berlin.

— 7. Hon. Charles A. Turner, C.I.E., to be Chief Justice of Madras, vice Sir Walter Morgan, Knt., resigned.

Edward William Bonham, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for French Guiana, to reside at Cayenne.

Eugene Pernis, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul in the island of Sardinia, to reside at Cagliari.

— 10. Surgeon-Major Colvill and Dr. J. F. Payne to be British Medical Commissioners to enquire into the plague in Russia.

J. H. Warren, R. Alexander, James Fox, and C. R. Ayre to be members of the Legislative Council of the island of Newfoundland.

— 12. Lieut.-General Henry F. Ponsonby, Keeper of H.M.'s Privy Purse and Private Secretary to Her Majesty, to be K.C.B.

— 14. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service, to be Member of Council, Bombay.

— 15. Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Pickard, V.C., R.A., Assistant-Keeper of H.M.'s Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary to Her Majesty, to be C.B.

— 17. Thomas Salt, junr., to be Second Church Estate Commissioner, in the place of George Cubitt, Esq., resigned.

Lady Adela Larking to be Lady of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught.

Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton and Lady Elphinstone to be Ladies in Waiting on H.R.H.

Colonel Robert Biddulph, C.B., to be H.M.'s Commissioner for arranging the payment to be made to the Porte under the annex to the Convention of June 4, 1878.

Gerard Francis Gould, Esq., to be H.M.'s Minister Resident in Servia.

— 19. Member to serve in Parliament.—County of Somerset, Eastern Division. The Hon. Francis Richard Charles Guy Greville (commonly called Lord Brooke), in the place of Ralph Shuttleworth Allen, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead.

— 20. Major Francis Coningsby Hannan Clarke, R.A., to be H.M.'s Commissioner to take part in the demarcation of the frontier of Turkey in Asia.

— 21. Commissariat and Transport Department. — The undermentioned officers to be promoted in recognition of their gallant services in the defence of Rorke's Drift Post against the attack of the Zulus on the night of January 22, 1879: Assistant-Commissary Walter Alphonsus Dunne to be Deputy Commissary (supernumerary); Acting Assistant-Commissary James Langley Dalton to be Sub-Assistant-Commissary from the date of his acting rank.

Medical Department.—Surg. James Henry Reynolds, M.B., to be Surgeon-Major (supernumerary) in recognition of his gallant services in the defence of Rorke's Drift Post against the attack of the Zulus on the night of January 22, 1879.

Army Hospital Corps.—Sergeant-Major John Horn to be Lieutenant of Orderlies, vice A. W. Hall, killed in action.

— 25. James Ludovic Lindsay, Esq. (commonly called Lord Lindsay), one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Society, to be an additional Commissioner to enquire as to the Prevention of Explosions in Coal Mines.

— 27. Thomas Berkeley, Esq., Vice-President of the Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, to be a member of the Executive Council of those islands.

Frederick Berkeley Harman, Esq., Vice-President of the Legislative Council of the island of Antigua, to be a member of the Executive Council of that island.

— 28. Major Charles William Wilson, C.B., to be H.M.'s Consul-General in Anatolia.

John Elijah Blunt, Esq., C.B., H.M.'s Consul at Salonica, to be H.M.'s Consul-General for the Vilayets of Salonica and Prisrend, and for the Sanjak of Thessaly, to reside at Salonica.

Edward Bothamley Freeman, Esq.,

to be H.M.'s Consul for the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to reside at Bosnia Serai; and Charles A. Brophy, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Bourgas.

— 29. Thomas Michell, Esq., C.B., to be H.M.'s Consul-General in Eastern Roumelia.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn to be Ranger of Epping Forest.

— 31. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. (late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria and its dependencies), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Mauritius and its dependencies.

April 1. Captain Samuel Anderson, R.E., C.M.G., to be H.M.'s Commissioner to mark out the boundaries of the Principality of Servia, in accordance with the limits specified in the 36th Article of the Treaty of Berlin.

Albert Medals of the first class conferred upon Captain Peter Sharp and John M'Intosh, A.B., of the "Anastasia Clark," of Ardrossan, for distinguished bravery at sea (rescuing crew of a burning ship, November 20, 1878.)

— 2. William Henry Wrench, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Constantinople.

— 7. John Collett, Esq., to be Director of Navy Contracts in the place of Francis W. Rowsell, Esq., C.B., retired.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament. County of Longford.—Justin M'Carthy, Esq., in place of Myles W. O'Reilly, appointed Assistant Commissioner of Intermediate Education in Ireland.

— 12. The Rev. Thompson Thackeray, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Kilmeston-with-Beauworth, in the county of Southampton and diocese of Winchester.

Arthur Robert Sawyer, Esq., Ithel Treharne Rees, Esq., to be Inspectors of Coal and other Mines.

— 16. Rev. Robert Hall Baynes, M.A., to the Rectory of Toppesfield, in the county of Essex and diocese of St. Albans, void by the death of the Rev. James Sherren Brewer.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament. Borough of Cockermouth.—William Fletcher, Esq., of Brigham-hill, Cumberland, in the place of Isaac Fletcher, Esq., deceased.

— 23. Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Charles Arthur Turner, Esq., C.I.E., Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Madras.

Captain John Donald Hamill Stewart, and Captain Harry Cooper, to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consuls in Anatolia.

— 25. Member returned to serve in the present Parliament. County of Cumberland. — Eastern Division. — George James Howard, Esq., of Naworth Castle, Cumberland, in the place of the Hon. Charles Wentworth George Howard, deceased.

— 26. Gainsford Bruce, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be H.M.'s Solicitor-General of the County Palatine of Durham, vacant by the death of Joseph Kay, Esq.

Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, to be Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in London, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Joseph Barber Lightfoot to the See of Durham.

— 28. Rev. Thomas James Rowsell, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephen, Paddington, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, to be one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to Her Majesty, in the room of the Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., now Lord Bishop of Durham, resigned.

— 29. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Patrick Hyde Villiers, and Lieutenant Herbert Charles Chermside, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consuls in Anatolia.

Mr. Gainsford Bruce, of the North-Eastern Circuit, to be Solicitor-General of the County Palatine of Durham.

Mr. F. Mead has been appointed Counsel to the Treasury at the Middlesex Sessions, in place of Mr. Montagu Williams, who has succeeded Mr. Douglas Straight as junior counsel to the Treasury at the Central Criminal Court.

May 3. The Right Hon. Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, G.C.B. (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Major-Gen. A. B. Nelson to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Guernsey.

Lieutenant Henry E. O'Neill, R.N., to be Consul at Mozambique.

— 5. Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., canon of Peterborough, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty, and the Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of Worcester, Principal of King's College, London, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

— 6. The Earl of Rosslyn to be H.M.'s High Commissioner to the Gene-

ral Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

— 7. William Henry, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, to be Lord Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household, in the room of Francis Hugh George, Marquis of Hertford, G.C.B., resigned.

Brooke Pakenham Bridges Taylor, Esq., of the Foreign Office, to be an Acting Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service while employed abroad.

— 9. Member returned to serve in the present Parliament. City of Canterbury.—Robert Peter Laurie, Esq., in the place of Lewis Ashurst Majendie, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Rev. Alfred Henry Williams, M.A., rector of Alcester, Warwickshire, to be one of the Honorary Chaplains to Her Majesty.

— 10. Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Gen. Henry Sebastian Rowan, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant, vice General Sir Francis Warde, K.C.B., on the Retired List, deceased.

— 15. Rev. William Harrison, M.A., Honorary Canon of St. Alban's, Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, and Rector of Great Birch, Essex, to be one of the Honorary Chaplains to Her Majesty, and the Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, to be one of the Honorary Chaplains to Her Majesty.

— 16. Richard Henry Adrestrup Dyett, Esq., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Island of Dominica.

— 17. The Right Honourable William Henry, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and Sir Robert Lush, Knight, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Charles William Lloyd Bulpett, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Oxford; James Henry Davies, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Claude Hume Campbell Guinness, Esq., M.A., New College, Oxford; Rashleigh Holt-White, Esq., B.A., Oriel College, Oxford; Frederick Barnes Lott, Esq., B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Joseph Wilson, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to be six of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

— 19. Member returned to serve in the present Parliament. County of Clare.—James Patrick O'Gorman Mahon (commonly called The O'Gorman Mahon), in the place of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart., who has accepted the office of Attorney-General for the Colony of Victoria.

Thomas Michell, Esq., C.B., H.M.'s Consul-General in Eastern Roumelia, to be H.M.'s Assistant-Commissioner to assist Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., M.P., Commissioner on the European Commission for the organisation of Eastern Roumelia under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin.

— 26. Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., C.M.G. (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its Dependencies), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

— 27. The undermentioned officers of the Forces of the Dominion of Canada to be Honorary Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty:—Lieut.-Colonel Casimir S. Gzowski, Staff Officer to Engineer Force in Canada, and Colonel John Dyde, C.M.G., late Commandant of Volunteers, Montreal.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament. City of Limerick.—Daniel FitzGerald Gabbett, Esq., of Cahirconlish House, county of Limerick, in the place of Isaac Butt, Esq., deceased.

— 28. Stephen Stanley Parker, Richard Watson Hardey, and Lockier Clare Burges, Esqs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Western Australia.

— 31. Colonel Robert Biddulph, C.B., to be H.M.'s High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Cyprus.

Sir Francis Richard Sandford, Knt., C.B., Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education; Ralph Robert Wheeler Lingen, Esq., C.B., Permanent Secretary of the Treasury; and John Lambert, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Commissioners of the Local Government Board, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

June 6. Alexander Joseph of Battenberg, Prince-Elect of Bulgaria, to be an Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List, Henry Jones Domville, C.B., M.D., to be Hon. Surgeon to Her Majesty, vice Dr. Mackay, deceased.

— 11. Honourable Louis George Greville to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

— 14. Francis Clare Ford, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil; and Ronald Ferguson Thomson, Esq., to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minis-

ter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia, and also to be H.M.'s Consul-General at Teheran.

— 18. John Worrell Carrington, John Glasgow Grant, and Allan Belfield, Esqs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Barbados.

— 20. William Gifford Palgrave, Esq., to be H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in the Principality of Bulgaria.

— 21. Audley Charles Gostling, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul-General at Buda-Pesth, with jurisdiction in all the territories belonging to the kingdom of Hungary.

— 23. Colonel Henry Evelyn Wood, C.B., V.C., and Commissary-General Edward Strickland, C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and Colonel Charles Knight Pearson to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order; and Thomas Backhouse Sandwith, Esq., H.M.'s Consul for the Island of Crete, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Order.

George Dennis, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Smyrna; Alexander Patrick Cameron, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for the Island of Java, to reside at Batavia; George Louis Faber, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Fiume; Frederick Richard James Calvert, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Adrianople; and Edmund Calvert, Esq., to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul for the Island of Rhodes.

Cospatrick Alexander Home, Esq. (commonly called Lord Dunglass), to be Lieutenant of the Shire of Berwick, in the room of James Henry Robert, Duke of Roxburghe, deceased.

Rev. James Butter, M.A., to the Vicarage of St. Michael, in the City of Coventry and diocese of Worcester, void by the cession of the Rev. Robert Hall Baynes, M.A., the last incumbent.

Thomas Fellowes Reade, Esq., to be H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis.

— 26. Sir John Mellor, Knight, sworn of H.M.'s Most Honourable Privy Council.

Major-Gen. Henry Edward Landor, Royal Artillery, C.S.I., F.R.S., to be a Knight Bachelor.

Lieut. Horatio Herbert Kitchener, to be one of H.M.'s Vice-Consuls in Anatolia.

— 28. Lord George Francis Montagu, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

July 3. Thomas Risely Griffiths, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Treasurer for H.M.'s Settlement of Sierra Leone.

— 8. Rev. William Crawford Bromehead, M.A., to be Chaplain in Ordinary to H.M.'s Household at Kensington Palace, vice the Rev. William Thomas Bullock, M.A., deceased.

17th Foot.—Lieut.-General Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, C.B., from the 94th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General William Raikes Faber, C.B., deceased.

94th Foot.—Lieut.-General John Thornton Grant, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, C.B., transferred to the 17th Foot.

— 12. Captain William Everett, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Erzeroum, and Captain Emilius Clayton, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Van.

Captain Fredk. William Richards, to be Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

— 15. Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal, nominating the Rev. William Walsham Howe, M.A., rector of Whittington, in the County of Salop, and Honorary Canon of the Cathedral Church of Saint Asaph, to be Bishop Suffragan of the See of Bedford.

Frederic Walter Kerr, Esq., to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty, vice the Count Albert Edward Wilfred Gleichen, resigned.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Col. Sir Francis Worgan Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., of the Royal Marine Artillery, to be one of H.M.'s Marine Aides-de-Camp.

— 16. Member returned to serve in the present Parliament.—City of Glasgow.—Charles Tennant, Esq., of the Glen, in the county of Peebles, in the place of Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., deceased.

Charles Rawden Maclean, Esq., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Lucia.

— 17. Charles Chastenet, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Lucia.

— 18. Major Samuel Barrett Miles, to be H.M.'s Consul-General at Bagdad; Captain Charles Bean Euan Smith, C.S.I., to be H.M.'s Consul at Muscat; and Patrick James Craigie Robertson, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Bussorah.

— 19. Major Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and Alfred Comyns Lyall, Esq., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division

of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order.

— 21. Loftus Richard Tottenham, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in the room of Ernest George Birch, Esq.

— 22. Captain Henry Fairfax, of the Royal Navy, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

— 23. Charles Boyd Robertson, Esq., of the Foreign Office, to be an Acting Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service while employed abroad.

— 25. To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz.:

Lieutenant-General Donald Martin Stewart, C.B.

Lieut.-General Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.

Lieut.-General Frederick Francis Maude, C.B., V.C.

Major-General Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, R.A., C.B.

Major-General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, R.A., C.B., V.C.

Colonel and Local Major-General Peter Stark Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Colonel and Local Brigadier-General Alexander Hugh Cobbe, 1st Battalion 17th Foot.

Colonel Samuel Alexander Madden, 51st Regiment.

Colonel Richard Hieram Sankey, Royal Engineers.

Colonel Charles Metcalfe Macgregor, C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Francis Barry Drew, 2nd Battalion 8th Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel Æneas Perkins, Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Hadden Lindsay, Royal Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Howell Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps.

Deputy Sur.-General John Gibbons, Army Medical Department.

— 25. Major Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, to be H.M.'s Consul for the Provinces of Asterabad, Ghilan, and Mazanderan, to reside at Asterabad.

— 26. Henry Alfred Cumberbatch, Esq., to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Bucharest.

— 29. To be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander—His Highness Mir Khodabad Khan of Khelat.

To be an Extra Knight Grand Commander—General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies.

To be a Knight Grand Commander—His Highness the Rajah of Nabha.

To be Knights Commanders:—Robert Eyles Egerton, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

Lieut.-Col Owen Tudor Burne, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Officee.

Colonel George Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.M.G., 2nd Regiment, Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Major Robert Groves Sandeman, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Agent to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Beloochistan.

The Nawab Gholam Hussun Khan Alazia Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.

To be Companions:—Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

James Braithwaite Peile, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Major Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

The Maharaja Istendro Mohun Tagore, additional Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for making laws and regulations.

Sirdar Bikrama Sing of Kuppurtalla.

The Maharaja Pertab Singh Bahadur.

Sahibzada Obed Ulla Khan.

Lieut.-Colonel William Garrow Waterfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Peshawur.

Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Lieut.-Colonel James Browne, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

— 29. Member returned to serve in the present Parliament. Borough of Ennis.—James Lysaght Finigan, Esq., in the place of William Stackpoole, Esq., deceased.

Walter Eugène de Souza, Esq., of Calcutta, to be a Knight Bachelor.

— 31. To be an Honorary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—His Excellency Riaz Pasha, late Egyptian Minister of the Interior.

To be Honorary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order:—Count Alexander Bartholomew Stephen Pisani, late of H.M.'s Embassy

at Constantinople; and his Excellency Samih Pasha, late Governor of the Island of Cyprus.

August 1. Lieut.-Colonel William Kidson Elles, Assistant Adjutant-Gen. at Head-quarters, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

— 2. Vice-Admiral Sir William King Hall, K.C.B., to be Admiral in H.M.'s Fleet.

Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in H.M.'s Fleet.

Captain Nowell Salmon, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., to be Rear-Admiral in H.M.'s Fleet.

— 4. Henry Zohrab Longworth, Esq., to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Larissa and Volo.

— 5. Lieut.-General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., Colonel of the 45th Foot, Quartermaster-General, to be General.

— 12. Right Hon. William Henry Smith, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Arthur William Acland Hood, C.B., Rear-Admiral Richard James Meade (commonly called Lord Gilford), C.B., and Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart., to be H.M.'s Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging.

— 15. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

7th Hussars.—Lieut.-General Henry Roxby Benson, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Charles Hagart, C.B., deceased.

— 18. Henry Laking, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon Apothecary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Household.

— 19. Major-General Frederic Augustus, Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

— 25. The Most Noble Charles Henry, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., to be Lieutenant of the Shire of Banff, in the room of James, Earl of Fife, deceased.

— 26. Lieutenant-General William Lygon, Earl of Longford, K.C.B., Colonel of the 5th Foot, to be General; Major-General Robert Bruce, to be Lieut.-General.

Hugh Bold Gibb, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong.

— 27. Albert Lewis, Esq., to be one of H.M.'s Counsel for the Island of St. Vincent.

— 28. George Phillippo, Esq. (Attorney-General of Hongkong), to be the Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

— 29. To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark; Sir Richard Wood, K.C.M.G., C.B., late Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders—Sir Daniel Brooke Robertson, Knight, C.B., late H.M.'s Consul-General at Shanghai.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions—John Kirk, Esq., M.D., H.M.'s Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

Richard Cayley, Esq., Queen's Advocate of the Island of Ceylon, to be Chief Justice of that Colony.

— 30. Captain Irwin Charles Maling, to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Grenada.

September 1. Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Victor Alexander Williamson, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony of Fiji.

Francis Edmund Hugh Elliott, Esq., to be a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

— 2. Thomas Clement Cobbold, Esq., sometime *Chargé d' Affaires* at the Court of Lisbon, and late of H.M.'s Diplomatic Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

— 10. Adam Gib Ellis, Esq. (a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius), to be Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of that Island.

— 12. The Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir H. Holland, Sir A. Milne, Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, Sir H. Barkly, Mr T. Brassey, M P., and Mr. R. G. Crookshank Hamilton, appointed Members of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of Colonial Defence.

— 16. Lord Frederic Spencer Hamilton, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

— 18. Member returned to serve in

the present Parliament. Counties of Elgin and Nairn.—Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Ballendalloch Castle, Bart., in the place of the Honourable Alexander William George Duff (commonly called Viscount Macduff, now Earl of Fife), called up to the House of Peers.

Duke of Montrose received the vacant riband of the Order of the Thistle.

— 24. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

— 26. Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Redvers Henry Buller, V.C., C.B., 60th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to H.M., with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

— 29. Charles Cameron Lees, Esq., C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its Dependencies.

October 1. Henry Adrian Churchill, Esq., C.B., to be H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Sicily, to reside at Palermo; Robert Charles Clipperton, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to reside at Philadelphia; Richard Reade, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for the Ionian Islands, to reside at Corfu; Hugh Mallet, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Buenos Ayres; Robert Drummond Hay, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for the Eastern Coast of Sweden, to reside at Stockholm; and John Edward Wallis, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Port Said.

Captain William Francis Segrave, to be H.M.'s Consul in the Departments of Loire Inférieure, La Vendée, Charente Inférieure, Maine-et-Loire, and the two Sèvres, to reside at Nantes; and Charles George Perceval, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul in the Departments of the Gironde, Charente, Vienne, Upper Vienne, Dordogne, Corrèze, Lot and Garonne, Tarn and Garonne, Ariége, Gers, Upper Pyrénées, Lower Pyrénées, and Landes, to reside at Bordeaux.

John Henry Stevens, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for the ports of Stettin and Swinemünde and the whole province of Pomerania, to reside at Stettin. James Reginald Graham, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for the State of Panama; George Chambers, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Guayaquil; Walter Tschudi Lyall, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Tiflis and Poti.

— 7. Captain Arthur Elibank Havelock (late President of the Island of Nevis) to be Chief Civil Commissioner for the Seychelles Islands.

— 8. Edward William Bonham, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for the provinces of Pernambuco, Paraiba, Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte, and Ceara, to reside at Pernambuco.

Edward Henry Walker, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for the provinces of Galicia and the Asturias, to reside at Corunna.

— 9. To be Assistant-Commissioners under the Royal Commission on Agriculture:—For England and Wales.—Mr. John Coleman, Northern District, comprising the counties of Chester, Cumberland, Durham, Lancaster, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and York. Mr. Andrew Doyle, Western District, comprising Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, and Wales. Mr. S. B. L. Druce, Eastern District, comprising Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northampton, Rutland, and Suffolk. Mr. W. C. Little, Southern District, comprising Berks, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Kent, Somerset, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts.

For Ireland. — Professor Thomas Baldwin and Major Robertson, J.P.

For Scotland.—Mr. G. J. Walker, Northern District, comprising the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Nairn, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, and Sutherland. Mr. James Hope, Southern District, comprising Argyll, Ayr, Berwick, Bute, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Haddington, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Peebles, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Wigtown.

For the United States and Canada. — Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., Mr. A. Pell, M.P., and Mr. John Clay, jun.

For France, Belgium, &c. — Mr. H. M. Jenkins and Mr. C. L. Sutherland.

To be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—His Excellency Nubar Pasha, late President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister for Foreign Affairs in Egypt.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:—The Earl of Donoughmore, lately Her Majesty's Assistant Commissioner in Eastern Roumelia.

— 10. Francis Ottewell Adams, Esq., C.B., and Edwin Baldwin Malet, Esq., C.B., to be Ministers Plenipotentiary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

The Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian,

C.B., to be H.M.'s Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation; and Edward Baldwin Malet, Esq., C.B., Minister Plenipotentiary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service, to be H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

— 14. 51st Foot.—General Arnold Charles Errington, from the 85th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General John Leslie Dennis, C.B., transferred to the 52nd Regiment.

52nd Foot.—General John Leslie Dennis, C.B., from the 51st Foot, to be Colonel, vice Field-Marshal Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., deceased.

85th Foot.—Lieut.-General Percy Hill, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Arnold Charles Errington, transferred to the 51st Foot.

Brevet.—Major Richard James Combe Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonel, in recognition of the service performed by him in having effected the capture of Cetywayo, the Zulu king, in the Ngome Forest.

— 15. Samuel Wilks, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., to be Physician in Ordinary to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

— 22. William Douglas Auchinlech, Esq., to be Member to the Executive Council of the Island of Nevis.

— 23. John Gentle, Esq., Captain Andrew Halliday Hall, and Alexander Williamson, to be Members of the Legislative Council in British Honduras.

— 27. Alfred Biliotti, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for the Pashalic of Trebizonde, to reside at Trebizonde.

— 28. Lieut.-Col. Francis Howell Jenkins, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

— 29. Charles Packer, Esq., Chief Judge of the Island of Barbados, to be a Knight Bachelor.

November 1. Capt. Walden James Hunt-Grubbe, C.B., to be Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

— 4. Samuel Robertshaw Wilson, Esq., B.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to be one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

— 8. Frederick Robert St. John, Esq., to be Secretary to H.M.'s Embassy at Constantinople; Hugh Fraser, Esq., to be Secretary to H.M.'s Embassy at Vienna; James Plaister Harriss-Gaskell, Esq., to be Secretary to the Legation at Rio de Janeiro; Edward Douglas Veitch Fane, Esq., to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Copenhagen; Edwin Henry Egerton, Esq., to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Buenos Ayres.

— 10. George Earle Welby, Esq., Francis Henry Carew, Esq., and Robert John Kennedy, Esq., to be Second Secretaries in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

— 11. The Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, granted to the Venerable Lord Alwyne Compton, M.A., vacant by the death of the Hon. and Very Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke; the Rev. Thomas Henry Tarlton, M.A., to the Rectory of Lutterworth, in the diocese of Peterborough and county of Leicester, void by the death of the Rev. William Francis Wilkinson.

— 12. John Elijah Blunt, Esq., C.B., to be H.M.'s Consul-General for the Vilayets of Salonica, Epirus, Monastir, Cossova, and for the Sandjack of Thessaly, to reside at Salonica.

George William Buchanan, Esq., to be a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

— 13. George Greville, Esq., to be a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Hon. Thomas George Grosvenor, C.B., to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Pekin.

— 15. James Bannerman and Francis Baté, Esq., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Grenada.

— 17. George Clement Bertram, Esq., to be Advocate General of Island of Jersey, in the place of John Nathaniel Westaway, Esq., deceased.

— 19. The undermentioned officers to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz.:—Colonel Frederick Samuel Blyth, half-pay, late 40th Regiment; ColonelThomas Gilbert Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Robert Bruce Chichester, Brigade Depôt, late 81st Regiment; Colonel John James Hood Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel Richard Preston, 44th Regiment; Colonel Henry Richard Legge Newdigate, Rifle Brigade; Colonel William Sterling, Royal Artillery; Colonel Henry Moore, C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Robert Gordon Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Arthur Currie, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, 10th Hussars; Lieut-Colonel James Vere Hunt, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Francis Brownlow, 72nd Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel William Dalrymple Thompson, 17th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Tyndall, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel George Luck, 16th Hussars; Major John Withers McQueen, Bengal Staff Corps; Major Frederick John Keen, Bengal Staff Corps; Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Smith M.D.; Deputy Surgeon-General John Hendley.

— 20. Eyre Massey Shaw, Esq.,

Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

— 21. Edward Loughlin O'Malley, Esq. (Attorney-General of Jamaica), to be Attorney-General for the Colony of Hongkong.

— 26. William Gifford Palgrave, Esq., to be H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in Siam, to reside at Bangkok.

Frank Cavendish Lascelles, Esq., to be H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in the Principality of Bulgaria.

— 27. Promotion in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, viz.:—

Rear-Admiral Francis William Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order, viz.:—

Major-General Edward Newdigate; Captain Frederick William Richards, R.N., A.D.C.; Captain Richard Bradshaw, R.N.; Colonel Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe, 17th Lancers; Colonel Robert Children Whitehead, half-pay, late 58th Regiment; Colonel Richard Harrison, Royal Engineers; Captain Henry John Fletcher Campbell, R.N.; Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Dowling Reeves Welham, 99th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, 60th Rifles; Lieut.-Colonel John Tatten Butler Brown, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel Sydenham Malthus, 94th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Parnell, 3rd Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Francis Towry Adeane Law, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel Philip Edward Victor Gilbert, 13th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Charles Mansfield Clarke, 57th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel John North Crealock, 95th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Harness, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel Wilsone Black, 24th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Cunningham Bruce, 91st Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Charles Tucker, 80th Regiment; Deputy Commissary-General Edward Morris; Commissary Edward William Henry Webb; Deputy Surgeon-General James Lewis Holloway; Fleet-Surgeon Henry Frederick Norbury; Surgeon-Major Caleb Sherar Wills; Surgeon-Major Charles M'Donough Cuffe.

Captain George Tryon, C.B., to be Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Hon. William Stuart, C.B., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, to be also H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty in his capacity of Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

— 29. William Brandford Griffith, Esq., C.M.G. (late Auditor-General of the Island of Barbados), to be Lieut.-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and to administer the Government of Settlement of Lagos.

December 4. Right Hon. William Henry Smith; Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Richard James, Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir John Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., V.C.; and Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging.

— 8. Major-General Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, of the Royal Artillery, K.C.B., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting to Her Majesty.

Peter Leys, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Labuan.

— 16. Augustus Cohen, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul for the Province of Angola and its Dependencies, with the Islands of San Thomé and Príncipé, and for the districts comprised between the northern limits of Angola and Cape St. John, including the River Congo, to reside at Loanda.

— 18. Rev. Richard Hughes, M.A., to the Rectory of Southam, in the county of Warwick and diocese of Worcester, void by the cession of the Rev. Thomas Henry Tarlton, M.A., the last incumbent.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament. County of Donegal. —Thomas Lea, of 14 Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, London, merchant, in the place of William Wilson, Esq., deceased.

— 19. The Queen was graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

To be ordinary members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said most distinguished Order:—

Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry Hugh Clifford, V.C., C.B., Col. Charles Knight Pearson, C.B.

To be ordinary members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said most distinguished Order:—

Major-Gen. Henry Hope Crealock, C.B.; Major-Gen. Frederick Marshall; Colonel Redvers Henry Buller, V.C., C.B.; Deputy Surgeon-Gen. John An-

drew Woolfryes, M.D., C.B.; Captain Edward Stanley Adeane, R.N.; Commander John William Brackenbury, R.N.; Major John Mahony, Paymaster Army Pay Department; Captain Percy Henry Stanley Barrow; Captain George Paton; Local and Temporary Commissary Emilius Hughes; Commandant M. Von Linsingen, Commanding Native Levies, Gaika War; Commandant Rupert La Trobe Lonsdale, Commanding Fingo Levies; Commandant Peter Raaf, Transvaal Rangers; Commandant Frank N. Streatfeild, Commanding Fingo Levies.

— 24. Member returned to serve in the present Parliament. Borough of Sheffield.—Samuel Danks Waddy, Esq., Q.C., of Thorncliffe, Finsbury-park, Middlesex, in the place of the Right Hon. John Arthur Roebuck, deceased.

— 26. The Rev. Henry John Ellison, M.A., Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Rector of Haseley, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

— 27. George Frederick William Beresford Annerley to be H.M.'s Consul at Surinam.

— 30. William Anthony Musgrave Sheriff, Esq. (late Attorney-General of the Island of Grenada), to be Attorney-General for the Bahama Islands.

SHERIFFS.

At the Court at Windsor, February 22, 1879, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:—

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1879.

ENGLAND.

(Excepting Cornwall and Lancashire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Thomas Bagnall, jun., of Middleton Ernest, Bedford, Esq.
BERKSHIRE.—Edward William Terrick Hamilton, of Charters, Sunningdale, Staines, Esq.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Edward John Coleman, of Stoke Park, Esq.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—William Parker Howard, of Pamperford Hall, Esq.
CHESHIRE.—Charles Horken France-Hayhurst, of Bortock Hall, Middlewick, Esq.
CUMBERLAND.—Henry Charles Howard, of Greystoke, Esq.
DERBYSHIRE.—Walter Evans, of Darley Abbey, Esq.
DEVONSHIRE.—Thomas Carew, of Collipriest, Esq.
DORSETSHIRE.—James John Farquharson, of Langton, Esq.
DURHAM.—James Laing, of Thornhill, Sunderland, Esq.
ESSEX.—Edward Ind, of Coombe Lodge, Great Warley, Esq.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Edward Rhys Wingfield, of Great Barrington, Burford, Esq.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—Major-General John Coke, of Le More, Eardisley, C.B.
HERTFORDSHIRE.—Charles Butler, of Warren Wood, Hatfield, Esq.
KENT.—Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Walton Roberts, of Glassenbury House, Cranbrook.
LEICESTERSHIRE.—George Thomas Mowbray, of Grangewood, Overseal, Esq.
LINCOLNSHIRE.—The Hon. Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, of Haverholme Priory.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.—James Murray Bannerman, of Wyaston Leas, Monmouth, Esq.
NORFOLK.—Richard Bagge, of Gaywood, Esq.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Sir Hereward Wake, of Courteen Hall, Bart.
NORTHUMBERLANDSHIRE.—John Craster, of Craster Tower, Lesbury, Esq.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Thomas Broughton Charlton, of Chilwell, Esq.
OXFORDSHIRE.—William Farming, of Boze Down, Whitchurch, Esq.
RUTLANDSHIRE.—Edward Sherard Calcraft Kennedy, of Whissendene, Esq.
SHROPSHIRE.—Henry de Grey Warter, of Longden Manor, Esq.
SOMERSETSHIRE.—Edward Charles Chetham Strode, of South Hill, Shepton-Mallet, Esq.
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—John Bonham Carter, of Adhurst St. Mary, Petersfield, Esq.
STAFFORDSHIRE.—Augustus East Manley, of Manley Hall, Lichfield, Esq.
SUFFOLK.—William Beeston Long, of Hurt's Hall, Saxmundham, Esq.
SURREY.—John Barnard Hankey, of Fetcham Park, Leatherhead, Esq.
SUSSEX.—Charles Thomas Lucas, of Warnham Court, Horsham, Esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Sir Charles Mordaunt, of Walton, near Wellesbourne, Bart.
WESTMORELAND.—William Middleton Moore, of Grimeshill, Kirkby Lonsdale, Esq.
WILTSHIRE.—William Stancomb, of Blount's Court, Devizes, Esq.
WORCESTERSHIRE.—Edward Bickerton Evans, of Whitbourne Hall, near Worcester, Esq.
YORKSHIRE.—Charles Bath Elmsall-Wright, of Bolton Hall, Esq.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.—George Pritchard Rayner, of Trescawen, Esq.
BRECONSHIRE.—David Evans, of Lion Street, Brecon, Esq.
CARDIGANSHIRE.—Thomas Parry Horsman, of Castle Howell, near Llandishil, Esq.
CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Edward Schaw Protheroe, of Dolwillim, Esq.
CARNARVONSHIRE.—Henry Kneeshaw, of Tanyfoel, Penmaenmawr, Esq.
DENBIGHSHIRE.—Richard Middleton Biddulph, of Chirk Castle, Chirk, Esq.
FLINTSHIRE.—Meadows Frost, of Meadowslea, Esq.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Richard Knight Prichard, of Craig Avon, near Taibach, Esq.
MERIONETHSHIRE.—David Davis, of Tynycoed, Dolgelly, Esq.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Colonel George Edward Herbert, of Glanhafren.
PEMBROKESHIRE.—William Francis Roch, of Butterhill, Esq.
RADNORSHIRE.—Edwin Lucas Pease, of Court House, Cascob, Esq.

THE REVENUE.

I.

An abstract of the Gross Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom in the undermentioned periods, ended March 31, 1879, compared with the corresponding periods, of the preceding year.

—	Quarters Ended June 30, 1878.	Sept. 30, 1878.	Dec. 31, 1878.	March 31, 1879.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,927,000	4,626,000	5,484,000	5,279,000
Excise	6,575,000	5,508,000	6,990,000	8,327,000
Stamps	2,661,000	2,532,000	2,628,000	2,849,000
Land Tax and House Duty	546,000	115,000	26,000	2,033,000
Property and Income Tax	934,000	566,000	440,000	6,770,000
Post Office	1,629,000	1,513,000	1,554,000	1,544,000
Telegraph Service	340,000	370,000	325,000	300,000
Crown Lands	83,000	82,000	141,000	104,000
Interest on Advances	296,833	206,189	383,151	205,578
Miscellaneous	825,862	1,190,338	1,098,411	1,108,610
Totals	18,817,695	16,708,527	19,069,562	28,520,188

—	Quarters Ended June 30, 1877.	Sept. 30, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877.	March 31, 1878.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,785,000	4,670,000	5,386,000	5,128,000
Excise	6,763,000	5,547,000	6,855,000	8,299,000
Stamps	2,826,000	2,564,000	2,735,000	2,831,000
Land Tax and House Duty	528,000	128,000	46,000	1,968,000
Property and Income Tax	983,000	404,000	342,000	4,091,000
Post Office	1,594,000	1,495,000	1,577,000	1,484,000
Telegraph Service	340,000	355,000	320,000	295,000
Crown Lands	83,000	82,000	141,000	104,000
Interest on Advances	270,058	181,447	337,310	161,069
Miscellaneous	694,810	1,198,535	643,884	1,527,186
Totals	18,866,868	16,624,982	18,383,194	25,888,255

—	Year ended March 31, 1879.	Year ended March 31, 1878.
	£	£
Customs	20,316,000	19,969,000
Excise	27,400,000	27,464,000
Stamps	10,670,000	10,956,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,720,000	2,670,000
Property and Income Tax	8,710,000	5,820,000
Post Office	6,240,000	6,150,000
Telegraph Service	1,335,000	1,310,000
Crown Lands	410,000	410,000
Interest on Advances	1,091,751	949,884
Miscellaneous	4,223,221	4,064,415
Totals.	83,115,972	79,763,299

II.

Increase and Decrease in the periods ended March 31, 1879, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

	Quarter ended March 31, 1879.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Customs	151,000	—
Excise	28,000	—
Stamps	18,000	—
Land Tax and House Duty	65,000	—
Property and Income Tax	2,679,000	—
Post Office	60,000	—
Telegraph Service	5,000	—
Crown Lands	—	—
Interest on Advances	44,509	—
Miscellaneous	—	418,576
Totals	3,050,509	418,576
Net Increase	£2,631,933.	

	Year ended March 31, 1879.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Customs	347,000	—
Excise	—	64,000
Stamps	—	286,000
Land Tax and House Duty	50,000	—
Property and Income Tax	2,890,000	—
Post Office	90,000	—
Telegraph Service	35,000	—
Crown Lands	—	—
Interest on Advances	141,867	—
Miscellaneous	158,806	—
Totals	3,702,673	350,000
Net Increase	£3,352,673.	

III. LOANS GUARANTEED BY

STATEMENT OF ALL OUTSTANDING GUARANTEED LOANS, GIVING

—	Amount of Loan	Purpose for which Loan was intended	Statute
WEST INDIES:	£		
St. Lucia .	18,000	Immigration and Public Works	11 & 12 Vict. c. 130
Grenada .	7,000		
Jamaica . .	500,000	Redemption of certain Debts of the Colony	17 & 18 Vict. c. 54
	287,000	Extension of Period of Repayment of Loans under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 130, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 54	32 & 33 Vict. c. 69
		(The Debentures under 22 & 23 Vict. c. 69 were issued	
NEW ZEALAND	500,000	Payment of Debts due by Colony, and Purchase of Native Lands	20 & 21 Vict. c. 51
	500,000	Expenses in connection with the New Zealand War, Immigration, and other purposes	29 & 30 Vict. c. 104
	1,000,000	Immigration and construction of Roads, Bridges, and other Communications	33 & 34 Vict. c. 40 and 36 Vict. c. 15
CANADA . .	3,000,000	Construction of Railway from Rivière du Loup, Quebec, to Truro, Nova Scotia	30 Vict. c. 16
	300,000	Purchase of Rupert's Land from Hudson's Bay Company	32 & 33 Vict. c. 101
	*3,000,000	Construction of Pacific Railway, and Improvement of Canals.	36 & 37 Vict. c. 45
TURKEY . .	5,000,000	Prosecution with vigour of the War with Russia (Interest guaranteed jointly and severally with France)	18 & 19 Vict. c. 99
DANUBE EUROPEAN COMMISSION	135,000	Improvement of the Mouth of the River (Interest and Sinking Fund guaranteed jointly and severally with Germany, France, Turkey, and Italy)	31 & 32 Vict. c. 126
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS	4,200,000	Main Drainage of the Metropolis	21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 68
	3,730,000	Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement	27 & 28 Vict. c. 61, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 43
IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION	1,000,000	Intermediate Education, Ireland	32 & 33 Vict. c. 42, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 66
Ditto . .	9,000,000	Purposes of the Irish Church Act	32 & 33 Vict. c. 42

Note.—No portion of the Greek Loan, of which one-third part (19,838,805·33⅓ francs) was guaranteed by Great Britain in 1832, remains outstanding, the final instalment having been paid in 1871. The amount issued out of the Consolidated Fund, on account of the interest and principal of this Loan, was 1,351,071*l.* 8*s.*, of which 153,803*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* was repaid by the Greek Government, and 56,000*l.* has been remitted, leaving a net sum of 1,141,177*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* paid by the British Government on account of this guarantee. (*See* House of Commons Return 53. of 1879.)

In addition to the Guaranteed Loans above mentioned, Great Britain took upon herself, under the Acts 55

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE AMOUNT OF EACH LOAN, AND OTHER PARTICULARS THEREOF.

Interest Paid by Treasury	Amount Paid off by Sinking Fund.	Amount Outstanding on March 31, 1879	Nominal Amount of Securities held on Account of Sinking Fund on March 31, 1879	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	3,000 0 0 7,000 0 0	15,000 0 0 Loan paid off July 1, 1878	15,049 2 1 —	3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities
—	428,600 0 0	71,400 0 0	15,415 18 6	Colonial Debentures and India 4 per Cent. Stock
—	—	287,700 0 0	56,495 11 10	
in exchange for Debentures under the former Acts.)				
—	—	500,000 0 0	335,400 0 0	New Zealand Debentures
—	—	500,000 0 0	91,600 0 0	
—	—	1,000,000 0 0	Only 200,000*l.* has been actually raised. The Sinking Fund does not come into operation until the entire Loan has been raised, or until the year 1880, whichever date first happens	
—	—	3,000,000 0 0	311,700 0 0	Canada New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Debentures
—	—	300,000 0 0	34,800 0 0	Canada Bonds
—	—	*3,000,000 0 0	52,000 0 0	
106,379 12 1 (including expenses)	1,184,800 0 0 The last payment on account of Sinking Fund was in August 1875	3,815,200 0 0	N.B.—The Turkish Government have the option of redeeming this balance at par at any time after January 1, 1878, on giving six months' notice	
—	83,876 16 0	51,123 4 0	—	—
—	2,684,000 0 0	1,516,000 0 0	—	—
—	3,075,500 0 0	654,500 0 0	—	—
—	—	1,000,000 0 0	—	—
—	2,900,000 0 0	6,100,000 0 0	—	—

Geo. III., c. 115, and 2 & 3 Will. IV., c. 81, a debt of 25,000,000 florins, Dutch currency (being part of a Loan contracted by Russia in Holland), in order that a suitable return might be made to the former country for the heavy expense incurred in delivering Belgium and Holland from the power of France. The amount of principal paid off on December 31, 1878, was 15,750,000 florins, and the balance outstanding 9,250,000 florins. (*See* House of Commons Return 54, of 1879.)

* Bonds to the extent of the whole Loan have been guaranteed, but 600,000*l.* remains unissued

IV. FUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Amount of the FUNDED DEBT of the United Kingdom created in the Year ended the 31st March 1879, of the Debt and Charge thereof, as it stood on the 31st March 1879.

	Capital Stock.	Rate per Cent.	Annual Charge.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
TOTAL DEBT on March 31, 1878:			
FUNDED DEBT	710,843,007 10 0	—	21,305,489 8 0
TERMINABLE ANNUITIES:			
Annuities, per 18 Vict. c. 18, expiring April 5, 1885	—	—	116,000 0 0
Annuities, per 23 & 24 Vict. c. 109, and subsequent Acts, expiring April 5, 1885. (Fortifications.)	—	—	589,722 0 0
Annuity, per 26 Vict. c. 14, expiring April 5, 1885	—	—	9,983 7 3
Annuities, per 32 & 33 Vict. c. 59, and 29 Vict. c. 5, expiring at various dates in 1885 (payable yearly)	—	—	3,617,845 0 0
Annuities, per 35 & 36 Vict. c. 68, expiring at various dates in 1885 (payable yearly. "The Military Forces Localization Act"	—	—	278,814 0 0
Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39, expiring August 4, 1908	—	—	36,000 0 0
Sinking Fund Annuity on New 2½ per Cents., per 33 & 34 Vict. c. 71, s. 69	—	—	6,906 14 7
Annuities for Terms of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expiring at various periods	—	—	36,881 12 6
Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 43	—	—	926,596 9 10
Exchequer Tontine Annuities, per 29 Geo. 3	—	—	15,384 6 5
MANAGEMENT { Great Brit. £212,054 11 10 / Ireland 9,297 0 1 }	—	—	221,351 11 11
Total Amount of Funded Debt and Charge on March 31, 1878	710,843,007 10 0	—	27,160,974 10 6
DEBT CREATED in the year ended March 31, 1879:			
FUNDED DEBT:			
Capital created per Act 40 & 41 Vict. c. 30, "The Telegraph (Money) Act, 1877"	146,023 9 5	¾	4,380 14 1
TERMINABLE ANNUITIES:			
Annuities (expiring 1885) granted per 35 & 36 Vict. c. 68, "The Military Forces Localization Act"	—	—	100,017 0 0
Annuities for Terms of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24	—	—	417 16 6
Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4. c. 24, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 43	—	—	66,371 12 0
MANAGEMENT increased	—	—	81 4 1
TOTAL FUNDED DEBT and CHARGE created in the Year ended March 31, 1879	146,023 9 5	—	171,268 6 8
Total	710,989,030 19 5	—	27,332,242 17 2

Kingdom, and the CHARGE thereof on the 31st March 1878; of the Debt and Charge reduced in that Year; and of the Total Amount of the Funded Debt,

	Capital Stock.	Rate per Cent.	Annual Charge.
DEBT REDUCED in the Year ended 31st March, 1879:	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
FUNDED DEBT:			
Capital purchased (New Sinking Fund), per 38 & 39 Vict. c. 45, s. 3	661,633 3 3	3	19,848 19 11
Capital purchased with the Sinking Fund Annuity, per 33 and 34 Vict. c. 71, s. 69	8,798 7 8	2½	219 19 2
Capital purchased with money received from late Insolvent Debtors' Court, per Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 83 & 91	1,503 17 5	3	45 2 4
Capital purchased with Forfeited Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank	495 3 1	3	14 17 1
Capital purchased with money received in respect of Foreshores, per 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62	1,249 6 7	3	37 9 7
Capital transferred for the purchase of Annuities for Terms of Years, including 2,765*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* purchased with money received for said Annuities	5,096 7 10	3	152 17 10
Capital transferred for the purchase of Life Annuities, including 522,824*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* purchased with money received for said Annuities	750,214 7 9	3	22,506 8 8
Capital purchased and transferred for redemption of Land Tax	105,581 0 7	3	3,167 8 7
Capital purchased on account of Surplus Land Tax	23,865 12 3	3	715 19 4
TERMINABLE ANNUITIES:			
Annuities for Terms of Years, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expired and unclaimed	—	—	1,655 4 6
Life Annuities, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 43, expired and unclaimed	—	—	59,532 15 0
Contributors' Shares in Exchequer Tontine Annuities, decreased	—	—	1,613 5 6
TOTAL FUNDED DEBT and CHARGE reduced in the Year ended 31st March 1879 £.	1,558,437 6 5	—	109,510 7 6
Balance, being the *Total Amount of Funded Debt and Charge*, on 31st March 1879	709,430,593 13 0	—	27,001,299 13 8
MANAGEMENT	—	—	221,432 16 0
Total	710,989,030 19	—	27,332,242 17 2

V. An Account of the State of the Public Funded Debt of the United Kingdom.

ABSTRACT.	Capitals of Funded Debt.	Charge.
Total Funded Debt and Charge:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On March 31, 1879	709,430,593 13 0	27,222,732 9 8
On March 31, 1878	710,843,007 10 0	27,160,974 10 6
Decrease of Debt and Increase of Charge in the Year ended March 31, 1879	1,412,413 17 0	61,757 19 2

VI.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

STATEMENT showing the Total Amount of Unfunded Debt (in Exchequer and Treasury Bills and Exchequer Bonds) outstanding on April 1, 1878; the Amounts issued and paid off in the Year to March 31, 1879, and the Total Amount of Unfunded Debt (in Exchequer and Treasury Bills and Exchequer Bonds) outstanding on the last-mentioned Date.

—	Treasury Bills.	Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer Bonds.
	£	£	£
Amount of the Unfunded Debt outstanding on April 1, 1878	5,770,000	4,593,800	10,239,200
Amount issued in the year ended March 31, 1879	17,437,000	665,200	9,350,000
Total	23,207,000	5,259,000	19,589,200
Amounts paid off in year ended March 31, 1879	17,776,000	96,200	4,312,900
Balance outstanding on March 31, 1879 .	5,431,000	5,162,800	15,276,300

[Estimated Charge for Interest of Unfunded Debt (excluding Suez Bonds) in the Year 1879–80, £762,000.]

[Estimated Charge for Interest and Principal of Exchequer Bonds (Suez) in the Year 1879–80, £200,000.]

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